

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1929-30.

A. M. LAUGHTON,

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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Victorian Year-Book

1929-30

By

A. M. LAUGHTON,

F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST

FIFTIETH ISSUE

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for
transmission through the post as a book. Wholly set
up and printed in Australia

9th June, 1931

By Authority :

H. J. Green, Government Printer, Melbourne

[2s. 6d.]

ERRATA—YEAR BOOK, 1929-30.

Page 330, Railway Receipts and Expenditure, 1925-26 to 1929-30—
Working Expenses, Year ended 30th June, 1930—

Stores Branch, read "133,922" instead of "201,871" ✓

Pensions and Gratuities, read "201,871" instead of
"192,481". ✓

Payment to the Superannuation Fund, read "192,481"
instead of "133,922". ✓

Page 331, Railway Interest Charges and Expenses and Net Revenue,
1925-26 to 1929-30—

Year 1929-30—Interest, &c., read "3,526,117" instead
of "2,489,120". ✓

Net Revenue, read "2,489,120" instead
of "3,526,117". ✓

Corrections made in Book.

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PREFACE.

THIS is the fiftieth issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with those relating to previous years. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion in regard to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State and promoting the welfare of the people.

The first part shows the progress of the State since the early days of settlement, and contains a description of the Constitution, as well as an epitome of Acts passed during 1929 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., VI., and XI. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c. In Parts VIII. and V. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. Parts III., IV., and VII. contain statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other productions of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed. The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date, on many subjects to the middle of the year 1930, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes a statement in Part "Finance" showing the number of persons employed in 1929 by the State and Commonwealth Governments in Victoria, by municipalities, and by certain corporate bodies, also the salaries and

wages paid. This part also contains particulars of the taxation imposed for the purpose of relieving distress due to unemployment. Information in regard to the extent of unemployment in the State, and the steps taken for the relief thereof, is given in Part "Social Condition."

The geographical map which has appeared in the *Year-Book* for a number of years past has been replaced by one containing much more information, which has recently been prepared by the Lands Department.

By reason of the need for economy which exists at present, the size of the *Year-Book* has been reduced from 712 to 507 pages. The information eliminated has usually been of a kind which it is possible to obtain elsewhere, though not in as convenient a form.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments and the various experts who have supplied information and in other ways assisted in the preparation of this book. I also wish to thank the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them, and in particular I desire to express my appreciation of the work performed by Mr. J. S. Macdermott in supervising the preparation of the parts.

The figures and other material in each portion of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any errors be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to their nature and position.

As is mentioned above, this is the fiftieth issue of the *Year-Book*. It was originated by the late Mr. H. H. Hayter, the first Government Statist of Victoria, in 1874, and was referred to by him at that time as "A digest of the Statistics of the Colony." In the introduction to the first volume Mr. Hayter stated that his first object would be to draw up such an analysis of the contents of the detailed tables in the Statistical Register—in which statistics were given without comment—as would be of material assistance to persons who might consult that work, but that he would also endeavour to make the analysis as complete as possible in itself for the benefit of readers who might be unable or disinclined to deal with the bulky tabular matter in that register.

An inspection of the early volumes shows that the second of these objects soon overshadowed the first. For a number of years each successive *Year-Book* was more comprehensive in its scope than the preceding one, and it would appear from a general inspection of the contents that most readers would be able to obtain therefrom the information which they required, and would not find it necessary to consult the Statistical Register.

Mr. Hayter died in 1895, but the book was continued by his successors, Messrs. J. J. Fenton, W. McLean, and E. T. Drake, and the present Government Statist.

The earlier issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* contained much information in regard to portions of Australia other than Victoria. On the institution of the *Commonwealth Year-Book* this information became unnecessary except in a few instances. Statistics relating to other States are now given only where they are required for the interpretation of Victorian statistics.

In 1918 the printing of the Statistical Register was discontinued. Since that year the *Year-Book* has been the only statistical publication issued by the Government Statist.

The preface to the first issue of the *Year-Book* contains the following statement by Mr. Hayter :—" It will be my endeavour in this succession of volumes to record facts with correctness and impartiality ; to comment upon them only so far as may be necessary to elucidate them properly ; to set up no theories except such as may be fairly deducible from the materials before me ; and, in drawing inferences, to exercise perfect fairness to all sections of the community." These principles have been adhered to by each of his successors.

A. M. LAUGHTON,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 9th June, 1931.

Victorian Year-Book, 1929-30.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Area of Victoria. Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,756 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of the Australian continent, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 242 geographical miles.

Climate. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the seventy-four years ended with 1929 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and the Weather Bureau was 111.2 deg. Fahr.,

on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 58·4 deg. Upon the average, on only four days during the year does the thermometer rise above 100 deg. in the shade, and on 19·5 days the temperature reaches 90 deg. or over; generally, on about two nights during the year it falls below freezing point. Sultry nights are of rare occurrence. It is only occasionally that a high minimum is recorded. The minimum reading approximates to 70 deg. on an average on only two nights in any one year. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (i.e., since 1859) was 178·5 deg., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at the Observatory 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was, during the seventy-two years ended with 1929, 30·012 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 138, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·49 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 68 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent. The severity of the heat is not felt so much as it would be if there were a relatively high wet bulb, as the temperature by such bulb seldom exceeds 75 deg. The average number of hours of sunshine daily is 6·2, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 20 days in the year.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong,*
Mountains and Hills. situated in the county of the same name, 6,509 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Nelson, 6,170 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount McKay, 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to a list which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, there are 39 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

Rivers. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Murray; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; and the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams, the rivers of Victoria are not

* The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciuszko, in New South Wales, one peak of which is 7,328 feet high.

navigable. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass.

Lakes. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding that it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connearre, which is connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers and lakes in Victoria appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915–16. This was revised by the late Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, and contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria," by J. W. Audas, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), appeared in the *Year-Book*, 1927–28, on pages 3 to 19, and an addendum thereto in the *Year-Book*, 1928–29, on pages 3 to 5. A further addendum has been furnished by Mr. Audas and is given below :—

FURTHER ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Supplied by Mr. Audas in April, 1930.

The following species new to science were added to the list of the flora during the year 1929–30 :—

Prasophyllum Morganii W. H. Nicholls, "Mountain Leek Orchid" (Orchidaceae).

Thelymitra Merraneae W. H. Nicholls, "Graceful Sun Orchid" (Orchidaceae).

Helipterum Stuartianum Sond., "Flowery Sunray" (Compositae).

Leptorrhynchus panaetioides Benth., "Beaked Buttons" (Compositae).

Casuarina Muelleriana Miq., "Slatey Sheoke" (Casuarinaceae).

Casuarina pusilla E. D. Macklin, "Dwarf Sheoke" (Casuarinaceae).

Boronia subulifolia E. Cheel, "Awl-shaped Boronia" (Rutaceae).

Boronia hispida E. Cheel, "Bristly Boronia" (Rutaceae).

Danthonia geniculata J. M. Black, "Kneed Wallaby Grass" (Gramineae).

Erythraea Centaurium Pers., "Common Centaury" (Gentianaceae).

ALTERATIONS.

The following alterations have been made in the census of Victorian plants to conform with the rules of Vienna Conference:—

Lagenophora stipitata (Labill.) Druce for *Lagenophora Billardieri* Cass.

Lagenophora Gunnii (Hook f.) Comb. nov. for *Lagenophora emphy-sopus* Hook f.

Brachycome perpusilla (Steetz.) Comb. nov. for *Brachycome collina* Benth.

Helipterum albicans D.C. for *Helipterum incanum* D.C.

Helipterum variable (Sond.) Ostenf. for *Helipterum hyalospermum* F.v.M.

Helipterum demissum (A. Gray) Druce for *Helipterum exiguum* F.v.M.

Vittadinia triloba D.C. for *Vittadinia australis* A. Rich.

Podolepis arachnoidea (Hook f.) Druce for *Podolepis Rhytidochlamys* Benth.

Helichrysum bracteatum Andr. for *Helichrysum lucidum* Benth.

Helichrysum retusum F.v.M. for *Helichrysum adnatum* Benth.

Rutidosia multiflora (Nees) B. L. Robinson for *Rutidosia Pumilo* Benth.

Craspedia uniflora Forst. f. for *Craspedia Richea* Cass.

Centipeda minima A. Br. for *Centipeda orbicularis* Lour.

Acrotriche prostrata F.v.M. for *Acrotriche ventricosa* Luehm.

Elatine gratioloides A. Cunn. for *Elatine americana* Arn.

Suaeda australis (R. Br.) Moq. for *Suaeda maritima* Dum.

EXOTICS.

NEW PLANTS RECORDED DURING 1929-30.

Anchusa capensis Thunb., "Cape Forget-me-not" (Borraginaceae).
A native to South Africa. It has no economic value.

Herniaria hirsuta L., "Rupture Wort" (Illecebraceae). Native to Southern Europe, Western Asia and North-west India. This plant is supposed to have the effect of curing rupture.

Dolichos lignosus L., "Common Horse-eye Bean" (Leguminosae). Native to India. An escape from cultivation.

Ambrosia polystachya D.C., "Ragweed" (Compositae). Native to South America. It has no economic value.

Hexaglottis virgata Sweet (Iridaceae). Native to South Africa. It has no economic value.

Lythrum flexuosum Lag., "Twisted Loosestrife" (Lythrariceae). Native to Southern Europe. It has no economic value.

Avena strigosa Schrad., "Striated Oat Grass" (Gramineae). Native to Europe. It has slight fodder value.

Rosa Canina L., "Dog Rose" (Rosaceae). Native to Europe. An escape from cultivation.

Muraltia Hiesteria D.C., "African Furze" (Polygaleae). Native to South Africa. A garden escape.

Trisetum pumilum Kunth., "Small Bristle Grass" (Gramineae). Native to Southern Europe and Asia. It has slight fodder value.

Erica baccans L., "Berried Heath" (Ericaceae). Native to South Africa. An ornamental plant, and an escape from cultivation.

Trifolium cernuum Brot., "Drooping Clover" (Leguminosae). Native to Southern Europe. A fine winter growing pasture plant.

Chloris virgata Sw., "Twiggy Star Grass" (Gramineae). Native to Tropical America. It has fodder value, but is aggressive wherever established.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by W. Baragwanath, Esq., Director of Victorian Geological Survey, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30.

ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Boring operations in the vicinity of Lakes Entrance, Gippsland, have revealed small quantities of mineral oil associated with artesian water in a glauconite bed of Tertiary age immediately overlying the bedrock. Three bores, ranging from 1,150 to 1,400 feet in depth, over a distance of 5 miles, have proved the bed to dip towards the west. The amount of oil is small (approximately 1 pint daily), but is of interest as affording the first evidence of the presence of crude mineral oil in the State. Further boring in search of oil in the vicinity of

Lakes Entrance, Gippsland, has been carried out and a quantity of oil is now being obtained at the base of the Tertiary series. As the bed is bored into, the yield is increasing, and it is interesting to note the absence of artesian water in the No. 2 bore of the South Australian Oil Wells some 60 chains north-west of No. 2 bore of the Lakes Entrance Company, where the artesian flow was 1,500 gallons of water per day containing a pint of oil. In the No. 2 bore of the South Australian Oil Wells the oil has risen over 100 feet above the level where struck and the yield is estimated at 200 gallons per day. This is the first instance in the continent of Australia of free mineral oil being struck in any quantity and adds additional interest to the problem of oil production.

The glauconite bed has been determined on fossil evidence by Mr. F. Chapman, A.L.S., Federal Palaeontologist, to be of Oligocene age.

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and J. A. Kershaw, Esq., F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19 and 1920-21.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

An article on this subject contributed by Ernest Scott, Professor of History in the University of Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 1 to 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contained, on pages 31 to 50, a chronological table of leading events in Victorian history for the years 1770 to 1900 inclusive, and of leading events in Victoria and other history for the years 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The leading events in the twelve years 1917 to 1928 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1929 are given in the table which follows :—

1929. 17th February .. Interstate Steamship *Kanowna* sank some hours after striking the rocks off Cleft Island, near Wilson's Promontory. All the passengers (141) and the crew were rescued by the Captain and crew of the Steamer *Mackarra*.

29th March	..	Norwegian Steamship <i>Selje</i> , loaded with 114,000 bags of wheat, foundered off Cape Otway, within 25 minutes after a collision with the Steamship <i>Kaituna</i> . No lives were lost.
25th April	..	The appointment of Mr. Herbert Brookes as the Representative of Australia in the United States of America announced.
26th May	..	Flight-Lieutenant Moir, and Flying Officer Owen who had been missing since 18th May when on the last stage of their flight from England to Australia were found at Cape Don, 105 miles north-east of Darwin.
10th September	..	The Bruce-Page Ministry defeated by one vote on an amendment moved by Hon. W. M. Hughes to the Maritime Industries (Arbitration Abolition) Bill. The amendment was designed to delay the operation of the provisions of the Bill until the people had been consulted at a referendum or at a general election.
16th September	..	Proclamation dissolving House of Representatives issued.
12th October	..	General Election of House of Representatives held. The Bruce-Page Ministry defeated. The voting disclosed a remarkable swing to Labour Party.
22nd October	..	Labour Ministry, with Hon. J. H. Scullin as Prime Minister, sworn in.
23rd October	..	Adverse vote recorded against the McPherson Ministry in the Legislative Assembly.
1st November	..	Proclamation issued dissolving the Legislative Assembly.
30th November	..	General Election of members of Legislative Assembly held.
11th December	..	New Parliament opened and the McPherson Ministry defeated on an amendment moved by the Hon. E. J. Hogan to the Address-in-Reply expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.
12th December	..	Labour Ministry, with the Hon. E. J. Hogan as Premier, assumed Office.

PROGRESS OF STATE SINCE 1850.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the State since 1850—the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales. The subsequent years are census years except the last :—

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1850 TO 1929.

8

	1850.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.
Population, 31st December ..	76,162	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,209,900	1,339,893	1,560,686	1,777,065
Revenue .. £	259,433	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	9,372,637	19,054,476	28,156,034
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	196,440	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	9,362,291	18,941,698	28,104,947
Public Debt .. £	..	6,835,060	12,134,800	22,944,802	43,610,265	53,072,275	57,983,764	97,317,831	159,552,653
Gold produced .. oz.	..	1,967,453	1,855,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	542,074	114,602	26,275
Wool produced .. lbs.	16,345,468	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	101,803,644	90,250,571	149,878,588
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	86,500,474	64,938,458	93,728,516
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	52,341	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,386,247	6,425,250	8,189,113
Wheat .. bushels	556,167	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	34,813,019	39,468,625	46,818,833
Oats .. "	99,535	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	9,699,127	10,907,191	5,602,409
Wine .. gallons	4,621	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,362,420	2,222,305	1,942,701
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	21,219	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	472,080	487,503	412,877
" Cattle .. "	378,806	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,547,569	1,575,159	1,304,426
" Sheep .. "	6,032,788	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,882,665	12,171,084	16,498,222
" Pigs .. "	9,260	43,180	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	333,281	175,275	222,084
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	21,850,963	57,608,777	46,005,650
Exports .. "	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	18,915,716	34,871,961	39,437,225
Shipping .. " tonnage	195,117	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,491	9,907,046	9,907,046	9,314,944	13,613,397
Railways open .. miles	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,496	4,274	4,708
Postal business—Letters .. No.	381,651	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	159,092,011	180,797,030	*
" Newspapers .. "	381,153	4,277,179	5,172,792	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	36,125,728	31,660,611	*
Savings Bank Deposits† .. £	52,697	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	18,213,040	48,959,331	72,444,000
Factories—									
Number of ..	..	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,873	6,532	8,197
Hands employed ..	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	102,176	140,743	156,568
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings .. £	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	16,613,348	35,492,735	69,909,370
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	36,660,854	106,098,294	127,897,463
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools ..	61	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,059	2,334	2,566
Expenditure on Education ..	..	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,052,418	2,117,151	3,296,983†
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	265,083,727	399,502,745	680,300,903
Friendly Societies—									
Average number of members ..	..	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	145,439	143,421	163,079
Total funds .. £	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,604	2,246,396	3,375,050	4,934,000

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

* Information not available.

† Excluding School Bank accounts, but including deposits in Commonwealth Savings Bank which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

‡ Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not available.

§ This quantity relates to the year 1928.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Present Constitution.

An article containing full information regarding the Present Constitution of Victoria appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1928.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1928, there were contests in ten of the seventeen provinces, and in seven the candidates were returned unopposed. The number of electors on the rolls for each province and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held are shown in the *Year-Book*, for 1928-29, page 16.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1929.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 30th November, 1929, there were contests in 45 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,029,170—496,996 males and 532,174 females—and in contested districts 93·72 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 94·11 per cent. and for females 93·37 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON
30TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park ..	9,956	12,868	22,824	9,074	11,827	20,901	91·14	91·91	91·59
Allandale ..	4,820	4,867	9,687	No contest.					
Ballarat ..	7,331	9,737	17,068	7,251	9,286	16,537	98·91	95·37	96·89
Barwon ..	5,469	6,111	11,580	5,308	5,837	11,145	97·06	95·52	96·24
Benalla ..	5,293	4,798	10,091	4,966	4,571	9,537	93·82	95·27	94·51
Benambra ..	4,613	3,840	8,453	No contest.					
Bendigo ..	7,112	8,809	15,921	No contest.					
Boroondara ..	10,644	14,169	24,813	10,184	13,053	23,237	95·68	92·12	93·65
Brighton ..	10,808	13,715	24,523	10,346	12,817	23,163	95·73	93·45	94·45
Brunswick ..	11,408	12,684	24,092	No contest.					
Bulla and Dal- house ..	5,224	4,735	9,959	4,840	4,311	9,151	92·65	91·05	91·89
Carlton ..	9,615	10,790	20,405	No contest.					
Castlemaine and Kyneton ..	4,886	5,405	10,291	4,686	5,188	9,874	95·91	95·99	95·95
Caulfield ..	10,749	13,842	24,591	10,147	12,977	23,124	94·40	93·75	94·03
Clifton Hill ..	10,968	12,221	23,189	No contest.					
Coburg ..	11,043	12,265	23,308	No contest.					
Coilingwood ..	10,291	11,863	22,154	No contest.					

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1929
—continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.			Males.	Females.	Total.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
Dandenong ..	11,980	12,681	24,661	11,238	11,704	22,942	93'81	92'30	93'03			
Dundas ..	5,468	5,360	10,828	5,315	5,031	10,346	97'20	93'88	95'55			
Essendon ..	10,254	12,056	22,310	9,936	11,512	21,448	96'90	95'49	96'14			
Evelyn ..	5,047	4,950	9,997	4,727	4,567	9,294	93'66	92'26	92'97			
Flemington ..	10,055	11,506	21,561			No contest.						
Footscray ..	12,104	11,866	23,970			No contest.						
Geelong ..	8,330	9,445	17,775	7,989	8,995	16,984	95'91	95'24	95'55			
Gippsland East ..	4,047	3,079	7,126	3,779	2,914	6,693	93'38	94'64	93'92			
Gippsland North ..	5,208	4,965	10,173			No contest.						
Gippsland South ..	5,721	4,609	10,330	5,358	4,433	9,791	93'65	96'18	94'78			
Gippsland West ..	5,804	4,787	10,591	5,451	4,434	9,935	93'92	93'67	93'81			
Goulburn Valley ..	5,972	5,395	11,367			No contest.						
Grant ..	5,259	4,441	9,700	4,863	4,114	8,977	92'47	92'64	92'55			
Gunbower ..	6,121	4,930	11,051	5,608	4,632	10,240	91'62	93'96	92'60			
Hampton ..	5,514	5,185	10,699	5,320	4,892	10,212	96'48	94'35	95'46			
Hawthorn ..	10,045	12,289	22,334	8,872	11,887	20,759	88'32	96'73	92'95			
Heidelberg ..	12,004	13,521	25,525	11,480	12,211	23,691	95'63	90'39	92'81			
Kara Kara and Borong ..	5,560	5,355	10,915	5,158	4,838	9,996	92'77	90'35	91'58			
Kew ..	10,032	13,710	23,742	9,345	12,798	22,143	93'15	93'35	93'27			
Korong and Eagle- hawk ..	5,462	5,358	10,820	5,204	4,852	10,056	95'28	90'56	92'32			
Lowan ..	5,865	5,397	11,262	5,523	5,193	10,716	94'17	96'22	95'15			
Maryborough and Daylesford ..	5,151	5,463	10,614			No contest.						
Melbourne ..	10,487	11,078	21,565			No contest.						
Mildura ..	5,947	4,655	10,602	5,353	4,193	9,546	90'01	90'03	90'04			
Mornington ..	6,182	5,390	11,572	5,596	5,004	10,600	90'52	92'84	91'60			
Northcote ..	10,766	11,580	22,346			No contest.						
Nunawading ..	9,436	11,596	21,032	9,077	10,799	19,876	96'20	93'13	94'50			
Oakleigh ..	12,524	14,928	27,452	12,208	13,570	25,788	97'48	90'90	93'90			
Ouyen ..	6,080	4,988	11,068			No contest.						
Polwarth ..	6,053	5,164	11,217	5,723	4,943	10,666	94'55	95'72	95'09			
Port Fairy and Glencol ..	5,650	5,350	11,000	5,495	5,081	10,576	97'26	94'97	96'15			
Port Melbourne ..	11,072	10,220	21,292	9,486	9,761	19,247	85'68	95'51	90'40			
Prahran ..	10,563	13,728	24,291	9,314	13,031	22,345	88'18	94'92	91'99			
Richmond ..	11,044	12,371	23,415			No contest.						
Rodney ..	5,853	5,387	11,240	5,633	5,008	10,641	96'24	92'96	94'67			
St. Kilda ..	11,251	14,917	26,168	10,590	13,905	24,494	94'12	93'22	93'61			
Stawell and Ararat ..	5,645	5,426	11,071	5,424	5,081	10,505	96'09	93'64	94'89			
Swan Hill ..	5,214	4,006	9,220	4,769	3,598	8,367	91'47	89'82	90'75			
Toorak ..	8,490	13,511	22,001	8,011	12,230	20,241	94'36	90'52	92'00			
Upper Goulburn ..	5,220	4,272	9,492	5,040	3,909	8,949	96'55	91'50	94'28			
Upper Yarra ..	6,316	5,965	12,281			No contest.						
Valhalla ..	5,970	4,243	10,213	5,564	3,951	9,515	93'20	93'12	93'17			
Wangaratta and Ovens ..	4,818	4,695	9,513	4,720	4,331	9,051	97'97	92'25	95'14			
Waranga ..	4,950	4,279	9,229	4,735	3,955	8,690	95'66	92'43	94'16			
Warrenheip and Grenville ..	4,843	4,890	9,733	4,732	4,689	9,421	97'71	95'89	96'79			
Warnambool ..	5,300	5,146	10,446	5,094	4,873	9,967	96'11	94'69	95'41			
Williamstown ..	10,778	10,771	21,549			No contest.						
Wonthaggi ..	5,351	4,551	9,902			No contest.						
Total ..	496,996	532,174	1,029,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twenty un- contested districts ..	169,142	177,838	346,980	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	327,854	354,336	682,190	308,532	330,836	639,368	94'11	93'37	93'72			

**Compulsory
Voting.**

Compulsory voting was again in operation at the general election for the Legislative Assembly on 30th November, 1929, this being the second general election at which it has been in operation.

**Preferential
and Absent
voting**

The preferential system of voting adopted in 1911 for Assembly elections, and, in 1921, made applicable to Council elections, is still in force. By the method in vogue previous to 1911 it was not unusual for a candidate to be elected who had received the support of only a minority of those voting. Under the present system a candidate is returned only if the result shows that the majority of those who have voted prefer him to the candidate who has received the next lower number of votes. An illustration of the system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In fourteen of the contests in the election of November, 1929, there were more than two candidates. In five of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the nine remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In three of these cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

Absent voting, the legislation for which was assented to on the 10th November, 1927, was applied generally for the first time at the Assembly general election in November, 1929. At that election 30,812 persons availed themselves of the new facilities afforded.

**PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866-1929.**

During the period 1866 to 1927 twenty-five elections of the State Lower House were held. The proportions of electors who voted at each general election in districts in which elections were contested are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 20. At the general election held on 30th November, 1929, the proportions of electors of contested districts who voted was 93.72 per cent. The proportion who voted in such districts at the general election held in April, 1927, when compulsory voting was in operation for the first time, was 91.76 per cent.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1929.

The duration of the twenty-ninth Parliament which was opened on the 6th July, 1927, and dissolved on 1st November, 1929, was 850 days and the number of days in session was 542. Similar information in regard to each of the other twenty-eight Parliaments since the establishment of responsible Government is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1929.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during 1929 :—

Act No.	Date.	
3629 to 3807	.. 12th February	.. These are Consolidating Acts of 1928, all of which (except No. 3646 and No. 3658, Part III.) came into operation on the 18th December, 1929.
3808	.. 4th July ..	.. This Act applies £3,133,501 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1929-30.
3809	.. 29th July	.. This Act applies £293,153 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29.
3810	.. 26th August	.. The <i>Bail Act</i> 1929 gives power to admit persons in custody to bail and to take recognizances, &c., on Sunday or other <i>dies non juridicus</i> .
3811	.. 9th September	.. This Act applies £1,498,071 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1929-30.
3812	.. 9th September	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1929, which is subject to the provisions of the <i>Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act</i> 1927, authorizes the raising of £750,000 for Irrigation and Water Supply Works and for Drainage and Flood Protection Works in Country Districts and for Works under the River Murray Waters Act to be expended in such manner as Parliament may by any Act have directed or direct.
3813	.. 9th September	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1929 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for Irrigation Works, Water Supply Works, Drainage and Flood Protection Works in Country Districts and for Works under the River Murray Water Acts and for other purposes.
3814	.. 16th September	.. The <i>Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act</i> 1929 regulates the publication of reports of judicial proceedings in such a manner as to prevent injury to public morals.
3815	.. 16th September	.. The <i>Harbor Boards Act</i> 1929 amends the law relating to the collection of rates by councils of municipalities on behalf of harbor boards.
3816	.. 10th October	.. The <i>Statute Law Revision Act</i> 1929 provides for the revision of the Statute Law and for other purposes.

Act No.	Date.	
3817 ..	10th October	.. This Act applies £1,565,596 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1929-30.
3818 ..	31st October	.. The <i>Police Offences (Race-meetings) Act 1929</i> to be read and construed as one with Part IV. of the Principal Act and Amending Acts, limits the number of horse, pony, trotting and hunt club race-meetings to be held in any one year on racecourses within thirty miles of Melbourne, fixes the maximum number of race-meetings allowed in any year in the area comprising all parts of Victoria which are not within thirty miles of Melbourne, makes provision for the payment of compensation out of the money in the Racing Clubs Compensation Fund created by this Act, for the closing of certain racecourses by reason of the prohibition of race-meetings thereon, and provides for the appointment of a Board to be called "Racecourses Licences Board." The powers and duties of the Board are to consider applications for licences for racecourses situated in any race-meetings district and to issue such licences, to allot in each year among the racecourses in any race-meetings district the number of race-meetings determined by the Chief Secretary under this Act.
3819 ..	31st October	.. The <i>Cultivation Advances Act 1929</i> provides for advances being granted to farmers in drought-stricken areas by way of loan bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The mode of making advances is by giving seed or fodder or manure or building or fencing materials or orders therefor. The repayment of an advance and interest thereon is secured by way of mortgage over farm or lien on improvements or crop.
3820 ..	31st October.	.. This Act applies £2,110,490 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1929-30.
3821 ..	18th December	.. This Act applies £1,511,324 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1929-30.
3822 ..	18th December	.. The <i>Sessional Acts Revision Act 1929</i> to be read and construed as one with the <i>Acts Enumeration Revision Act 1928</i> adapts certain references in Acts passed during the Third Session of the twenty-ninth Parliament to the provisions of the Consolidating Acts passed during the Second Session of the said Parliament and to revise the language of certain Acts and for other purposes.
3823 ..	18th December	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1929</i> amends section seven of the <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1928</i> .
3824 ..	24th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Act 1929</i> provides for continuance in office of members of the Board and for increase of borrowing powers of the Board.

Act No. Date.

- 3825 .. 30th December .. The *Victorian Loan Act 1929* (No. 2) which is subject to the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927*, authorizes the raising of £2,400,000 for construction works under the *Border Railways Act 1922* and for works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
- 3826 .. 30th December .. The *State Electricity Commission (Ballarat and Bendigo Purchase) Act 1929* relates to the purchase by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria of undertakings at or near Ballarat and Bendigo of the Electric Supply Company of Victoria Limited and for other purposes.
- 3827 .. 30th December .. The *Cultivation Advances Act 1929* (No. 2) enables advances being made on certain terms to farmers in drought-stricken areas and gives power to raise additional moneys for the purposes of the Act.
- 3828 .. 30th December .. The *Victorian Loan (Public Works) Act 1929* which is subject to the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927*, authorizes the raising of £113,698 for public works and other purposes.
- 3829 .. 30th December .. The *Apprenticeship Act 1929* amends sub-section (2) of section twenty-six of the *Apprenticeship Act 1928*.
- 3830 .. 30th December .. The *Phillip Island Shire Act 1929* gives power to the Council of the Shire of Phillip Island to borrow by overdraft £1,896 19s. 9d. for the purpose of paying that sum to the Council of the Shire of Bass in final settlement of accounts between these two shires.
- 3831 .. 30th December .. The *Electricity Supply Loans Application Act 1929* sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
- 3832 .. 30th December .. The *Licensing (Conduct of Poll) Act 1929* amends the provisions for voting at a vote of electors at a State Poll.
- 3833 .. 30th December .. The *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1929* makes alterations in the meaning of "Metropolis" under the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1928*.
- 3834 .. 30th December .. The *Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Act 1929* extends the operation of the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Acts.
- 3835 .. 30th December .. The *Railway Loan Application Act 1929* sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for Railways and other purposes.
- 3836 .. 30th December .. The *Developmental Railways Act 1929* provides for the transfer to Consolidated Revenue of the sum of £100,000 out of the Developmental Railways Account.

Act No.	Date.	
3837 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Public Account Advances Act</i> 1929 authorizes the temporary application out of the Public Account of certain moneys to provide for the payment of interest payable out of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund.
3838 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Coal Mines Regulation Act</i> 1929 provides for the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of the sum of £50,000 out of the net surplus profits of the State Coal Mine for the year ending 30th June, 1930.
3839 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Transfer of Land (Assurance Fund) Act</i> 1929 provides for the transfer to Consolidated Revenue of the sum of £50,000 out of the Assurance Fund under the <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1928.
3840 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Korumburra Land Exchange Act</i> 1929 provides for the exchange of certain Crown Land in the Township of Korumburra temporarily reserved as a site for a public park for certain other land in the Parish of Korumburra and for other purposes.
3841 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Dried Fruits Act</i> 1929 provides for the marketing within the Commonwealth of excess of dried fruits in certain cases and for the continuance in force of the Dried Fruits Acts.
3842 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1929 declares the rate of land tax for the year 1930 shall be (a) where the unimproved value or total unimproved value of all land or lands of any owner exceeds £250, one $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on every pound sterling of its unimproved value and (b) in addition to any duty of land tax so payable a super-tax equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the duty of land so payable. Provided that the minimum amount of tax and super-tax combined payable by any taxpayer assessed under the Land Tax Acts shall be Two shillings and sixpence.
3843 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Closer Settlement (Financial) Act</i> 1929 increases the borrowing powers under Parts I. and II. of the <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1928.
3844 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1929 relates to the payment of an amount out of the Country Roads Board Fund in the financial year beginning on the 1st July, 1929, in respect to certain loans.
3845 ..	30th December	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1929 gives power to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to (a) construct tramways along such routes and extensions of routes as the Governor in Council approves, (b) manage operate maintain and renew tramways vested in or constructed by it in certain municipal districts.
3846 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Entertainments Tax Act</i> 1929 levies tax of 2d. on payment for admission of 2s. to any entertainment and tax of 2d. for the first 2s. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 6d. or part of 6d. by which the payment for admission exceeds 2s.

Act No.	Date.	
3847 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1929</i> relates to the borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners.
3848 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Stamps (Betting Tax) Act 1929</i> imposes tax on bookmakers' licences or permit for sports grounds and on betting tickets issued on sports grounds.
3849 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1929</i> increases by 10 per cent. the duties payable under Part VI. of the <i>Administration and Probate Act 1928</i> .
3850 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Income Tax Act 1929</i> to be read and construed with the <i>Income Tax Act 1928</i> fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1930. Incomes of £200 and under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £200, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 5d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500, 6d.; for every £1 over £500 up to £1,000, 7d.; for every £1 over £1,000 up to £1,500, 8d.; for every £1 over £1,500, 9d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Additional taxes are levied on incomes (excluding those of companies) from £800 to £1,000 of 10 per cent.; from £1,000 to £1,250 of 12½ per cent.; from £1,250 to £2,200 of 15 per cent.; from £2,200 to £5,000 of 20 per cent.; and exceeding £5,000 of 25 per cent. on the amount of tax otherwise chargeable. Companies (other than mutual life assurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. 7d. in the £1. Mutual life assurance companies are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1 in respect to their mutual life assurance business, and at the rate of 1s. 7d. on all other business. Any taxpayer ordinarily resident in Victoria whose net income does not exceed £800 may make the following deductions from such net income: the sum of £50 in respect of the wife of such taxpayer wholly maintained by him provided she has not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum, the sum of £50, in respect of each child under the age of 16 years wholly maintained by him, certain payments in respect of the illness of the taxpayer or wife or any of his children under 21 years, and contributions paid by the taxpayer to a friendly society. The minimum income tax is fixed at 5s.
3851 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Motor Omnibus Act 1929</i> describes a light motor omnibus within the meaning of the <i>Motor Car Act 1928</i> as a motor car with a seating capacity for not more than five passengers and prohibits the operation of a licence for a light motor omnibus upon routes specially mentioned in the Act.

Act No. Date.

3852 .. 30th December .. The *Stamps Act* 1929 requires any cash sale docket amounting to £2 or upwards to be stamped as a receipt, increases till 30th June, 1931 stamp duty payable on bills of exchange payable on demand (cheques, &c.) from 1d. to 1½d., and provides for the payment of double stamps duties till 30th June, 1931, on leases, &c.

1930.

3853 .. 7th January .. This Act applies £8,649,911 out of Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1929-30 and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting to £18,757,046 granted out of Consolidated Revenue by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The following statement shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of the State since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884

* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- son, G.C.M.G. (acting) {	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. { (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting) {	20th March, 1907 ... 6th July, 1908 ... 19th May, 1911 ... 28th August, 1913 27th July, 1908 ...	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908 24th May, 1911 23rd February, 1914 19th May, 1911
Sir Thomas David Gibson Car- michael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.		
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ...	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.*	23rd February, 1914	30th January, 1920†
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., { Lieutenant Governor (acting)	30th July, 1919 ... 1st April, 1923 ... 7th April, 1926 ...	24th February, 1921 24th October, 1923 28th June, 1926
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.‡	24th February, 1921	7th April, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	28th June, 1926	

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 24th January, 1847.

* On leave of absence for six months from 30th July, 1919.

† Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 11th May, 1918.

‡ On leave of absence from 1st April, 1923, to 24th October, 1923.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 29, appears a statement which shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851 up to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855. The office which each Minister held and the date of assumption of office are also shown.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, the number of Ministries was 45. A list showing the name of the Premier in each Ministry, the date of assumption of and retirement from office and the duration of office appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. The forty-sixth ministry, in which Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E., was Premier, assumed office on the 22nd November, 1928, and retired therefrom on the 12th December, 1929, after 385 days of office. The date of assumption of office of the forty-seventh ministry, in which the Hon. E. J. Hogan is Premier, was 12th December, 1929. This Ministry consists of the following members :—

HOGAN MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Hogan, Edmond John, M.L.A.	.. Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets.
Tunnecliffe, Thomas, M.L.A.	.. Chief Secretary.
Lemmon, John, M.L.A.	.. Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Bailey, Henry Stephen, M.L.A.	.. President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply.
Slater, William, M.L.A.	.. Minister of Agriculture, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General.
Cain, John, M.L.A.	.. Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Jones, John Percy, M.L.C.	.. Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Beckett, William James, M.L.C.	.. Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Williams, Robert, M.L.C.	.. Minister without Portfolio.
Kiernan, Edmond Lawrence, M.L.C.	.. Minister without Portfolio.
Webber, Gordon Charles, M.L.A.	.. Minister without Portfolio.
Pollard, Reginald Thomas, M.L.A.	.. Minister without Portfolio.

The names of members and of officers of Parliament and of the constituencies which the members represent are given below:—

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1930.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo	Hon. H. Keck	1931
	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, V.D. ..	1934
East Yarra	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1931
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager	1934
Gippsland	Hon. G. M. Davis	1931
	Hon. M. McGregor	1934
Melbourne	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C.	1931
	Hon. H. H. Smith	1934
Melbourne East ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1931
	Hon. J. P. Jones (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Immigration)	1934
Melbourne North ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett (Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health)	1931
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan (Minister without Portfolio)	1934
Melbourne South ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1931
	Hon. H. I. Cohen, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. ..	1934
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1931
	Hon. R. Williams (Minister without Portfolio)	1934
Nelson	Hon. E. G. Bath	1931
	Hon. H. A. Currie, M.C.	1934
Northern	Hon. G. J. Tuckett	1931
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1934
North Eastern ..	Hon. A. M. Zwar	1931
	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris	1934
North Western ..	Hon. G. L. Goudie	1931
	Hon. W. J. McCann	1934
Southern	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1931
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1934
South Eastern ..	Hon. A. E. Chandler	1931
	Hon. W. Tyner	1934
South Western ..	Hon. H. Hitchcock, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..	1931
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	1934
Wellington	Hon. A. Bell	1931
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	1934
Western	Hon. E. J. White	1931
	Hon. M. Saltau	1934

Clerk of the Legislative Council : P. T. Pook.

Clerk Assistant, Clerk of Committees and Accountant : W. R. Barstow.

Usher and Clerk of the Records : H. B. Jamieson.

Clerk of the Papers : L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1930—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.

Name of Electoral District.		Name of Member.
Albert Park	..	A. K. Wallace
Allandale	..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Speaker).
Ballarat	..	W. J. McAdam.
Barwon	..	T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	..	E. F. Cleary.
Benambra	..	Hon. H. Beardmore.
Bendigo	..	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	..	Hon. R. Linton.
Brighton	..	Hon. I. Macfarlan.
Brunswick	..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	..	Hon. R. T. Pollard (Minister without Portfolio).
Carlton	..	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	..	J. E. Satchell.
Caulfield	..	Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Forrest.
Clifton Hill	..	M. M. Blackburn.
Coburg	..	F. Keane.
Collingwood	..	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe (Chief Secretary).
Dandenong	..	H. M. Cremean.
Dundas	..	Hon. W. Slater (Minister of Agriculture, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General).
Essendon	..	A. S. Drakeford.
Evelyn	..	W. H. Everard.
Flemington	..	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Geelong	..	W. Brownbill (Chairman of Committees).
Gippsland East	..	A. E. Lind.
Gippsland North	..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	..	H. J. T. Hyland.
Gippsland West	..	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	..	Colonel Hon. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Grant	..	R. T. Hjorth.
Gunbower	..	Hon. H. Angus.
Hampden	..	T. C. Manifold.
Hawthorn	..	Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E.
Heidelberg	..	Hon. G. C. Webber (Minister without Portfolio).
Kara Kara-Borong	..	Hon. J. W. Pennington, O.B.E.
Kew	..	W. S. Kent Hughes.
Korong-Eaglehawk	..	A. A. Dunstan.
Lowan	..	Hon. M. E. Wettenhall.
Maryborough-Daylesford	..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne	..	T. Hayes.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1930—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	H. Downward.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain (Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Nunawading	Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C.
Oakleigh	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen	H. Glowrey.
Polwarth	Hon. J. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Glenelg	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran	A. R. Jackson.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	Hon. J. Allan.
St. Kilda	B. Gray.
Stawell and Ararat	Hon. R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old.
Toorak	Hon. Sir. S. S. Argyle, K.B.E.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell.
Upper Yarra	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Knox.
Walhalla	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta-Ovens	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga	E. A. Coyle.
Warrenheip-Grenville	Hon. E. J. Hogan (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets).
Warrnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour).
Wonthaggi	W. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : W. R. Alexander, J.P.

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Private Bills : G. R. Webb.

Clerk of Committees and Serjeant-at-Arms : F. E. Wanke.

Reader : T. J. Landy.

Accountant and Assistant Clerk of Committees : P. P. Conlan.

Clerk of the Papers : H. K. McLachlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : A. H. Angel.

Librarian : E. L. Frazer.

POPULATION.

A descriptive statement of the growth of the population of Victoria from 1836 to 1928 appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 37 to 39.

The following table shows the population in various years of the period 1836 to 1929:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1929.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ..	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.) ..	186	38	224	
1840 ..	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ..	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ..	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ..	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ..	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ..	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ..	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ..	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ..	608,436	601,464	1,209,900	1,203,137
1902 ..	604,318	603,913	1,208,231	1,207,527
1903 ..	599,950	604,792	1,204,742	1,205,296
1904 ..	597,617	607,991	1,205,608	1,202,814
1905 ..	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	1,206,046
1906 ..	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	1,213,672
1907 ..	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	1,225,503
1908 ..	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	1,240,488
1909 ..	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	1,261,169
1910 ..	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	1,282,477
1911 ..	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	1,320,661
1912 ..	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	1,357,864
1913 ..	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,958
1914 ..	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,512
1915 ..	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	1,431,632
1916 ..	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	1,414,480
1917 ..	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	1,411,381
1918 ..	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	1,424,054
1919 ..	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	1,473,013
1920 ..	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	1,512,093
1921 ..	764,905	785,781	1,550,686	1,537,008
1922 ..	788,626	801,599	1,590,225	1,570,824
1923 ..	806,546	818,834	1,625,380	1,607,773
1924 ..	824,182	832,913	1,657,095	1,641,852
1925 ..	838,693	845,324	1,684,017	1,671,467
1926 ..	852,399	859,428	1,711,827	1,696,670
1927 ..	867,409	873,981	1,741,390	1,727,413
1928 ..	875,449	885,515	1,760,964	1,751,340
1929 ..	881,650	895,415	1,777,065	1,769,126

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 39.

Population, 1929. The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1929 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1928.. ..	..	..	875,449	885,515	1,760,964
Births, 1929	17,394	16,210			
Deaths, 1929	9,131	7,586			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	8,263	8,624	16,887
Migration by Sea, 1929—					
Arrivals	38,745	36,191			
Departures (as adjusted)	39,377	35,661			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	—632*	530	—102*
Migration by Land, 1929—					
Arrivals	106,938	53,468			
Departures (as adjusted)	108,368	52,722			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	—1,430*	746	—684*
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1929.. ..	..	..	881,650	895,415	1,777,065
Full-blooded aborigines as enumerated at a census of aborigines, 30th June, 1928, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	34	19	53

* Loss.

The population of Victoria was at the date of the census, 1,140,405 in 1891 ; 1,201,341 in 1901 ; 1,315,551 in 1911 ; and 1,531,280 in 1921. The estimated population at 31st December, 1929, was 1,777,065. The table which follows shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration in each year since the first-mentioned date :—

Increase of Population, 1891-1929.

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1929.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+ 1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	- 5,670*
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+ 251	3,864
Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..	172,513	111,848	60,665
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	2,661	8,830
1902	14,284	15,953	- 1,669*
1903	13,974	17,463	- 3,489*
1904	15,370	14,504	866
1905	15,431	10,618	4,813
1906	15,607	6,196	9,411
1907	16,826	3,851	12,975
1908	15,331	+ 2,311	17,642
1909	17,108	+ 9,465	26,573
1910	16,705	+ 7,681	24,386
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,694	+ 9,449	14,143
Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April)	13,116	+ 11,226	24,342
1912	19,207	+ 23,453	42,660
1913	20,496	+ 12,367	32,863
1914	19,719	+ 53	19,772
1915	19,186	29,929	- 10,743*
1916	17,746	37,528	- 19,782*
1917	18,478	6,081	12,397
1918	16,420	+ 3,765	20,185
1919	12,249	+ 53,541	65,790
1920	19,381	+ 5,493	24,874
1921 (to 4th April, Census) ..	4,679	1,308	3,371
Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..	180,677	+ 35,052	215,729
1921 (from 5th April)	14,747	+ 4,659	19,406
1922	21,133	+ 18,406	39,539
1923	18,658	+ 16,497	35,155
1924	19,637	+ 12,078	31,715
1925	20,085	+ 6,837	26,922
1926	19,027	+ 8,783	27,810
1927	18,301	+ 11,262	29,563
1928	16,790	+ 2,784	19,574
1929	16,887	786	16,101

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the arrivals exceeded the departures.

* Net decrease.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1925 to 1929 :—

Immigration
and
emigration,
1925-1929.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1925	77,487	64,567	12,920
1926	88,026	74,107	13,917
1927	90,338	77,391	12,947
1928	78,153	73,288	4,865
1929	74,936	75,038	-102*

* Excess of Emigrants.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic, as well as the seaward traffic, is taken into account in framing estimates of population. The effect of the railway traffic during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Arrivals and
departures by
rail, 1925 to
1929.

MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1925	192,390	99,286	291,676	196,382	101,377	297,759	3,992	2,091	6,083
1926	161,074	83,922	244,996	165,441	84,689	250,130	4,367	767	5,134
1927	122,928	61,464	184,392	125,025	61,052	186,077	2,097	412*	1,685
1928	118,440	59,221	177,661	120,801	58,941	179,742	2,361	280*	2,031
1929	106,938	53,468	160,406	108,368	52,722	161,090	1,430	746*	684

* Excess of Arrivals.

During 1929 Victoria lost by rail 12 persons to South Australia and 819 to Western Australia, but gained 111 from New South Wales, 22 from Queensland, and 14 from the Federal Capital Territory.

The net result of the immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1929 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed :—

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries and
vice versa.

NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1925 TO 1929.

	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—												
Year.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	United States.	Other Foreign Ports.	Net Immigration.
1925	- 1,007	- 1,459	- 148	48	3,251	12	- 445	103	10,714	- 29	7	1,873	12,920
1926	- 993	- 953	- 196	143	4,452	75	31	36	9,498	- 92	7	1,909	13,917
1927	- 1,925	- 678	- 122	504	1,988	10	383	53	10,203	36	43	3,566	12,947
1928	- 877	- 573	112	914	1,295	83	- 81	- 54	4,982	- 80	- 4	976	4,865
1929	- 655	- 654	215	- 1,246	754	28	- 255	- 192	1,538	- 275	17	623	- 102
Total	- 5,457	- 4,317	- 139	- 2,473	11,740	208	- 307	- 160	36,935	- 440	70	8,947	44,547

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 44,547 persons, the principal gains having been from the United Kingdom and Tasmania.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1929 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1929.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50	28,632	1923	9,504
1851-60	87,963	1924	8,721
1861-70	46,594	1925	8,589
1871-80	5,545	1926	8,583
1881-90	2	1927	8,854
1891-00 .. ..	..	1928	5,221
1901-10	2,829	1929	2,635
1911-20	46,737		
1921	3,987	Total	283,541
1922	9,145		

In 1929 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 2,635, of whom 1,850 were nominated and 785 selected. Of the immigrants, 630 were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 1,359, and females 1,276.

CENSUS OF 1921.

The last census of Australia was taken on the 4th April, 1921. A statement showing the population of and number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of the State at the date of the census was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 45 to 49. The following is a summary of the information published :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Local Bodies.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
Shires	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
Not Incorporated ..	106	68	174	64	..	64
Whole State	750,061	775,471	1,525,532	346,050	2,009	348,059
Shipping	4,663	1,085	5,748	..	..	..
Total Population ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	346,050	2,009	348,059

The enumerated populations of the districts of Victoria at the last two census dates are shown hereunder :—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

District.	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central ..	358,360	388,532	746,892	465,671	510,370	976,041
North Central	37,256	37,268	74,524	30,946	31,645	62,591
Western ..	69,746	68,792	138,538	67,178	67,380	134,558
Wimmera ..	31,636	28,067	59,703	30,533	27,940	58,473
Mallee ..	17,247	11,806	29,053	25,896	19,032	44,928
Northern ..	67,819	63,988	131,807	62,066	59,767	121,833
North-Eastern	30,795	27,488	58,283	25,902	23,577	49,479
Gippsland ..	38,650	33,296	71,946	41,869	35,760	77,629
Shipping ..	4,082	723	4,805	4,663	1,085	5,748
Total ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

The populations enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown :—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,
1911 AND 1921.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1921 compared with 1911.					
	1911.			1921.								
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anglesey ..	4,772	4,180	8,952	5,508	4,581	10,089	+	736	+	401	+	1,137
Benambra ..	3,625	2,957	6,582	3,359	2,722	6,081	—	266	—	235	—	601
Bendigo ..	26,771	27,729	54,500	22,924	24,606	47,530	—	3,847	—	3,123	—	6,970
Bogong ..	14,681	13,224	27,905	11,639	10,668	22,307	—	3,042	—	2,556	—	5,598
Borong ..	16,289	14,562	30,851	16,173	14,721	30,894	—	116	—	159	—	43
Bourke ..	295,309	327,502	622,811	328,959	433,810	822,769	+	93,650	+	109,308	+	199,958
Buln Buln ..	22,283	18,774	41,057	24,546	20,344	44,890	+	2,263	+	1,670	+	3,833
Croajingo- long ..	1,510	1,190	2,700	1,684	1,275	2,959	+	174	+	85	+	259
Dalhousie ..	8,917	8,724	17,641	8,036	8,117	16,203	—	831	—	607	—	1,438
Dargo ..	3,077	2,441	5,518	2,353	2,050	4,403	—	724	—	391	—	1,115
DeLatite ..	11,491	10,574	22,065	10,171	9,655	19,826	—	1,320	—	919	—	2,239
Dundas ..	5,298	5,152	10,450	5,330	5,258	10,588	+	32	+	106	+	138
Evelyn ..	9,026	8,265	17,291	12,460	12,090	24,550	+	3,434	+	3,825	+	7,259
Follett ..	1,372	1,339	2,711	1,611	1,552	3,163	+	239	+	213	+	462
Gladstone ..	8,752	7,961	16,713	6,516	5,939	12,455	—	2,236	—	2,022	—	4,258
Grant ..	34,991	36,486	71,477	35,077	38,110	73,787	+	686	+	1,624	+	2,310
Grenville ..	20,503	22,567	43,070	17,621	19,791	37,412	—	2,882	—	2,776	—	5,658
Gunbower ..	6,083	4,181	9,264	6,258	5,357	11,615	+	1,175	+	1,176	+	2,351
Hampden ..	0,707	6,188	12,895	6,443	6,244	12,687	—	264	—	56	—	208
Heytesbury ..	3,705	3,261	6,966	4,090	3,764	7,854	+	385	+	503	+	888
Kara Kara ..	8,265	7,274	15,539	7,627	7,195	14,822	—	638	—	79	—	717
Karkaroc ..	9,618	6,562	16,180	16,267	11,882	28,149	+	6,649	+	5,320	+	11,969
Lowan ..	7,082	6,231	13,313	6,733	6,024	12,757	—	349	—	207	—	556
Millewa ..	56	28	84	49	21	70	—	7	—	20	—	14
Moir ..	16,814	15,028	31,842	14,878	13,623	28,501	—	1,936	—	1,405	—	3,341
Morrington ..	19,034	16,279	35,313	28,575	26,360	54,935	+	9,541	+	10,081	+	19,622
Normanby ..	6,900	6,007	11,907	5,857	5,922	11,779	—	43	—	85	—	128
Polwarth ..	7,367	6,533	13,900	7,981	7,173	15,154	+	614	+	640	+	1,254
Ripon ..	7,464	6,448	13,912	6,671	6,236	12,907	—	793	—	212	—	1,005
Rodney ..	10,399	9,089	19,488	11,490	10,242	21,732	+	1,091	+	1,153	+	2,244
Talbot ..	23,567	24,364	47,931	17,352	18,947	36,299	—	6,215	—	5,417	—	11,632
Tambo ..	1,650	1,329	2,979	2,240	1,876	4,116	+	590	+	547	+	1,137
Tanjil ..	10,180	9,562	19,692	11,046	10,215	21,261	+	916	+	653	+	1,569
Tatchera ..	6,318	4,519	10,837	7,076	5,321	12,397	+	758	+	802	+	1,560
Villiers ..	11,430	11,297	22,727	11,574	11,440	23,014	+	144	+	143	+	287
Weeah ..	1,255	697	1,952	2,594	1,808	4,312	+	1,249	+	1,111	+	2,360
Wonnangatta ..	998	733	1,731	733	532	1,265	—	265	—	201	—	466
Outside Counties— Shipping ..	4,082	723	4,805	4,663	1,085	5,748	+	581	+	362	+	943
Total ..	655,591	659,900	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	+	99,133	+	116,596	+	215,729

NOTE.—Full-blood aborigines, to the number of 196 in 1911 and 144 in 1921, are excluded from the foregoing statement.

Conjugal Condition, 1921. The conjugal condition of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1921, is shown in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never married—			
Under age 15 years	231,086	224,850	455,936
Age 15 years and over	222,177	211,833	434,010
Married	277,183	282,494	559,677
Widowed	21,279	54,928	76,207
Divorced	1,092	1,221	2,313
Unspecified	1,907	1,230	3,137
Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1911 AND 1921.

The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the last two censuses, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 53.

Grades of Occupation. The grades of occupation of the population, as returned at the censuses of 1911 and 1921, were as follows:—

Grade.	Census of 1911.			Census of 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer	59,713	7,315	67,028	40,636	4,071	44,707
Working on own account	37,753	11,987	49,740	82,436	14,624	97,060
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages*	19,273	3,002	22,275	10,742	1,003	11,745
Receiving salary or wages	281,727	103,975	385,702	315,391	118,052	433,443
Unemployed	14,930	3,012	17,942	32,432	7,581	40,013
*Grade not applicable	229,594	528,264	757,858	266,861	629,013	895,874
Grade not stated	12,601	2,405	15,006	6,426	2,212	8,638
Total	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

* This relates principally to dependents and persons supported by voluntary and State contributions.

MODE OF OCCUPANCY OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS, AND FLATS—CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

The number of owner occupiers, purchasers by instalments, tenants, and other, and unspecified occupiers, at the censuses of 1911 and 1921, is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 54.

Ages of the
people.

The following table shows the ages of the people at the dates of the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921, and the proportionate numbers living in successive age groups :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417	79,210	76,426
5-10 ..	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904	79,452	77,680
10-15 ..	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523	72,424	70,744
15-20 ..	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719	66,020	64,589
20-25 ..	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217	62,096	67,503
25-30 ..	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651	62,845	69,647
30-35 ..	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694	59,244	63,439
35-40 ..	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549	50,696	53,790
40-45 ..	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480	44,885	47,914
45-50 ..	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477	39,556	42,378
50-55 ..	18,346	17,601	31,866	29,420	40,174	40,391
55-60 ..	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457	35,923	34,841
60-65 ..	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316	26,660	27,016
65-70 ..	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603	15,064	15,717
70-75 ..	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972	9,035	10,204
75-80 ..	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934	5,415	6,826
80-85 ..	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387	2,991	3,831
85-90 ..	603	587	1,133	1,129	1,336	1,672
90-100 ..	160	152	301	321	404	567
100 and over ..	12	11	8	10	9	8
Unspecified ..	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780	1,295	1,373
Total ..	603,893	597,458	655,591	659,960	754,724	776,556

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921—*continued*.

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73	10·51	9·86
5-10 ..	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74	10·55	10·02
10-15 ..	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53	9·61	9·13
15-20 ..	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32	8·76	8·33
20-25 ..	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94	8·24	8·71
25-30 ..	7·56	8·87	7·96	8·48	8·34	8·98
30-35 ..	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42	7·86	8·18
35-40 ..	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79	6·73	6·94
40-45 ..	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47	5·96	6·18
45-50 ..	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87	5·25	5·47
50-55 ..	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48	5·33	5·21
55-60 ..	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81	4·77	4·49
60-65 ..	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18	3·54	3·49
65-70 ..	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92	2·00	2·03
70-75 ..	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52	1·20	1·32
75-80 ..	·95	·71	1·11	1·06	·72	·88
80-85 ..	·41	·35	·60	·52	·40	·49
85-90 ..	·10	·10	·18	·17	·18	·22
90 and over ..	·03	·03	·05	·05	·05	·07
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at
dependent
and support-
ing ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The subjoined table shows the numbers and

proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
1921	231,086	224,850	345,786	366,882	142,313	144,626	34,244	38,825
Proportions per cent.								
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24
1921	30·67	29·00	45·89	47·33	18·89	18·66	4·55	5·01

A table showing the length of residence in Australia, at the date of the census of 1921, of persons included in the population of the State who were born outside the Commonwealth, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 57.

At the census of the year 1921 the number of persons to the square mile was 17·36, and to inhabited dwellings 3·77. The number of persons to each inhabited dwelling and to each room were 4·61 and 0·85 respectively. The number of rooms to an inhabited dwelling was 5·35. Similar information relating to the other six censuses is given on page 58 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1921.

The census of 1921 gave the birthplaces of the people as follows:—

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	646,023	684,113	1,330,136
New Zealand	5,460	5,750	11,210
British Isles	83,712	77,405	161,117
British India	1,003	537	1,540
Union of South Africa	818	854	1,672
Canada	523	340	863
Denmark	835	200	1,035
Germany	2,462	1,231	3,693
France	393	353	746
Italy	1,411	439	1,850
Sweden	1,021	94	1,115
Norway	637	89	726
Russia	601	342	943
Greece	505	53	558
United States	952	641	1,593
China	2,740	85	2,825
Japan	52	20	72
Switzerland	321	118	439
Other Countries	2,710	1,484	4,194
At Sea	524	587	1,111
Unspecified	2,021	1,821	3,842
Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
Allegiance—			
British	747,482	774,702	1,522,184
Foreign	6,873	1,496	8,369
Unstated	369	358	727

Australian born. The residents of Victoria at the date of the Census who were born in the Commonwealth of Australia numbered 1,330,136 or 87 per cent. of the total population.

Foreign born. The number of persons in the State in 1921, born in countries outside the British dominions, was 19,486, or 1·3 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1911, when they numbered 21,252, or 1·6 per cent. of the population.

Allegiance. The number of persons living in Victoria in 1921 who owed their allegiance to a foreign country was 8,369.

In the interval between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 Chinese natives of China decreased from 4,302 to 2,825. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria (including Chinese born in Australia) was 5,601 in 1911 and 4,179 in 1921.

The enumerated population at each of the last seven censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, were as shown hereunder:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SEVEN CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase in Ten-year period.		Population.	Increase in Ten-year period.		Population.	Increase in Ten-year period.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	462,977	598·59	328,651	282,449	611·34	211,671	180,528	579·67
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48
1921	1,531,424	215,677	16·39	754,804	99,110	15·12	776,620	116,567	17·66

NOTE.—The figures in this table include full-blood aboriginals. These numbered 144 in 1921, viz., 80 males and 64 females.

The ratio of males to females at the last census (1921) was 97·19 per cent. The proportions of sexes at the *Masculinity of the Population*, other six censuses are given on page 60 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The number of males to every 100 females in age-groups at the date of the 1921 census was as follows:—Age-group 0-10, 103·0; 10-20, 102·3; 20-40, 92·5; 40-60, 97·0; 60-80, 94·0; and 80 and over, 78·0. The ratios for certain age groups in the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the census of 1911 in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1921 of the various municipalities of Greater Melbourne, also the number of persons to the acre in these municipalities and the estimated population at the end of 1929:—

**POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT
CENSUS OF 1921, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.**

Sub-District.	Area in Acres, 31st Dec., 1929.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1929.	Persons to the Acre, 31st Dec., 1929.
Melbourne City	7,555	103,251	104,200	13·8
Box Hill City	5,120	*	14,000	2·7
Brighton City	3,308	21,235	29,020	8·8
Brunswick City	2,719	44,484	57,230	21·0
Camberwell City	8,322	23,835	49,130	5·9
Caulfield City	5,600	40,693	73,790	13·2
Coburg City	4,800	18,114	40,090	8·4
Collingwood City	1,139	34,239	32,700	28·7
Essendon City	4,000	35,269	43,870	11·0
Fitzroy City	923	34,938	32,900	35·6
Footscray City	3,982	33,775	51,880	13·0
Hawthorn City	2,402	29,165	33,500	13·9
Kew City	3,553	17,382	26,220	7·4
Malvern City	3,996	32,306	46,260	11·6
Northcote City	2,850	30,519	42,000	14·7
Oakleigh City	2,658	6,070	11,200	4·2
Port Melbourne City	2,366	13,089	13,500	5·7
Prahran City	2,320	50,290	52,750	22·7
Preston City	8,800	9,670	29,150	3·3
Richmond City	1,430	43,171	42,600	29·8
Sandringham City	3,740	11,316	23,800	6·4
South Melbourne City	2,303	46,873	48,000	20·8
St. Kilda City	2,049	38,579	43,200	21·1
Williamstown City	2,775	19,442	25,100	9·0
Remainder of District	76,956	40,557	47,400	·6
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. ..	..	4,711	4,710	..
Total	165,666	782,979	1,018,200	6·1†

* Included with "Remainder of District" in 1921.

† In making this calculation persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 35·6 persons to the acre; Richmond has 29·8; Collingwood, 28·7; Prahran, 22·7; St. Kilda, 21·1; Brunswick, 21; South Melbourne, 20·8; and Melbourne City, 13·8. There is a total area of 6,266 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the municipalities most affected are as follows:—Fitzroy, with 37·4 persons to the acre; Richmond, 35·8; Collingwood, 30·9; South Melbourne, 26·6; St. Kilda, 24·8; and Melbourne City, 18·7.

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is over 57 per cent. of that of the whole State. The results of each census (except that of 1901), after the census of 1861,

Density of metropolitan population.

Proportion of metropolitan population.

showed an increase in the proportion of the total population resident in the metropolitan area. The marked nature of this increase will be apparent from the following statement :—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE
TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1861 (Census)	.. 25·9	1901 (Census)	.. 41·3
1871 ..	.. 28·9	1911 ..	.. 45·1
1881 ..	.. 32·8	1921 ..	.. 51·1
1891 ..	.. 43·0	1929 (Estimated)	.. 57·3

For a great number of years the population of Greater Melbourne has been estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office. To conform to the expansion of the metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and for tabulating the vital statistics of Melbourne and suburbs a new area has been defined. The object aimed at has been to include the residents in the urban portion of the metropolis, and to exclude those who are rural residents. It is proposed for the future to estimate the number of residents within the 10-mile radius as has been done in the past, and in addition to show the number within the urban local government areas in the metropolitan area. The municipalities included in the latter district and the estimated population in each are as under :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION WITHIN THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,
31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Municipal District.	Estimated Population.	Municipal District.	Estimated Population.
Box Hill City ..	14,000	Kew City ..	26,220
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding) ..	7,270	Malvern City ..	46,260
Brighton City ..	29,020	Melbourne City ..	104,200
Brunswick City ..	57,230	Moorabbin Shire ..	17,610
Camberwell City ..	49,130	Mordialloc City ..	10,400
Chelsea City ..	7,250	Northcote City ..	42,000
Caulfield City ..	73,790	Oakleigh City ..	11,200
Coburg City ..	40,090	Port Melbourne City ..	13,500
Collingwood City ..	32,700	Prahran City ..	52,750
Essendon City ..	43,870	Preston City ..	29,150
Fitzroy City ..	32,900	Richmond City ..	42,600
Footscray City ..	51,880	St. Kilda City ..	43,200
Hawthorn City ..	33,500	Sandringham City ..	23,800
Heidelberg Shire (excluding Greensborough Riding) ..	23,300	South Melbourne City ..	48,000
		Williamstown City ..	25,100
		Shipping in Bay and River ..	4,710
		Total ..	1,036,630

Males and
Females in
Melbourne and
Suburbs.

The numbers of males and females in Melbourne and suburbs at each census date from 1861 to 1921, and as estimated in 1929, are shown in the following statement. The proportion of males to the total population of the metropolis and the percentage of the population in the metropolitan area to that of the whole State are also given.

POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1861 TO 1929.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	71,300	68,616	139,916	51·0	per cent.
1871	103,404	103,376	206,780	50·0	25·9
1881	139,006	143,941	282,947	49·1	28·9
1891	247,960	242,936	490,896	50·5	32·8
1901	235,203	260,876	496,079	47·4	43·0
1911	279,900	313,337	593,237	47·2	41·3
1921	370,016	412,963	782,979	47·3	45·1
1929 (estimated) ..	481,200	537,000	1,018,200	47·3	51·1
					57·3

Population of
chief extra-
metropolitan
towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Geelong, comprising three municipalities; Ballarat, two; Bendigo, two; and Mordialloc, Warrnambool, Chelsea, Castlemaine, Wonthaggi, Mildura, Shepparton, Hamilton, and Ararat one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1921, and as estimated in 1929, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1921 AND 1929.

Name of Town.	Population.	
	1921 (Census).	1929 (Estimated).
Geelong	36,170	43,580
Ballarat	38,500	42,200
Bendigo	33,170	33,700
Mordialloc	5,674	10,400
Warrnambool	7,739	8,200
Chelsea	5,225	7,250
Castlemaine	7,000	7,170
Wonthaggi	5,176	7,000
Mildura	5,100	6,100
Shepparton	4,228	5,700
Hamilton	5,098	5,320
Ararat	4,653	5,300

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 2,000 persons or over in 1929 :—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1929.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1929.
Bairnsdale ..	3,570	Mornington ..	2,100
Beechworth ..	2,500	Port Fairy ..	2,040
Benalla ..	3,300	Portland ..	2,750
Blackburn ..	2,100	Queenscliff ..	3,100
Camperdown ..	3,600	Ringwood ..	3,650
Colac ..	4,600	Sale ..	4,000
Dandenong ..	4,670	Seymour ..	2,130
Daylesford ..	3,300	St. Arnaud ..	3,400
Echuca ..	4,120	Stawell ..	4,700
Healesville ..	2,450	Sunshine ..	3,500
Horsham ..	4,700	Swan Hill ..	2,650
Irymple ..	2,100	Terang ..	2,300
Kerang ..	2,650	Traralgon ..	2,250
Korumburra ..	2,700	Wangaratta ..	4,050
Kyneton ..	3,200	Warracknabeal ..	2,600
Maryborough ..	4,960	Yallourn ..	2,800
Merbein ..	2,400		

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in the remainder of the State are shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1929.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-60 ..	2.01	21.59	*	13.62	*	26.67
1861-70 ..	2.46	3.05	1.96†	3.91	2.63†	2.74
1871-80 ..	1.87	1.70	1.33	3.31	2.11	1.01
1881-90 ..	1.66	2.80	1.53	5.56	1.74	1.17
1891-1900 ..	1.47	.55	1.36	.25	1.55	.77
1901-10 ..	1.26	.89	1.05	1.74	1.42	.25
1911-20 ..	1.26	1.59	1.20	2.81	1.32	.42
1921 ..	1.27	1.49	1.26	2.35	1.28	.60
1922 ..	1.36	2.55	1.30	2.73	1.43	2.36
1923 ..	1.17	2.21	1.00	4.41	1.35	-.12
1924 ..	1.21	1.95	1.06	3.85	1.37	-.15
1925 ..	1.21	1.62	1.04	2.98	1.41	.06
1926 ..	1.13	1.65	.96	3.54	1.33	-.58
1927 ..	1.07	1.73	.86	3.26	1.32	-.16
1928 ..	.96	1.12	.80	2.55	1.17	-.69
1929 ..	.96	.91	.73	1.80	1.25	-.25

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

Population of
Australia and
New Zealand,
1861-1921.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1921 :—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1861-1921.

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Victoria.. ..	540,822	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280
New South Wales ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448	2,102,948*
Queensland	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	493,120	605,813	755,972
South Australia ..	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868	469,027†
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732
Tasmania	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780
Australia	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734
New Zealand	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407	1,218,270

* Including Federal Territory, 2,572.

† Including Northern Territory, 3,867.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) and of New Zealand at the end of 1929, also the increase of population since the census of 1921, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW
ZEALAND, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

State.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1929.			Increase since Census of 1921 (4th April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	881,650	895,415	1,777,065	245,785	20·22
New South Wales ..	1,261,133	1,216,452	2,477,585	377,214	8·01
Queensland	493,030	437,841	930,871	174,899	1·39
South Australia ..	299,641	280,630	580,271	85,111	1·53
Western Australia ..	225,861	190,902	416,763	84,031	·43
Tasmania	108,473	110,593	219,066	5,286	8·36
Territories—					
Northern	2,945	1,525	4,470	603	·01
Federal	4,619	3,663	8,282	5,710	8·81
Australia	3,277,352	3,137,021	6,414,373	978,639	2·16
New Zealand	723,691	695,223	1,418,914	200,644	13·66

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities during the past 58 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made great progress, the most noticeable advance having been in the decennial period 1881-91, when the increase of population was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158 and in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 persons. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australia, had 1,238,660 inhabitants in 1929. These two cities contain over 35 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1929.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1929.	Persons to the Acre, 1929.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	1,018,200	6·15
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,238,660	8·27
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	318,631	1·29
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	324,898	2·36
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	202,888	2·32
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	57,500	1·05

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities at the end of 1929 were Sydney, 149,792 acres; Melbourne, 165,666 acres; Brisbane, 246,400 acres; Adelaide, 137,716 acres; Perth, 87,563 acres; and Hobart, 54,890.

* Not available.

Chinese and
Aborigines in
Victoria.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last seven census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SEVEN CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,747	655,694	660,053	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303
1921	1,531,424	754,804	776,620	4,179	3,433	746	586*	279	307

NOTE.—The population of the State at each census date since 1861, which appears in the above table and in the table on page 35, includes full-blood aboriginals. When comparisons are made elsewhere in this part with the populations at these census dates, the aboriginals referred to are not included.

* A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1928, and the numbers then ascertained were as under:—

	Full Blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Australia	60,663†	16,818	77,481
Victoria	53	607	660

† Including 10,000 estimated in Western Australia as living outside the influence of Europeans.

During the year 1929, the number of Chinese who arrived in Victoria was 288, and the number who left was 393. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years, by excess of emigration over immigration was 425.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1921 census there were enumerated 586 Aborigines, consisting of 144 of pure blood and 442 half-castes. Between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 there was a decrease of 57, the reduction in the pure race being 51 and, in the half-castes, 6. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1928. The number in Victoria was ascertained to be 660, of whom 53 were full-blooded. The reduction in the full-blooded as compared with 1921 was 91. The half-castes increased in the period mentioned by 165. From the records of the Aborigines Board it

would appear that most of the natives are under the care of that body, the numbers in the different stations being as under :—

**NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT
STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29.**

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderk .. .. .	..	4	4
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	14	14
Lake Tyers	39	234	273
Framlingham .. .. .	..	11	11
Depots	5	18	23
In Institutions	3	..	3
In Service .. .. .	..	..	..
Total	47	281	328

In addition to the above there are 250 half-castes and quadroons at Antwerp, Condah, Framlingham, Echuca, Colac, Dimboola, Healesville, Orbost, Picola, and Swan Hill. Of the Aborigines not under care of the Government, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but occasionally receive supplies of food and clothing when in need, while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1928-29, there were 27 deaths, 24 of which occurred at Lake Tyers. There were 23 births—all of these took place at Lake Tyers. The births recorded were all half-castes, while, of the deaths, 2 were full-blood Aborigines, and 25 were half-castes. There were 4 marriages at Lake Tyers during the year mentioned.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £7,668. There is a Trust Fund kept at the Treasury into which receipts from the sale of produce, etc., are paid. The amount at the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1929, was £2,421.

During the year 1929 the number of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered Victoria was 69, and the number that departed 60. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act, with a table showing the number of arrivals and departures of coloured persons other than Chinese, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1928, appeared on page 73 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1921. Chinese were found to number 4,179, and other coloured persons 1,932—a total of 6,111, as compared with 7,631 at the previous census in 1911. The figures for the different races are given below:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	2,918	515	244	502	3,162	1,017
Hindus	431	62	15	50	446	112
Japanese	37	12	13	12	50	24
Syrians	292	20	240	31	532	51
Cingalese	19	9	2	4	21	13
Other	55	14	23	9	78	23
African—						
Negroes	11	24	..	12	11	36
Other	3	3	1	1	4	4
American—						
American Indians	1	..	..	3	1	3
Other	8	8	1	9	9	17
Polynesians—						
Maoris	2	3	1	2	3	5
Other	7	9	1	8	8	17
Australian Aborigines (H.C.) .. .. .	..	199	..	243	..	442
Indefinite	14	1	7	..	21	1
Total	3,798	879	548	886	4,346	1,765

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 Naturalization, of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. An epitome of its principal provisions is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 340.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1929 was 278; in the fifty-nine years, 1871 to 1929 inclusive, it was 16,803.

VITAL STATISTICS.

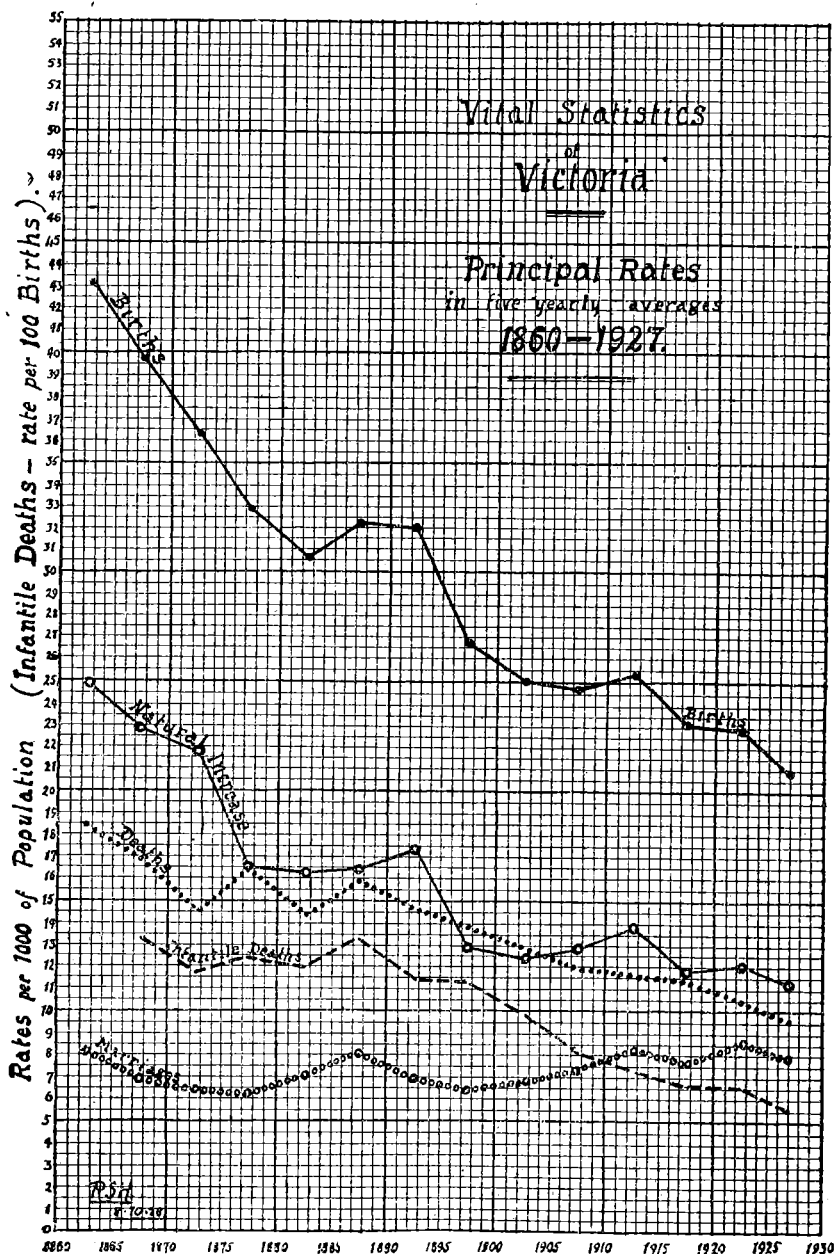
Registration
of Births,
Deaths, and
Marriages.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best mode's—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 4,542,000 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,213,000 relate to marriages, 2,264,500 to births, and 1,064,500 to deaths.

Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, and the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and for a certificate, including the cost of search, 7s. 6d. (except where application is made within three months of the registration of the event when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate is required.

As evidence of the extent by which the information in the records is availed of, the number of transactions which took place in 1929 was 42,831, yielding £5,498 revenue. Included in the above number were 4,667 free ordinary searches and 333 free certificates.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on pages 301 to 303 a statement of the law relating to marriages and the registration of births and deaths in Victoria. The various Acts were consolidated in 1928.



The principal numbers and rates—male and female—relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1929, are given in the following table:—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1929.

Division.	Sex.	Mean Population.	Number of—			Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
			Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Greater Melbourne	Males	485,300	8,772	5,061	538	18·08	10·43	61·33
	Females	541,600	8,155	4,504	317	15·06	9·28	38·87
	Total	1,026,900	16,927	9,565	855	16·48	9·31	50·51
Rest of the State	Males	392,772	8,622	4,070	421	21·95	10·36	48·83
	Females	349,454	8,055	3,082	311	23·05	8·82	38·61
	Total	742,226	16,677	7,152	732	22·47	9·64	43·89
Victoria	Males	878,072	17,394	9,131	959	19·81	10·40	55·13
	Females	891,054	16,210	7,586	628	18·19	8·51	38·74
	Total	1,769,126	33,604	16,717	1,587	18·99	9·45	47·23

NOTE.—Particulars of marriages are available only for the whole State.

The birth, death, and infantile death rates for 1929 were the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages—
Numbers and Rates. Marriages in Victoria in 1929 numbered 12,935. This was 251 less than the number for the previous year, and 1,963 less than the greatest number recorded—that for 1920.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated.

The following table shows the number of marriages, the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, since 1854:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1929.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	4,362	*	*	*	*	10·24
1860-64..	4,418	1,068	1,166	1,079	1,105	8·16
1865-69..	4,533	1,123	1,144	1,113	1,153	6·94
1870-74..	4,823	1,168	1,299	1,131	1,225	6·40
1875-79..	5,023	1,239	1,307	1,207	1,270	6·21
1880-84..	6,296	1,528	1,611	1,483	1,674	7·07
1885-89..	8,208	1,899	2,196	1,915	2,198	8·04
1890-94..	7,945	1,995	2,100	1,838	2,012	6·88
1895-99..	7,627	1,816	2,074	1,778	1,959	6·44
1900-04..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6·78
1905-09..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7·36
1910-14..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8·29
1915-19..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7·62
1920-24..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8·64
1925 ..	13,370	3,064	3,594	3,201	3,511	8·00
1926 ..	13,405	3,012	3,757	3,085	3,551	7·90
1927 ..	13,608	3,152	3,835	3,000	3,621	7·88
1928 ..	13,186	3,162	3,524	3,148	3,352	7·53
1929 ..	12,935	3,292	3,303	2,801	3,539	7·31

* Not available.

The highest number of marriages in the history of the State—14,898, and also the highest rate per 1,000 of the population since 1857—9·85, were recorded in 1920. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of returned soldiers who had settled down to ordinary civilian life.

Marriage rates in Australasia. The subjoined statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in the various Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand since 1909.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1929.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	8·29	9·17	8·54	9·33	8·22	7·94	8·72	8·51
1915-19	7·62	7·96	7·59	7·94	6·62	6·90	7·75	7·30
1920-24	8·64	8·55	7·80	8·53	7·60	7·93	8·38	8·44
1925 ..	8·00	8·14	7·60	7·82	7·46	7·05	7·91	7·85
1926 ..	7·90	8·28	7·34	8·06	7·58	6·79	7·92	7·90
1927 ..	7·88	8·45	7·04	7·88	8·07	6·82	7·95	7·62
1928 ..	7·53	8·28	6·95	7·18	8·29	7·09	7·76	7·58
1929 ..	7·31	7·93	6·67	6·42	8·18	8·01	7·45	7·79

The marriage rate in England and Wales in 1929 was 7·9.

The marriages in Australia for 1929 numbered 47,500, as against 48,592 in 1928, 49,833 in 1927, 47,865 in 1926, and 46,899 in 1925. Of the total for 1929, 12,935 took place in Victoria, 19,535 in New South Wales, 6,169 in Queensland, 3,719 in South Australia, 3,367 in Western Australia, 1,712 in Tasmania, 20 in the Northern Territory, and 43 in the Federal Capital Territory.

Marriages.
(Census and
standardized
rates.)

Census rates and explanations of factors affecting the crude marriage rate will be found in previous editions of this work.

**Ages of
bridegrooms
and brides.**

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1929 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1929.

	Ages of Brides.																		Total Bridegrooms.
Ages of Bride groom .	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	
16			1		1														2
17	1	3	5	8	3	2		1											23
18		4	3	12	21	12	6	10				1							69
19		6	13	24	42	40	21	40											188
20		5	16	32	61	44	41	72	4										275
21 to 25	9	58	145	265	343	366	223	1,905	424	41	5	1	1	1					3,564
25 to 30	4	13	49	114	171	223	263	2,034	1,683	269	69	6	5	1	1				4,641
30 to 35			4	7	22	43	60	489	751	436	102	27	3	3					1,947
35 to 40				1	3	9	16	139	268	261	179	46	18	1					941
40 to 45			1	1	5	2	6	35	91	123	22	76	26	2			1		491
45 to 50	1					1	1	15	36	41	70	66	41	10	5				287
50 to 55								6	5	20	39	35	39	13	4	1	1	1	164
55 to 60						1		2	6	5	19	20	29	21	10	4	3	1	121
60 to 65								2	2	6	11	12	23	20	17	7	3	1	104
65 to 70										2	5	6	13	17	14	12	8	3	81
70 to 75												4	2	4	3	4	3	3	23
75 and over											2		1	1	1	3	3	3	14
Total Brides	2	31	116	279	537	668	740	4,750	3,271	1,204	624	299	201	94	54	31	22	12	12,935

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus three men between 45 and 55, and one man between 55 and 60, married women under 21, while one woman between 35 and 40 was married to a man of 18, and fifteen women between 40 and 55 were married to men who were

under 30 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 726 were older and 172 younger than their brides, and 102 were of the same age as their partners.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the succeeding table for the periods 1881-90 and 1911-20, and the year 1929:—

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1911-20, AND 1929.

Age Group.		Proportion per 1,000 of total—					
		Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
		1881-90.	1911-20.	1929.	1881-90.	1911-20.	1929.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	15	07	15
16 to 17	...	...	...	...	17	75	240
17 to 18	...	03	16	15	653	379	897
18 to 19	...	29	62	178	2032	1265	2157
19 to 20	...	146	381	533	4294	2953	4151
20 to 21	...	562	953	1453	6503	4434	5164
21 to 25	...	1519	1682	2126	7384	5441	5721
25 to 30	...	32102	25525	27554	43234	36034	36722
30 to 35	...	36548	35668	35880	22383	28634	25288
35 to 40	...	13457	16637	15052	6207	10501	9308
40 to 45	...	5829	8452	7275	2953	5044	4824
45 to 50	...	3254	4203	3796	1710	2421	2312
50 to 55	...	2477	2821	2219	1223	1513	1554
55 to 60	...	1840	1655	1268	674	660	727
60 and over	...	1149	965	935	340	329	417
	...	1085	980	1716	278	310	503
Total	...	1,00000	1,00000	1,00000	1,00000	1,00000	1,00000

Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1929, 551 were under 25 years, and 253 were aged 25-30, as against 506 and 286 at corresponding ages in the years 1911 to 1920, and 642 and 224 in the years 1881 to 1890.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1929 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 28·07, with that of divorced men, and of widowers—40·13 and 48·29 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·31, as against 36·07 for divorced women and 43·15 for widows. The average age of men marrying women under 45 and

of their brides for certain periods since 1869 is shown in the following table :—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.
1870-74	24·13	29·93
1880-84	23·83	28·61
1890-94	24·66	28·66
1900-04	25·44	29·70
1910-14	25·76	29·25
1920-24	25·92	29·20
1925	25·75	29·00
1926	25·62	28·87
1927	25·50	28·71
1928	25·42	28·66
1929	25·35	28·71

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1929 differed very slightly from the average of the previous five years. In Victoria in 1929 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·23, and of all bridegrooms, 29·59.

Marriage records show that, of the persons married in Victoria during 1929, 85·4 per cent. were born in Australia, 11·8 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 1·4 per cent. in other British Possessions, and that only small proportions, about 1·9 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 0·9 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1913 and 1929 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1929.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1929.	1913.	1929.
Australia	9,628	10,673	10,274	11,428
New Zealand	155	131	82	107
England and Wales	972	1,297	644	891
Scotland	213	387	141	258
Ireland	126	133	83	80
Other British Possessions	40	65	24	55
Germany	46	32	19	15
Russia	17	18	3	9
Italy	15	42	12	13
United States	30	19	14	10
Other Foreign Countries	82	138	28	69
Total	11,324	12,935	11,324	12,935

Conjugal condition of persons marrying. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition who have married in different periods since 1870 :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871 TO 1929.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1929.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·31	91·44
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	3·15	2·12
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·81	4·73
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·73	1·71

NOTE.—In this table divorced men and women are included with bachelors and spinsters respectively.

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during 1929, 64 were widowers and 38 were widows, as against 59 and 44 respectively in 1928, 58 and 44 in 1927, 63 and 47 in 1926, and 65 and 48 in 1925.

Divorced persons re-marrying. The number of divorced persons re-married during 1929 was 512, which was 9 more than the number for the preceding year. Of the 133,008 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 2,425, or 1 in every 55 persons, as compared with 1 in every 98 in the period, 1916-20. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married since 1924 :—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1925	..	..	..	238	237	475
1926	..	..	..	243	227	470
1927	..	..	..	227	238	465
1928	..	..	..	248	255	503
1929	..	..	..	236	276	512

Marriages of
minors.

The proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 years of age are given in the subjoined table for the years 1925 to 1929 :—

Year.	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1925	4·28	16·32
1926	4·08	17·20
1927	4·15	17·47
1928	4·02	18·11
1929	4·31	18·34

Marriages in
religious
denomina-
tions.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages, for the years 1913 and 1929, are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1913.		1929.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England	3,179	28·07	3,693	28·55
Roman Catholic Church	1,922	16·97	2,309	17·85
Presbyterian Church	2,105	18·59	2,374	18·35
Methodist Church	1,633	14·42	1,832	14·16
Congregational Church	1,014	8·95	473	3·66
Baptist Church	449	3·97	619	4·79
Church of Christ	257	2·27	329	2·54
Lutheran Church	71	·63	73	·56
Salvation Army	47	·42	58	·45
Hebrew	43	·38	59	·46
Other Sects	314	2·77	76	·59
Registrars of Marriages	290	2·56	1,040	8·04
Total	11,324	100·00	12,935	100·00

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 28·55 per cent. of the total in 1929, as compared with 28·53 per cent. in 1928, 29·10 per cent. in 1921, 28·07 per cent. in 1913, and 21·18 per cent.

in the period 1904-08. Excepting the ratios for the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

Civil marriages. In 1929, 8·04 per cent., in 1928, 7·68 per cent., in 1927, 6·21 per cent., in 1926, 4·61 per cent., in 1925, 3·95 per cent., and, in 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The percentages of civil marriages in Australia and New Zealand, in 1929, were 7·58 per cent. and 19·32 per cent. respectively.

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,763 on 31st December, 1929. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and lay registrars of marriages were as follows :—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	467	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	371	New Church ..	3
Presbyterian ..	302	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Methodist ..	297	Unitarian ..	1
Congregational ..	59	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Baptist ..	97	Latter Day Saints (Mormons) ..	1
Church of Christ ..	70	Open Brethren ..	3
Lutheran ..	30		
Salvation Army ..	39		
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized) ..	3	Total Clergymen ..	1,763
Seventh Day Adventist ..	11	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	24
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		
Free Christian ..	2		
Australian Church ..	2	Grand Total ..	1,787

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the law relating to marriages in Victoria, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

BIRTHS.

Births—Numbers and Rates. The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1929 was 33,604, of which 17,394 were of males and 16,210 of females. This was 894 less than the number registered for the preceding year, and the rate per 1,000 of the population was the lowest ever experienced in Victoria. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,045, and corresponded to a ratio of 3.11 per 100 infants born alive in 1929. There were 1,073 male to every 1,000 female births in 1929, as compared with 1,066 in 1928, 1,062 in 1927, 1,061 in 1926, and 1,073 in 1925.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods, when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth rate.

The following table shows the number of births—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, since 1854 :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1929.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39.49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43.29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39.77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36.35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32.85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30.64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32.27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31.99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26.76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25.08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24.76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25.42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23.13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22.89
1925 ..	35,922	18,593	17,329	8,938	8,790	9,195	8,999	21.49
1926 ..	35,362	18,203	17,159	8,832	8,861	8,950	8,719	20.84
1927 ..	35,074	18,068	17,006	8,508	8,742	9,265	8,559	20.30
1928 ..	34,498	17,805	16,693	8,870	8,684	8,716	8,228	19.70
1929 ..	33,604	17,394	16,210	8,512	8,564	8,153	8,375	18.99

* Not available.

The following statement shows the birth rates per 1,000 of the population of each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, since 1909 :—

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA,
1910 TO 1929.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	25·42	28·79	28·81	27·98	28·63	29·90	27·73	26·15
1915-19	23·13	26·64	27·86	25·51	25·21	27·78	25·89	24·37
1920-24	22·89	25·27	25·59	23·37	23·52	26·54	24·40	22·99
1925 ..	21·49	24·01	23·82	21·06	22·23	24·24	22·89	21·17
1926 ..	20·84	22·89	22·58	20·55	22·14	23·62	22·02	21·05
1927 ..	20·30	22·69	22·24	20·12	22·03	23·01	21·67	20·29
1928 ..	19·70	22·60	21·76	19·76	21·79	22·13	21·33	19·56
1929 ..	18·99	21·39	19·99	18·40	22·00	22·44	20·31	19·01

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1929 was 16·3.

The births in Australia were fewer by 8,503, or 6·2 per cent., in 1929 than in 1914, although in the intervening period the population had increased by 28·9 per cent. The number in 1929 was 129,480, as compared with 137,983 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1929, 33,604 occurred in Victoria, 52,671 in New South Wales, 18,486 in Queensland, 10,665 in South Australia, 9,051 in Western Australia, 4,797 in Tasmania, 53 in the Northern Territory, and 153 in the Federal Capital Territory.

Births.
(Census and
Standardized
rates.)

Census rates and explanations of factors affecting the crude birth rate will be found in previous issues of this work.

Birthplaces
of parents
of nuptial
children.

The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1929, 80 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 94 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, the percentages born in the States or countries mentioned hereafter were as follows:—77·5 in Victoria; 85·9 in Australia; 0·7 in New Zealand; 8·3 in England and Wales; 2·2 in Scotland; 0·9 in Ireland; 0·3 in other British Possessions; and 1·7 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 79·1; Australia, 88·2; New Zealand, 0·6; England and Wales, 7·3; Scotland, 1·8; Ireland, 0·7; other British Possessions, 0·3; and foreign countries, 1·1

Chinese and half-caste Chinese births. During the last ten years the births to Chinese parents numbered 32, or 1 in every 10,573 births. There were 194 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,744 births registered in the same period.

Ages of parents of nuptial children. The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1929 were 33.08 and 29.53 years respectively, which were 4.37 and 4.18 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same year. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned :—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1929.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20	...	51	Under 20	...	4.15
20 to 25	...	11.48	20 to 25	...	22.28
25 to 30	...	27.47	25 to 30	...	29.91
30 to 35	...	24.92	30 to 35	...	23.16
35 to 40	...	18.55	35 to 40	...	14.80
40 to 45	...	10.24	40 to 45	...	5.24
45 to 50	...	4.39	45 and over	...	46
50 and over	...	2.44			
Total	...	100.00	Total	...	100.00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1929, 52.19 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 37.96 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 38.95 and 43.47 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 41 were due to mothers under 20 years, and about 5 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

Birth rates in town and country. In editions of this work prior to 1923 birth rates for the various municipalities and divisions of the State were based on the births occurring therein in relation to their respective populations. From the beginning of that year, however, all births registered in Victoria have been allotted to the place of usual residence of the mother.

The following table, computed on the above-mentioned basis, shows the number of births, and the births per 1,000 of the mean

population in Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State for the years 1925 to 1929:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE, 1925 TO 1929.

Municipality.	Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Greater Melbourne..										
Melbourne ..	1,766	1,791	1,648	1,610	1,366	17.35	17.62	16.20	15.81	13.38
Box Hill ..	* 268	263	280	283	283	*	24.59	22.19	22.06	20.99
Braybrook (Part)..				210	210					29.66
Brighton ..	523	433	493	467	413	20.19	16.20	17.94	16.51	14.32
Brunswick ..	1,113	1,191	1,164	1,109	1,057	22.61	23.51	21.74	19.75	18.59
Camberwell ..	833	864	911	896	919	24.01	22.72	22.12	20.38	19.45
Caulfield ..	1,057	1,105	1,039	1,074	1,019	18.34	17.96	15.87	15.61	14.17
Chelsea ..					118					16.39
Coburg ..	735	763	785	812	792	24.69	23.40	22.36	21.66	20.14
Collingwood ..	706	662	671	620	549	20.80	19.59	20.00	18.65	16.69
Essendon ..	833	805	831	881	812	20.96	19.78	21.10	20.71	18.70
Fitzroy ..	661	620	608	592	562	19.25	18.25	18.07	17.77	17.05
Footscray ..	992	974	950	1,006	942	23.20	21.99	20.72	20.83	18.49
Hawthorn ..	534	505	463	448	463	16.83	15.76	14.29	13.61	13.87
Heidelberg (Part)..	*	*	*	456	454	*	*	*	21.90	21.55
Kew ..	363	373	394	338	370	17.24	16.70	16.72	16.05	15.02
Malvern ..	664	594	608	604	549	15.62	13.66	13.69	13.35	11.95
Moorabbin ..					417					28.13
Mordialloc ..					170					16.62
Northcote ..	908	925	902	812	759	24.59	23.98	22.62	19.81	18.25
Oakleigh ..	*	*	*	*	294	*	*	*	*	26.49
Port Melbourne ..	276	283	237	254	233	20.99	21.49	17.89	19.03	17.32
Prahran ..	888	844	822	821	712	17.23	16.26	15.75	15.64	13.52
Preston ..	567	625	719	764	770	32.87	30.12	28.53	27.82	26.94
Richmond ..	890	861	835	813	705	20.39	19.76	19.22	18.84	16.47
Sandringham ..	275	307	303	309	300	15.94	16.16	14.79	13.75	12.68
South Melbourne..	777	849	795	794	683	16.49	17.99	16.80	16.71	14.30
St. Kilda ..	641	665	665	621	566	15.58	16.06	15.89	14.59	13.13
Williamstown ..	525	474	439	511	440	23.10	20.40	18.49	20.95	17.64
Remainder of Metropolis ..	1,384	1,145	1,305	940	..	26.76	25.28	26.49	29.78	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	708	708	648	693	706	17.27	17.04	15.46	16.50	16.73
Bendigo ..	614	569	576	577	586	18.22	16.96	16.99	17.04	17.39
Geelong ..	842	913	937	911	931	21.53	22.33	22.15	21.11	21.36
Chelsea ..	127	133	111	143	..	19.54	19.70	15.48	20.00	..
Castlemaine ..	128	122	124	119	111	17.85	17.02	17.71	16.60	15.48
Hamilton ..	145	148	143	156	140	27.88	28.14	27.08	29.43	26.32
Maryborough ..	112	107	112	120	115	23.14	22.02	22.86	24.24	23.19
Mildura ..	186	195	200	192	188	31.79	32.50	33.33	31.74	30.82
Mordialloc ..	160	148	172	146	..	22.16	19.07	18.88	14.51	..
Shepparton ..	*	*	*	135	158	*	*	*	24.55	27.72
Stawell ..	112	107	100	103	84	24.03	22.91	21.28	21.73	17.68
Warrnambool ..	180	176	180	185	184	22.44	21.86	22.30	22.84	22.44
Wonthaggi ..	151	159	153	153	128	23.23	23.38	22.17	22.01	18.20
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	17,911	17,926	17,900	17,882	16,927	19.93	19.31	18.65	18.11	16.48
Country Towns	3,465	3,485	3,456	3,633	3,331	20.41	20.11	19.50	19.64	19.75
Remainder of State	14,546	13,951	13,718	12,983	13,346	24.13	23.44	23.24	22.43	23.27
Victoria	35,922	35,362	35,074	34,498	33,604	21.49	20.84	20.30	19.70	18.99

* Not available.

NOTE.—Up to the end of 1928, Greater Melbourne was defined as that area within a radius of ten miles of the Elizabeth-street Post Office. At the beginning of 1929, the area was re-defined to conform to the expansion of the Metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and to include, as far as possible, complete Local Government areas. In the Heidelberg shire, the Greensborough Riding, and in the Braybrook Shire, the Western Riding, are excluded.

Twin and triplet births. The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the last five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1925	393	3
1926	377	4
1927	397	3
1928	361	1
1929	348	3

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 92 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,325 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1917 were 1 in every 94 and 1 in every 9,538 respectively.

Adoption of Children.

The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 makes provision for the legal adoption of children. An adopted child has the right of succession whether under an intestacy or disposition to the real and personal property of an adopter, but not of its natural parent or parents; it has no rights of succession to the property of adopting parents' relatives, but has rights in estate of natural parents' relatives. Marriage is prohibited between an adopter and an adopted child.

The first registration under the above Act was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year, the adoptions of 31 male and 56 female children were registered.

Children legitimized.

In December, 1912, an Act was passed which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. An amending Act passed in 1916 allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother if the father were absent on war service or had died not more than two years previously. Up to the end of 1929 advantage was taken of these Acts, and of an Act (now repealed) passed in 1903, to legitimate 3,000 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903-09, 1,347 in 1910-19, 165 in 1920, 168 in 1921, 133 in 1922, 133 in 1923, 121 in 1924, 133 in 1925, 133 in 1926, 159 in 1927, 105 in 1928, and 124 in 1929.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1929, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 8·5; New South Wales, 18·2; Queensland, 15·7; South Australia, 11·9; Western Australia, 20·7; Tasmania, 10·4; and New Zealand, 24·6.

**Ex-nuptial
Births in
Victoria.**

The following table shows the number of ex-nuptial births and their percentage to total births, in Victoria, since 1909 :—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1910 TO 1929.

Period	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births.			Percentage of Total Births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910-14	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5·77
1915-19	33,101	941	912	1,853	5·60
1920-24	36,022	869	821	1,690	4·69
1925	35,922	809	734	1,543	4·30
1926	35,362	818	785	1,603	4·53
1927	35,074	811	745	1,556	4·44
1928	34,498	845	780	1,625	4·71
1929	33,604	744	717	1,461	4·35

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1929 were as follows :—Victoria, 4·35 per cent.; New South Wales, 5·16 per cent.; Queensland, 5·10 per cent.; South Australia, 2·99 per cent.; Western Australia, 4·07 per cent.; Tasmania, 4·82 per cent.; Australia, 4·70 per cent.; and New Zealand, 4·96 per cent.

**Ex-nuptiality
in town and
country.**

A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne than in the other urban and the rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1929, in the metropolitan area 1 birth in every 20, in other urban districts 1 in 19, and in the rural districts only 1 in 30 were ex-nuptial. The corresponding rates for 1928 were 1 in 18, 1 in 21, and 1 in 28 respectively.

DEATHS.

Deaths. The following table shows the number of deaths—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1854:—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1929.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17.78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18.44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16.93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14.56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16.45
1880-84..	12,820	7,324	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14.40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15.87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14.62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13.81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12.84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11.93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,039	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11.57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11.38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,830	10.40
1925 ..	15,833	8,582	7,254	3,744	4,033	4,334	3,719	9.47
1926 ..	16,335	8,765	7,570	3,622	4,439	4,239	4,035	9.63
1927 ..	16,773	8,982	7,791	3,809	4,271	4,714	3,979	9.71
1928 ..	17,708	9,384	8,324	4,087	4,176	4,735	4,710	10.11
1929 ..	16,717	9,131	7,586	3,587	4,133	4,987	4,005	9.45

* Not available.

In 1929, the rate per 1,000 of the population was the lowest ever experienced in Victoria.

The deaths in Australia in 1929 numbered 60,856 as against 59,378 in 1928, 58,282 in 1927, 56,952 in 1926, 54,567 in 1925, and 51,720 in 1914. Of the total deaths in the year under review 16,717 occurred in Victoria, 24,582 in New South Wales, 8,309 in Queensland, 5,039 in South Australia, 3,930 in Western Australia, 2,175 in Tasmania, 65 in the Northern Territory, and 39 in the Federal Capital Territory. The death rates per 1,000 of the population, for each of the Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, are shown in the following statement since 1909 :—

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN
AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1929.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	11·57	10·41	10·30	10·30	10·02	10·55	10·70	9·35
1915-19	11·38	10·66	10·80	10·67	9·74	9·95	10·90	10·52
1920-24	10·40	9·50	9·56	9·66	9·48	9·82	9·79	8·98
1925 ..	9·47	9·16	8·86	9·15	9·00	9·35	9·20	8·29
1926 ..	9·63	9·55	9·39	8·73	8·93	9·05	9·42	8·74
1927 ..	9·71	9·59	9·06	8·98	8·81	9·68	9·45	8·45
1928 ..	10·11	9·34	8·77	8·92	9·11	10·06	9·45	8·49
1929 ..	9·45	9·98	8·98	8·70	9·55	10·17	9·55	8·75

The death rate in England and Wales in 1929 was 13·4.

With the exception of 1929, the crude rate in Victoria has always been higher than in any other State, but this result is chiefly due to its containing a larger proportion of elderly persons, among whom the mortality rate is very high. Adjusted rates are shown in the next paragraph.

The differences in the age and sex constitutions of the populations of the six States have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon a standard population, distributed according to sex, into eleven age groups. Mortality indexes for

Index of
mortality.

each State, and detailed particulars for Victoria, for the undermentioned years, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1925	9·74	10·13	9·94	9·43	10·67	9·94	9·93
1926	9·91	10·62	10·47	9·02	10·63	9·70	10·20
1927	10·02	10·64	10·20	9·30	10·71	10·43	10·43
1928	10·45	10·40	9·91	9·21	11·14	10·76	10·24
1929	9·78	11·14	10·21	8·97	11·69	10·98	10·39

VICTORIA, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Crude Rates.			Standardized Rates.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1925 ..	10·32	8·64	9·47	10·45	9·04	9·74
1926 ..	10·38	8·88	9·63	10·55	9·29	9·91
1927 ..	10·44	8·98	9·71	10·63	9·41	10·02
1928 ..	10·78	9·45	10·11	11·02	9·89	10·45
1929 ..	10·40	8·51	9·45	10·61	8·96	9·78

In each of the last five years, with the exception of 1929, the crude death rate was higher in Victoria than in any other Australian State, but the figures in the above table show that, by taking an average over those years, only one State—South Australia—had a lower index of mortality than Victoria.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for groups of ages at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the decennial periods 1891-1900, 1902-11, and 1912-21 :—

Death rates
at various
ages.

DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1891-1900.	1902-11.	1912-21.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39·29	26·73	23·85
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·36	2·16	2·42
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·20	1·87	1·75
15 to 20	...	...	...	3·28	2·72	2·37
20 to 25	...	...	...	4·79	3·51	3·57
25 to 35	...	...	...	6·60	4·75	4·71
35 to 45	...	...	...	9·03	7·81	7·14
45 to 55	...	...	...	15·32	13·48	13·10
55 to 65	...	...	...	32·90	25·38	25·05
65 to 75	...	...	...	62·99	59·04	53·18
75 and upwards	...	...	...	145·05	157·26	157·97
All ages	...	...	...	15·47	13·30	12·57
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	34·09	22·35	19·26
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·12	2·03	2·24
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·06	1·78	1·56
15 to 20	...	...	...	3·43	2·80	2·27
20 to 25	...	...	...	4·81	3·59	3·56
25 to 35	...	...	...	6·89	5·01	4·58
35 to 45	...	...	...	8·68	7·16	6·01
45 to 55	...	...	...	12·12	9·96	9·44
55 to 65	...	...	...	23·64	18·80	17·46
65 to 75	...	...	...	45·87	46·71	42·01
75 and upwards	...	...	...	124·33	131·77	136·61
All ages	...	...	...	12·36	10·66	10·35

Death rates in town and country. In years prior to 1923 it was the custom, when computing local death rates, to treat the deaths in two main divisions—those occurring in public institutions and those occurring elsewhere. The latter were credited to the district in which they were registered. Of the institutional deaths those occurring in hospitals were allotted to the usual residence; the remainder, together with any deaths of persons unknown or whose residence was not stated, were allotted to the various divisions of the State according to the population of each.

For purposes of greater accuracy, and following the practice of England and other countries, the allotment to usual residence for 1923, *et seq.*, has been extended to cover all deaths, only those institutional deaths where the usual residence is unknown being allotted to the various divisions of the State as before mentioned.

The following table, computed on the above-mentioned basis, shows the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean popula-

tion in Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State for the years 1925 to 1929:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE, 1925 TO 1929.

Municipality.	Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,166	1,192	1,236	1,191	1,101	11.46	11.73	12.15	11.69	10.78
Box Hill ..	*	101	132	133	128	9.27	11.14	10.48	9.60	9.50
Braybrook (Part) ..					37				5.23	5.23
Brighton ..	218	243	252	248	270	8.42	9.09	9.17	8.77	9.36
Brunswick ..	495	509	561	576	487	10.05	10.05	10.48	10.26	8.56
Camberwell ..	304	336	342	427	370	8.76	8.84	8.31	9.71	7.83
Caulfield ..	457	462	517	545	559	7.93	7.51	7.89	7.92	7.77
Chelsea ..					58				8.06	8.06
Coburg ..	218	256	228	279	310	7.32	7.85	6.49	7.44	7.88
Collingwood ..	390	436	434	392	358	11.49	12.90	12.94	11.79	10.88
Essendon ..	395	410	399	442	421	9.94	10.07	9.56	10.39	9.69
Fitzroy ..	458	394	478	499	448	13.34	11.60	14.21	14.98	13.59
Footscray ..	376	388	426	442	382	8.80	8.76	9.29	9.15	7.50
Hawthorn ..	300	324	366	355	335	9.45	10.11	11.30	10.79	10.04
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	*	*	185	187	*	*	*	8.89	8.88
Kew ..	198	187	209	249	204	9.41	8.37	8.87	10.32	8.28
Malvern ..	353	372	407	421	391	8.31	8.55	9.17	9.31	8.51
Moorabbin ..					119				7.46	8.21
Mordialloc ..					84				8.21	8.21
Northcote ..	366	353	384	370	367	9.91	9.15	9.63	9.03	8.83
Oakleigh ..	*	*	*	*	98	*	*	*	8.83	8.83
Port Melbourne ..	135	157	165	146	134	10.27	11.92	12.45	10.94	9.96
Prahran ..	550	617	638	670	656	10.67	11.89	12.22	12.77	12.44
Preston ..	172	175	218	267	237	9.97	8.43	8.65	9.72	8.29
Richmond ..	464	478	474	501	457	10.63	10.97	10.92	11.61	10.68
Sandringham ..	131	117	122	148	185	7.59	6.16	5.96	6.58	7.82
South Melbourne ..	483	502	583	534	505	10.25	10.64	12.32	11.24	10.37
St. Kilda ..	407	470	467	495	467	9.89	11.35	11.16	11.63	10.84
Williamstown ..	208	240	258	223	210	9.15	10.33	10.87	9.14	8.42
Remainder of Metropolis ..	480	436	450	290	..	9.28	9.62	9.13	9.19	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	470	489	449	480	497	11.47	11.77	10.71	11.43	11.78
Bendigo ..	410	434	433	487	426	12.17	12.94	12.77	14.38	12.64
Geelong ..	410	361	443	491	417	10.48	8.83	10.47	11.88	9.57
Chelsea ..	41	61	56	72	..	6.31	9.04	7.81	10.07	10.07
Castlemaine ..	68	79	69	79	75	9.48	11.02	9.86	11.02	10.46
Hamilton ..	58	64	56	51	66	11.15	12.17	10.61	9.62	12.41
Maryborough ..	58	60	59	63	59	11.98	12.35	12.04	12.73	11.90
Mildura ..	67	63	54	49	58	11.45	10.50	9.00	8.10	9.51
Mordialloc ..	69	87	71	81	..	9.56	11.21	7.79	8.05	8.05
Shepparton ..	*	*	*	63	47	*	*	*	11.45	8.25
Stawell ..	46	43	63	53	46	9.87	9.21	13.40	11.18	9.68
Warrnambool ..	76	75	84	97	84	9.48	9.32	10.41	11.98	10.24
Wonthaggi ..	41	41	45	49	46	6.31	6.03	6.52	7.05	6.57
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	8,724	9,155	9,746	10,028	9,565	9.71	9.86	10.15	10.15	9.31
Country Towns ..	1,814	1,857	1,882	2,115	1,821	10.69	10.72	10.62	11.43	10.80
Remainder of State ..	5,298	5,323	5,145	5,565	5,331	8.79	8.94	8.71	9.62	9.29
Victoria ..	15,836	16,335	16,773	17,708	16,717	9.47	9.63	9.71	10.11	9.45

* Not available.

NOTE.—Up to the end of 1928, Greater Melbourne was defined as that area within a radius of ten miles of the Elizabeth-street Post Office. At the beginning of 1929, the area was re-defined to conform to the expansion of the Metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and to include, as far as possible, complete Local Government areas. In the Heidelberg Shire, the Greensborough Riding, and in the Braybrook Shire, the Western Riding, are excluded.

The outstanding features of the figures for Greater Melbourne are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, and South Melbourne, are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Camberwell, Caulfield, Coburg, Kew, Malvern, Northcote, and Sandringham. The deaths for 1929 were 11·27 per 1,000 in the former as against 8·11 in the latter group. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of these two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in the outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1920-29, there were 10·47 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of nearly 47,000 lives in the last ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been the main causes of the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1920-29 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1920-29.	Decrease in 1920-29.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1,654	658	996
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	446	129	317
Typhoid Fever ...	293	15	278
Scarlet Fever ...	33	13	20
Measles ...	215	34	181
Diphtheria ...	196	73	123
Total ...	2,837	922	1,915

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 68 per cent. in 1920-29—the decline representing a rate of 1,915 per million of the population. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier

period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each, for the periods under review, shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement. The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,290 per million of the population during the period mentioned.

An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who have died in the public institutions of Victoria during recent years reveals definite and interesting information regarding the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. For Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State, the percentages of the total deaths, and the rate per 1,000 of the population, of residents thereof which occurred in public institutions during the year 1929 were as follows:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1929.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in public institutions per 1,000 of population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Greater Melbourne—				
Melbourne	38·69	10·45	49·14	5·30
Box Hill	16·41	7·81	24·22	2·30
Braybrook	37·84	2·70	40·54	2·12
Brighton	17·41	2·96	20·37	1·91
Brunswick	28·13	6·98	35·11	3·01
Camberwell	17·30	3·24	20·54	1·61
Caulfield	20·39	4·12	24·51	1·90
Chelsea	27·58	6·90	34·48	2·78
Coburg	33·87	3·87	37·74	2·97
Collingwood	39·66	8·66	48·32	5·26
Essendon	24·70	4·99	29·69	2·88
Fitzroy	42·86	8·26	51·12	6·95
Footscray	35·86	6·29	42·15	3·16
Hawthorn	24·16	3·30	27·46	2·76
Heidelberg	20·86	3·74	24·60	2·18
Kew	16·18	2·45	18·63	1·54
Malvern	13·55	4·35	17·90	1·52
Moorabbin	37·82	10·08	47·90	3·57
Mordialloc	22·62	5·95	28·57	2·35
Northcote	29·16	5·72	34·88	3·08
Oakleigh	29·59	6·12	35·71	3·15
Port Melbourne ..	36·19	7·84	44·03	4·39
Prahran	30·99	7·48	38·47	4·78
Preston	35·02	3·38	38·40	3·18
Richmond	35·01	7·22	42·23	4·51
Sandringham	21·62	3·79	25·41	1·99
South Melbourne ..	34·46	8·11	42·57	4·50
St. Kilda	22·27	6·00	28·27	3·06
Williamstown	24·29	7·14	31·43	2·65

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1929—*continued.*

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in public institutions per 1,000 of population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Country Towns—				
Ballarat	22·13	9·26	31·39	3·70
Bendigo	24·65	5·16	29·81	3·77
Geelong	25·66	3·84	29·50	2·82
Castlemaine ..	40·00	10·66	50·66	5·30
Hamilton	21·21	3·03	24·24	3·01
Maryborough ..	32·20	3·39	35·59	4·23
Mildura	43·10	1·73	44·83	4·26
Shepparton ..	31·91	6·39	38·30	3·16
Stawell	26·09	4·35	30·44	2·95
Warrnambool ..	23·81	3·57	27·38	2·80
Wonthaggi	52·17	2·18	54·35	3·57
Summary—				
Greater Melbourne ..	29·17	6·33	35·50	3·31
Country Towns ..	26·42	5·82	32·24	3·48
Remainder of State..	23·04	5·81	28·85	2·68
Victoria	26·92	6·11	33·03	3·12

Of the total deaths in the State 26·92 per cent. occurred in public hospitals in 1929, as against 27·9 per cent. in 1928, 27·1 per cent. in 1927, 27·0 per cent. in 1926, 25·9 per cent. in 1925, and 20·9 per cent. in 1910-15. In 1929, 6·11 per cent. of the total deaths took place in public institutions other than hospitals. The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness which occurred amongst residents of the metropolitan districts mentioned in 1929, the percentage treated in public institutions varied from 51·1 for Fitzroy, 49·1 for Melbourne City, 48·3 for Collingwood, 47·9 for Moorabbin, 44·0 for Port Melbourne, and 42·6 for South Melbourne, to 24·5 for Caulfield, 24·2 for Box Hill, 20·5 for Camberwell, 20·4 for Brighton, 18·6 for Kew, and 17·9 for Malvern. For the whole metropolitan area the percentage was 35·5 as compared with 29·7 for the rest of the State. Taking the proportions for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that, relatively to population, the assistance rendered by public institutions to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 20 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Residents of Greater Melbourne who died in public institutions in Victoria during 1929 numbered 3,396.

Deaths in
Metropolitan
public
institutions.

In 1929 the deaths in public institutions were 33·03 per cent. of the total in the State. The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1929 is given in the subjoined table :—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1929.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Asylums—	
Melbourne	926	Mental—	
Alfred	638	Kew	108
Children's	374	Mont Park	106
St. Vincent's	189	Receiving House, Royal Park	41
Austin	276	Macleod Military	2
Women's	208		
Homœopathic	136	Total Mental	257
Infectious Diseases	121		
Caulfield Repatriation	79	Benevolent—	
Queen Victoria	82	Melbourne (Cheltenham)	153
Williamstown	18	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	63
Caulfield Convalescent	18	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	59
Eye and Ear	7	Old Colonists' Homes	6
Police	3		
Total Hospitals	3,075	Total Benevolent	292
		Foundling Homes, Refuges—	
		Broadmeadows	19
		East Melbourne	8
		The Haven, Fitzroy	1
		Carlton	5
		Children's Welfare Depot	1
		Berwick	
		Total Refuges, etc.	40
Sanatoria —		Total Hospitals and other Institutions	3,748
Heatherton	48		
Janefield	28		
Macleod Military	5		
Greenvale	3		
Total Sanatoria	84		

Of the 3,748 deaths in the above institutions, 2,254 were males and 1,494 were females.

Infantile mortality. The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births reveals a constant decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885–89 to 54 in 1925–29—a reduction of 60 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier years, only 40 died in the last five years.

Various health Acts and educative measures have contributed to the reduction, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of foodstuffs and

patent medicines, and the ensuring of a pure milk and water supply. The passing of the Midwives Act in 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare movement in 1917, coincide with, and, in a large degree, account for, the reduction of the rate in the later years. Particulars of the latter movement will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

The deaths of infants in 1929 numbered 1,587, and, as there were 33,604 births, it follows that of every 10,000 infants born 472 died within twelve months. The rates for Greater Melbourne, the remainder of the State, and the whole State, for different periods since 1879, are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1929.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Remainder of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	170·1	1,626	92·3	3,275	120·0
1885-89..	2,576	178·5	1,812	97·9	4,388	133·3
1890-94..	2,311	140·4	1,926	94·9	4,237	114·7
1895-99..	1,650	131·5	1,913	100·0	3,563	112·5
1900-04..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925 ..	1,079	60·2	967	53·7	2,046	57·0
1926 ..	1,104	61·6	863	49·5	1,967	55·6
1927 ..	1,118	62·5	848	49·4	1,966	56·1
1928 ..	1,015	56·8	904	54·4	1,919	55·6
1929 ..	855	50·5	732	43·9	1,587	47·2

In computing birth and death rates the system was introduced in 1923 of allotting all births and deaths to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infantile deaths the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child. This accounts for the slight increase in the rate for the remainder of the State in the period 1920-24, and a corresponding decrease in the rate for the Metropolis.

The infantile death rate for Victoria, in 1929, was the lowest ever experienced in the history of the State.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State for the years 1925 to 1929 were as follows:—

Infantile
deaths in
different areas.

INFANTILE DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE, 1925 TO 1929.

Municipality.	Number of Deaths under One Year.					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	136	139	135	104	83	77.0	77.6	81.9	64.6	60.76
Box Hill ..	*	14	14	15	6	*	52.2	53.2	53.6	21.20
Braybrook (Part) ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9.52
Brighton ..	20	17	20	19	20	38.2	39.3	40.6	40.7	48.43
Brunswick ..	72	74	73	85	65	64.7	62.1	62.7	76.6	61.49
Camberwell ..	32	41	33	36	37	38.4	47.5	36.2	40.2	40.26
Caulfield ..	35	56	49	48	36	33.1	50.7	47.2	44.7	35.33
Chelsea ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	25.42
Coburg ..	49	51	39	37	41	66.7	66.8	49.7	45.6	51.77
Collingwood ..	54	62	62	44	30	76.5	93.7	92.4	71.0	54.04
Essendon ..	53	46	49	40	37	63.6	57.1	55.6	45.4	45.57
Fitzroy ..	55	36	51	44	43	83.2	58.1	83.9	74.3	76.51
Footscray ..	75	51	71	61	32	75.6	52.4	74.7	60.6	33.97
Hawthorn ..	19	23	21	19	20	35.6	45.6	45.4	42.4	43.20
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	*	*	18	23	*	*	*	39.5	50.66
Kew ..	19	21	15	21	14	52.3	56.3	38.1	54.1	37.84
Malvern ..	28	23	33	24	25	42.2	38.7	54.3	39.7	45.54
Moorabbin ..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	50.36
Mordialloc ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	58.82
Northcote ..	54	61	52	42	50	59.5	65.9	57.6	51.7	65.88
Oakleigh ..	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	37.41
Port Melbourne ..	24	26	23	23	12	87.0	91.9	97.0	90.6	51.50
Prahran ..	49	51	56	54	43	55.2	60.4	68.1	65.8	60.39
Preston ..	37	25	36	45	34	65.3	40.0	50.1	58.9	44.16
Richmond ..	65	56	67	57	55	73.0	65.0	80.2	70.1	78.01
Sandringham ..	14	16	12	13	11	50.9	52.1	39.6	42.1	36.67
South Melbourne..	59	76	69	65	46	75.9	89.5	86.8	81.9	67.35
St. Kilda ..	28	39	36	24	29	43.7	58.6	54.1	38.6	51.24
Williamstown ..	32	34	29	29	16	61.0	71.7	66.1	56.8	36.36
Remainder of Metropolis ..	70	66	73	48	..	50.6	57.6	55.9	51.1	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	53	39	36	41	24	74.9	55.1	55.6	59.2	33.99
Bendigo ..	38	29	36	50	33	61.9	51.0	62.5	86.7	56.31
Geelong ..	60	44	60	55	50	71.3	48.2	64.0	60.4	53.71
Chelsea ..	6	11	7	7	..	47.3	82.7	63.1	49.0	..
Castlemaine ..	9	5	7	6	3	70.3	41.0	56.5	50.4	27.03
Hamilton ..	8	6	10	5	1	55.2	40.5	69.9	32.1	7.14
Maryborough ..	6	6	2	6	12	53.6	56.1	17.9	50.0	104.35
Mildura ..	15	12	7	6	9	80.6	61.5	35.0	31.3	47.87
Mordialloc ..	19	17	12	9	..	118.7	114.9	69.8	61.6	..
Shepparton ..	*	*	..	12	4	*	*	*	88.9	25.32
Stawell ..	6	5	6	3	4	53.6	46.7	60.0	29.1	47.62
Warrnambool ..	13	6	6	20	8	72.2	34.1	33.3	108.1	43.48
Wonthaggi ..	9	9	4	10	Nil	59.6	56.6	26.1	65.4	00.00
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	1,079	1,104	1,118	1,015	855	60.2	61.6	62.5	56.8	50.51
Country Towns ..	242	189	193	230	148	69.8	54.2	55.8	63.3	44.43
Remainder of State	725	674	655	674	584	49.8	48.3	47.7	51.9	43.76
Victoria ..	2,046	1,967	1,966	1,919	1,587	57.0	55.6	56.1	55.6	47.23

* Not available.

NOTE.—Up to the end of 1928, Greater Melbourne was defined as that area within a radius of ten miles of the Elizabeth-street Post Office. At the beginning of 1929, the area was re-defined to conform to the expansion of the Metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and to include, as far as possible, complete Local Government areas. In the Heidelberg Shire, the Greensborough Riding, and in the Braybrook Shire, the Western Riding, are excluded.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. During the years 1925-29 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 58 in Melbourne, 56 in Ballarat, 64 in Bendigo, and 60 in Geelong, as against 49 in the remainder of the State.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." Comparing the quinquennia 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) and 1925-29, the mortality rate of infants "under one week" increased by 5·3 per cent., that of infants "over one week and under one month" decreased by 30·6 per cent., and for "over one month and under one year" the decrease was 41·7 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, sixty-four out of every 1,000 children in 1900-04, thirty-two in 1915-19, and twenty-four in 1925-29.

On the average of the years 1925-29, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 27·7 per cent.

The tables which follow show the percentage of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and male and female death rates at each age period for the year 1929 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1929.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.							Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.			
1900-04 ..	34·4		16·9	21·0	25·9	98·2	105·7	90·4	
1905-09 ..	33·0		13·8	15·1	19·3	81·2	89·3	72·6	
1910-14 ..	21·5	11·1	12·1	12·4	16·7	73·8	81·8	65·3	
1915-19 ..	23·3	10·1	10·5	9·4	12·8	66·1	73·0	58·7	
1920-24 ..	23·7	9·3	9·8	10·0	12·5	65·3	71·8	58·5	
1925 ..	23·1	7·8	7·9	7·1	11·1	57·0	62·9	50·5	
1926 ..	22·6	7·1	7·1	7·5	11·3	55·6	61·3	49·6	
1927 ..	22·6	8·7	7·5	7·1	10·2	56·1	62·8	48·9	
1928 ..	22·5	6·9	6·6	7·2	12·4	55·6	61·1	49·8	
1929 ..	22·4	8·0	5·2	4·6	7·0	47·2	55·1	38·7	

INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES,
MALES AND FEMALES, 1929.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.
Under 1 week ..	469	27.0	48.9	283	17.5	45.1
1 week to 1 month	144	8.3	15.0	126	7.8	20.0
1 to 3 months ..	117	6.7	12.2	59	3.6	9.4
3 to 6 months ..	95	5.4	9.9	59	3.6	9.4
6 to 12 months ..	134	7.7	14.0	101	6.2	16.1
Total ..	959	55.1	100.0	628	38.7	100.0

Probable mortality of infants. The experience of the years 1925-29 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 606 boys and 475 girls died within twelve months, and 9,394 of the former and 9,525 of the latter, or 18,919 of mixed sexes, were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,463 in 1831-90. It is thus seen that, of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex, there were 1,154 more survivors in 1925-29 than in 1891-1900, and 1,451 more than in 1881-90.

Infantile death rates from certain causes. An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete if the diseases which have proved fatal in different periods of years were not ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-93, 1901-10, 1911-20, and for the years 1927 to 1929:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births in—					
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12.41	7.31	4.87	2.85	3.37	2.86
Convulsions ..	6.83	3.10	1.63	.80	.72	.45
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11.37	8.13	6.86	7.64	6.49	6.87
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29.66	24.62	16.13	7.98	9.83	3.84
Malformations, &c. (159) ..	3.45	4.86	4.38	4.88	4.67	4.82
Wasting Diseases (160) ..	22.24	12.74	13.09	6.16	5.91	4.58
Prematurity ..	13.13	14.99	15.17	14.68	14.61	13.99
Violence ..	3.16	2.47	1.07	.97	.84	.63
Injury at birth ..	14.68	9.67	6.35	3.51	3.51	3.15
Early Infancy (162) ..				2.79	2.52	3.48
All other causes ..				3.80	3.16	2.56
Total, all Causes ..	116.93	87.89	69.55	56.06	55.63	47.23

INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1929.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1925-29.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.					
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	..	.18	.57	.71	1.40	2.86	2.53	3.21	3.21	
Convulsions ..	.30	.03	.03	..	.09	.45	.46	.43	.69	
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pn�umonia ..	.89	1.22	1.28	1.25	2.23	6.87	8.11	5.55	6.25	
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	.09	.30	.71	1.10	1.64	3.84	5.12	2.47	8.44	
Malformations, &c. (159) ..	2.56	.80	.65	.36	.45	4.82	5.63	3.95	4.71	
Wasting Diseases (160) ..	2.23	1.10	.54	.53	.18	4.58	5.46	3.64	5.88	
Prematurity ..	10.62	2.83	.51	.03	..	13.99	16.33	11.47	14.66	
Injury at Birth ..	2.65	.41	.09	..	..	3.15	4.14	2.10	3.29	
Early Infancy (162) ..	2.68	.71	.06	..	.03	3.48	3.56	3.39	2.97	
All other violence ..	.15	.03	.18	.09	.18	.63	.69	.56	.76	
All other causes ..	.21	.42	.62	.51	.80	2.56	3.10	1.97	3.50	
Total, all Causes ..	22.38	8.03	5.24	4.58	7.00	47.23	55.13	38.74	54.36	
Average Annual Rate, 1925-29 ..	22.69	7.69	6.97	6.72	10.29	54.36	60.69	47.60	..	

Of every 1,000 infants born during 1921-29, 10 died from diarrhoeal and 7 from wasting diseases, as compared with 29 from these causes in 1911-20, 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-93—a decrease of 67 per cent. since the last mentioned period. In 1921-29, acute bronchitis, broncho pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6·2 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-93—a decline of 46 per cent. between the two periods. Of every 1,000 children who died in the last nine years, 339 deaths were due to prematurity and congenital malformations, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, while 177 died from diarrhoeal diseases. The mortality from the latter diseases was highest during the months December to April.

An examination of the male and female mortalities from infantile diseases discloses the fact that the male rate was consistently higher than the female rate, except in the cases of whooping cough and convulsions.

The table which follows shows the number of deaths and the death rate of infants under one month for Greater Melbourne and the whole State for the years 1925 to 1929, also the principal causes of death:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1925 TO 1929.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	4	11	6	10	5	6	13	12	10	6
Convulsions ..	7	9	4	7	3	20	16	15	16	11
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	14	15	45	23	55	20	26	57	41	71
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	9	7	5	8	4	19	13	14	10	13
Malformations, &c. (159) ..	60	56	57	62	57	110	106	104	103	113
Wasting Diseases (180) ..	65	50	67	44	52	146	134	149	115	112
Prematurity ..	263	270	284	247	242	502	502	481	482	452
Injury at Birth ..	80	57	62	68	54	124	100	120	119	103
Early Infancy (162) ..	56	55	48	53	56	123	86	93	83	114
Violence ..	3	6	12	7	4	4	8	16	12	6
All other causes ..	15	28	24	14	9	36	48	33	25	21
Total, all Causes ..	576	564	614	543	541	1,110	1,052	1,099	1,016	1,022
Deaths per 1,000 Births	32·2	31·5	34·3	30·4	32·0	30·9	29·7	31·3	29·5	30·4

On the average of the last ten years, 134 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 56 in every 1,000 nuptial children. It is thus seen that the proportion of ex-nuptial children dying before the age of 1 year is 2·4 times that of nuptial children. In the year

Nuptial and
ex-nuptial
infantile
death rates.

1929 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 44·64 per 1,000 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,461, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 152, the death rate being thus 104·04 per 1,000 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes, per 1,000 nuptial and ex-nuptial births, for the periods 1904-08, 1914-18, 1924-28 and the year 1929 :—

DEATH RATES OF NUPTIAL AND EX-NUPTIAL INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Nuptial.				Ex-nuptial.			
	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1929.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1929.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19·8	14·2	8·9	3·2	72·6	48·6	23·1	17·8
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30·3	27·2	25·0	22·6	52·1	64·9	46·9	39·7
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6·9	6·1	5·9	6·2	18·6	12·5	13·0	22·6
Other causes ..	18·3	15·3	14·7	12·6	58·7	36·6	29·3	23·9
Total, all Causes ..	75·3	62·8	54·5	44·6	202·0	162·6	112·3	104·0

* Not including "Injury at Birth" and "Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy."

The rates for 1929 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 17·8 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 3·2 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were 22·6 and 6·2 per 1,000 births respectively.

Infantile
mortality in
Australasia.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 6,618 in 1929, as compared with 7,108 in 1928, 7,283 in 1927, 7,188 in 1926, and 7,250 in 1925. The next table gives the proportion of such deaths to the total births in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand for periods back to 1910 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1929.

Period.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	73·8	72·7	65·5	67·8	74·9	76·8	71·7	57·2
1915-19	66·1	64·4	63·3	61·8	61·9	65·3	64·3	48·6
1920-24	65·3	61·0	54·6	58·4	61·1	62·4	61·0	44·9
1925 ..	57·0	55·0	45·2	46·1	56·6	55·2	53·4	40·0
1926 ..	55·6	57·6	50·6	44·3	49·3	46·7	54·0	39·8
1927 ..	56·1	54·9	54·5	53·4	45·9	53·0	54·5	38·7
1928 ..	55·6	54·9	45·5	47·5	48·1	63·9	53·0	36·2
1929 ..	47·2	56·4	46·0	41·0	56·2	53·2	51·1	34·1

The infantile death rate in England and Wales, in 1929, was 73·9.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the Australasian capitals in 1929 were as follows :—Melbourne 50·51, Sydney 56·52, Brisbane 52·18, Adelaide 43·50, Perth 65·39, Hobart 55·56, and Wellington 38·38.

In 1929 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,236, and the deaths of female children under that age, 870—the former being in the proportion of 13·54 per cent., and the latter of 11·47 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. The subjoined table gives the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the

Deaths of
children
under 5.

deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1920, and in the last nine years :—

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Year of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males</i>							
1871-80 ..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-90 ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900 ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-10 ..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911-20 ..	1,363	233	92	64	48	1,800	20·38
1921-25 ..	1,258	196	79	47	44	1,624	18·68
1926 ..	1,116	166	72	50	36	1,440	16·43
1927 ..	1,134	193	77	56	36	1,496	16·66
1928 ..	1,088	185	90	58	36	1,457	15·53
1929 ..	959	130	62	51	34	1,236	13·54
<i>Females</i>							
1871-80 ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-90 ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900 ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-10 ..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911-20 ..	1,029	190	74	59	49	1,401	19·00
1921-25 ..	970	158	64	37	32	1,261	16·80
1926 ..	851	105	64	40	27	1,087	14·36
1927 ..	832	157	53	41	34	1,117	14·34
1928 ..	831	133	73	43	26	1,106	13·29
1929 ..	628	116	53	46	27	870	11·47

The number of persons of advanced ages was greater in the later than in the earlier years mentioned in the above table, and, as the mortality is very heavy at the older ages, this accounts to some extent for the gradual decrease in the proportion of deaths under the age of 5 years. After making allowance for this there is still a marked reduction in the mortality under 5 years of age in recent years as compared with that in periods prior to 1901.

Ages at
death.

The ages of males and females, who died in each of
the last three years, are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1927 TO 1929.

Ages.	1927.			1928.			1929.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,134	832	1,966	1,088	831	1,919	959	628	1,587
1 to 2	193	157	350	185	133	318	130	116	246
2 „ 3	77	53	130	90	73	163	62	53	115
3 „ 4	56	41	97	58	43	101	51	46	97
4 „ 5	36	34	70	36	26	62	34	27	61
5 „ 10	122	117	239	160	126	286	132	88	220
10 „ 15	114	80	194	120	91	211	94	62	156
15 „ 20	155	124	279	164	148	312	161	118	279
20 „ 25	201	208	409	222	220	442	228	169	397
25 „ 30	241	223	464	219	264	483	234	205	439
30 „ 35	253	222	475	231	286	517	229	218	447
35 „ 40	275	273	548	309	307	616	287	266	553
40 „ 45	312	284	576	344	298	642	318	287	605
45 „ 50	427	338	765	440	373	813	384	338	722
50 „ 55	495	402	897	557	400	957	495	393	888
55 „ 60	644	514	1,158	635	493	1,128	674	474	1,148
60 „ 65	892	665	1,557	900	707	1,607	904	629	1,533
65 „ 70	1,006	776	1,782	1,080	824	1,904	1,122	859	1,981
70 „ 75	836	698	1,534	986	795	1,781	1,043	829	1,872
75 „ 80	613	638	1,251	697	665	1,362	710	669	1,379
80 „ 85	475	533	1,008	460	591	1,051	440	535	975
85 „ 90	272	388	660	266	409	675	294	351	645
90 „ 95	126	156	282	104	163	267	104	171	275
95 ..	5	9	14	12	21	33	14	14	28
96 ..	5	21	26	4	10	14	12	9	21
97 ..	5	5	10	4	12	16	8	9	17
98 ..	7	8	15	5	9	14	4	11	15
99 ..	1	6	7	6	1	7	2	6	8
100 ..	2	1	3	..	2	2	2	2	4
101 ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
102 ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2
103 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
104 ..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 ..	..	..	..	1*	..	1	..	..	..
107 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,982	7,791	16,773	9,384	8,324	17,708	9,131	7,586	16,717

* Age not verified.

Of the 51,198 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 6,108 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 25—eight males and seventeen females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age at death recorded in the period 1927-29 was 107 years, which was attained by one female. To every 100 female deaths there were 120 male deaths in 1929, as against 113 in 1928, 115 in 1927, 116 in 1926, and 118 in 1925.

Death rates
from certain
diseases.

The death rates from the chief diseases are shown in the appended table for the period 1908-12 and for the last three years :—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

International Classification Number.	Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.			
		1908- 1912.	1927.	1928	1929.
1	Typhoid Fever	98	17	21	11
7	Measles	33	30	7	25
8	Scarlet Fever	16	17	7	7
9	Whooping Cough	77	30	30	44
10	Diphtheria and Croup	122	54	75	57
11	Influenza	109	40	204	77
22	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (pre- viously Infantile Paralysis) .. .. .	..	5	18	10
24	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	8	11	14
31	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	855	546	581	496
32-37	Other Tubercular Diseases	182	100	82	92
38	Syphilis	51	26	41	23
43-49	Cancer	833	1,001	1,070	1,068
57	Diabetes	107	130	135	132
58, 65	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia	81	81	65	74
71a	Simple Meningitis	133	36	35	32
72, 73	Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord	71	43	36	36
74a	Apoplexy and Hæmorrhage of the Brain	449	461	493	492
78	Epilepsy	35	32	29	27
79, 80	Convulsions	76	23	18	12
87-90	Heart Disease (including Endocar- ditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pec- toris)	1,441	1,323	1,373	1,480
99	Acute and Chronic Bronchitis	348	192	184	144
100, 101	Broncho-pneumonia and Pneumonia	834	731	921	759
102	Pleurisy	45	43	37	40

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

International Classification Numbers.	Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.			
		1908- 1912.	1927.	1928.	1929.
103	Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy	63	65	66	55
105, 106	Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema	60	28	30	21
111, 112	Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	99	87	74	74
113, 114	Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases	833	272	330	153
117	Appendicitis	81	75	76	71
118	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	113	87	88	99
Part 116, 121	Hydatids	22	10	15	17
120, 122, 124	Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted)	158	109	103	88
123	Biliary Calculi	27	25	32	32
126	Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	35	21	23	20
128, 129	Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease	576	552	545	556
132	Calculi of the Urinary System	7	14	10	9
133, 135	Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	94	92	66	78
164	Old Age	1,030	658	609	590
165-174	Suicide	102	108	116	103
175-196	Accidental Violence	531	487	486	479
201-203	Homicide	19	18	18	20
197-200	All Causes	11,771	9,710	10,111	9,449

The above and other causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Vaccinations. Since the "Conscience Clause" of the Health Act of 1919, which came into operation on 24th March, 1920, compulsory vaccination has become practically non-operative. Particulars for past years are given in previous issues of this book.

Typhoid fever. The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-99 to 53 per 100,000 in 1914-18, and 10 per 100,000 in 1929, or by 96.5 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 96.3 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1925-29 were 12.6 as compared with 13.0 in 1890-94. The reported cases of and deaths from typhoid fever and their

proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1890 :—

TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1929.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 reported Cases.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
1890-94	2,932	253·9	381	33·0	13·0
1895-99	3,397	288·4	355	30·1	10·4
1900-04	2,152	178·1	213	17·6	9·9
1905-09	1,569	125·4	135	10·8	8·6
1910-14	1,374	101·0	107	7·8	7·8
1915-19	563	39·3	60	4·2	10·6
1920-24	408	25·9	49	3·1	12·1
1925	181	10·8	19	1·1	10·5
1926	286	16·9	29	1·7	10·1
1927	200	11·6	30	1·7	15·0
1928	215	12·3	37	2·1	17·2
1929	184	10·4	19	1·1	10·3

The death rate from typhoid fever for Victoria is considerably lower than that for the Commonwealth.

The cases of and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population, in Greater Melbourne, are given in the subjoined table for different periods during the last forty years :—

TYPHOID FEVER IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1890 TO 1929.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.
1890-94	1,645	349·3	205	43·5
1895-99	1,510	327·6	156	33·8
1900-04	701	140·0	74	14·8
1905-09	466	86·7	49	9·1
1910-14	385	61·4	36	5·8
1915-19	128	18·0	19	2·7
1920-24	105	13·0	16	2·0
1925	38	4·2	5	0·6
1926	74	8·0	9	1·0
1927	81	8·4	16	1·7
1928	55	5·6	13	1·3
1929	61	5·9	8	0·8

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population each declined by approximately 98 per cent. in Greater Melbourne between 1895-99 and 1929. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for this great improvement.

The number of cases of typhoid fever during each of the last five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-19 and the years 1928 and 1929, are given in the following table:—

PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1925.	1926	1927.	1928.	1929.	1910-19.	1928.	1929.
Greater Melbourne ..	38	74	81	55	61	4.1	0.6	0.6
Ballarat	9	16	1	10	4	13.4	2.4	0.9
Bendigo	3	2	4	5	..	18.2	1.5	..
Geelong .. ..	..	1	3	5	4	9.0	1.2	0.9
Remainder of State	131	193	111	140	115	8.9	2.2	1.8

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 85 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 93 per cent. in Ballarat, 90 per cent. in Geelong, and 80 per cent. in the remainder of the State in 1929 than in the period 1910-19. No cases were reported in Bendigo in 1929.

Small-pox—Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1929 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last forty-five years of the period.

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898, when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1929 there were 45 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 25 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 7 in 1928, 30 in 1927, 8 in 1926, and 26 in 1925.

On the average of the five years 1920 to 1924, 51 per cent. of these who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 73 per cent.

were under 5 years. For the quinquennium 1925-29 the percentages were 46 and 71 respectively.

Scarlet fever. In 1929 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 13, which corresponded to a rate of 7 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 7 in 1928, 17 in 1927, 9 in 1926, 10 in 1925, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1929 there were 1,490 cases reported, as against 2,345 in 1928, 2,290 in 1927, 1,151 in 1926, and 1,345 in 1925. For the five years mentioned the deaths were equal to one per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the last ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 44 per cent. greater for females than for males.

Whooping cough. Whooping cough was responsible for 78 deaths in 1929, which equalled a rate of 44 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 30 in each of 1928 and 1927, 71 in 1926, and 27 in 1925. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 44 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except one of the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. On the average of the last ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 24 per cent. higher among females than males.

Diphtheria. The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the last eighteen years was an unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1929 the number of cases was 3,256, as against 4,267 in 1928, 3,254 in 1927, 2,471 in 1926, 2,631 in 1925, a yearly average of 5,739 in 1920-24, 4,901 in 1915-19, 4,612 in 1910-14, 1,410 in 1905-09, 1,680 in 1900-04, and 1,584 in 1895-99. On the other hand, a very great reduction took place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was 3.1 per cent. in 1929, as compared with 4.3 per cent. in 1915-19, 6.3 per cent. in 1905-09, 9.5 per cent. in 1900-04, and 13.9 per cent. in 1895-99.

On the average of the five years 1920-24, 52 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 83 per cent. were under 10 years of age. The percentages for the quinquennium 1925-1929 were 55 and 87 respectively.

The appended table shows for Victoria and Greater Melbourne the reported cases of and deaths from diphtheria, and their proportions to the population, also the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894 :—

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895 TO 1929.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-99	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-04	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-09	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910-14	4,612	339·1	212	15·6	4·6
1915-19	4,901	342·5	209	14·6	4·3
1920-24	5,739	364·6	179	11·4	3·1
1925	2,631	157·4	71	4·2	2·7
1926	2,471	145·6	70	4·1	2·8
1927	3,254	188·4	93	5·4	2·9
1928	4,267	243·6	131	7·5	3·1
1929	3,253	184·1	101	5·7	3·1
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
1895-99	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-04	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-09	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910-14	2,343	374·3	114	18·3	4·9
1915-19	2,864	402·6	127	17·9	4·4
1920-24	2,555	314·6	78	9·7	3·1
1925	1,567	174·3	41	4·6	2·6
1926	1,461	157·4	37	4·0	2·5
1927	1,795	187·0	49	5·1	2·7
1928	2,344	237·3	74	7·5	3·2
1929	2,048	199·4	60	5·8	2·9

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the last five years and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1928 and 1929, are given in the subjoined table :—

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1910-19.	1928.	1929.
Greater Melbourne ..	1,567	1,461	1,795	2,344	2,048	39·3	23·7	19·9
Ballarat	36	43	37	53	117	24·3	12·6	27·7
Bendigo	85	35	67	79	60	84·6	23·3	17·8
Geelong	133	167	231	116	94	43·4	26·9	21·6
Remainder of State	810	765	1,124	1,675	937	25·7	26·0	15·0

In 1929, the cases in each division of the State, except Ballarat, were less than in the preceding year.

Influenza. The deaths from influenza in 1929 numbered 136, which corresponded to a rate of 77 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 204 in 1928, 40 in 1927, 118 in 1926, 41 in 1925, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 103 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

In 1929, 63 per cent. of the deaths recorded were associated with specified pneumonic complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages.

Influenza epidemic, 1919. Information in regard to the epidemic of 1919 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, pages 214-216; and in the 1919-20 issue, pages 180-182.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis). Opinions have been expressed by members of the medical profession that the name "infantile paralysis" as applied to "acute anterior poliomyelitis" is misleading, for adults are attacked and paralysis is not a constant symptom, consequently, since 1924, deaths occurring from this disease are indicated by the medical nomenclature.

Mortality returns show that acute anterior poliomyelitis was responsible for 17 deaths in 1929, 32 in 1928, 8 in 1927, 8 in 1926, 25 in 1925, 4 in 1924, 4 in 1923, and 8 in 1922. Of the above 106 deaths, 60 were of males and 46 were of females; 6 were under 1 year of age, 31 were between 1 and 5 years, 28 were between 5 and 10 years, and 41 were over 10 years.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 24 deaths in 1929, 13 in 1927, 19 in 1926, 28 in 1925, an annual average of 19 in 1918-22, 326 in 1916, 338 in 1915, and an annual average of 12 in 1911-14. An outbreak of this disease in the winter of 1915 resulted in the deaths of approximately 650 persons in eighteen months.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1929 numbered 877-529 being of males and 348 of females—and equalled a rate of 496 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 546 in 1927, 545 in 1926, 561 in 1925, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1928, the deaths from this cause were 755, 680, 1,030, and 1,080, per million of their respective populations. The

incidence of mortality for Victoria at various ages for the period 1920-22 was as follows:—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-22.

Sex.	Annual Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System per 10,000 of each Sex, Aged—								
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and Over.	All Ages.
Males ..	0·42	2·67	7·88	9·70	12·43	13·94	13·03	8·65	7·11
Females	0·38	4·84	10·20	10·00	9·15	5·91	4·95	3·94	5·55

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at various ages.

The ages and sexes of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in each of the last five years are given in the next table:—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
0-10 ...	4	3	6	8	9	5	1	4	8	3
10-15 ...	1	2	3	2	1	9	1	3	6	7
15-20 ...	11	18	19	11	17	48	35	39	42	31
20-25 ...	46	33	40	54	47	66	74	72	82	62
25-30 ...	60	45	70	54	53	71	53	72	84	58
30-35 ...	56	53	69	61	57	50	66	55	71	47
35-40 ...	75	61	54	59	68	41	41	48	57	42
40-45 ...	55	63	48	58	57	26	42	35	37	18
45-50 ...	43	57	48	66	49	22	39	24	24	21
50-55 ...	62	38	47	51	55	25	23	29	13	20
55-60 ...	49	46	34	36	28	10	23	16	19	12
60-65 ...	37	41	36	27	43	13	11	16	16	13
65-70 ...	21	26	20	30	22	9	8	18	13	2
70 and over	13	16	10	17	23	9	5	9	11	12
Total ...	533	502	504	534	529	404	422	440	483	348

For the year 1929, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 42·5 years for males and 34·8 years for females.

**Tubercular
death rates in
Melbourne,
Ballarat, and
Bendigo.**

In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in urban centres—particularly Bendigo—than in the rural portions of the State. During recent years the rates for Greater Melbourne and Ballarat have declined to about the level of that for the whole of the State. The rate for Bendigo has declined considerably, but, during the last five years, it exceeded by 87 per cent. the rate for Greater Melbourne, by 63 per cent. the rate for Ballarat, and by 81 per cent. that for Victoria. The suitability of the Bendigo climate for persons suffering from this disease, encouraging them to take up residence in that city, and the presence of ex-miners in the community, are the principal factors in the continued high death rate. The rates in these localities from tubercular diseases are given in the appended table for different periods since 1890:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1929.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901-05 ..	13·9	15·3	22·7	4·2	4·0	4·7	18·1	19·3	27·4
1906-10 ..	10·8	11·5	21·2	3·0	2·1	2·0	13·8	13·6	23·2
1911-15 ..	9·1	10·3	16·5	2·1	2·2	2·1	11·2	12·5	18·6
1916-20 ..	8·3	11·2	16·0	1·9	1·5	2·0	10·2	12·7	18·0
1921-25 ..	6·9	6·7	11·9	1·5	1·0	2·2	8·4	7·7	14·1
1926 ..	5·9	6·7	10·1	·9	·5	·3	6·8	7·2	10·4
1927 ..	6·3	5·3	10·6	1·2	·2	·9	7·5	5·5	11·5
1928 ..	6·6	5·5	10·3	·9	·2	·6	7·5	5·7	10·9
1929 ..	5·3	5·5	10·4	1·0	·9	1·2	6·3	6·4	11·6

**Tubercular
diseases
(tuberculosis
of the
respiratory
system
excepted).**

In 1929 there were in Victoria 163 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 92 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 82 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 84 in 1926, 97 in 1925, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-92. In England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1928, the deaths from similar causes numbered 173, 290, 370, and 290 per million of their respective populations.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. Only three of those who died in 1929 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 19 had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

The numbers dying from cancer in different age groups in each of the last five years are given below :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
0-15 ..	6	7	3	9	8	6	6	5	4	7
15-25 ..	9	3	5	2	4	2	4	3	4	4
25-35 ..	14	12	14	13	15	16	21	22	21	18
35-45 ..	42	25	40	35	32	87	93	78	69	83
45-55 ..	103	117	107	118	100	151	162	163	181	172
55-65 ..	253	266	255	236	260	238	235	238	269	232
65-75 ..	249	276	261	365	371	203	226	265	257	291
75-85 ..	95	124	112	111	122	119	104	117	127	123
85 and over ..	18	24	14	24	19	14	15	27	29	28
Total ..	799	854	811	913	931	836	866	918	961	958

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases, cancer and tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1929 the average age of those who died from the former was 64·3 years for males and 61·6 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 42·5 years for males and 34·8 years for females.

Deaths from cancer in 1929 numbered 1,889, and represented a death rate of 1,068 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,070 in 1928, 1,001 in 1927, 1,014 in 1926, 978 in 1925, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92. In England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1928, the deaths per million of population from

this cause were 1,425, 1,410, 1,170, and 1,080 respectively. The death rates in Victoria for various age groups, for the period 1920-22, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-22.

Age Group.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	0·46	0·39
5 „ 10	0·13	0·17
10 „ 15	0·14	0·05
15 „ 20	0·30	0·15
20 „ 25	0·64	0·30
25 „ 35	0·76	1·28
35 „ 45	3·31	6·61
45 „ 55	13·94	19·14
55 „ 65	40·46	34·48
65 „ 75	78·21	63·05
75 and over	110·12	92·86
All Ages	9·52	9·63

Type and Seat of cancer.

The following table shows the type and seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1929:—

TYPE AND SEAT OF CANCER, 1929.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carcinoma—simplex	769	822	1,591	Buccal cavity ..	72	10	82
Epithelioma ..	28	11	39	Stomach and liver	413	253	666
Rodent ulcer ..	13	9	22	Peritoneum, intes-			
Sarcoma ..	59	38	97	tines and rectum	136	154	290
Other (specified)	7	5	12	Female genital			
Malignant disease				organs ..	..	174	174
(unspecified) ..	55	73	128	Breast ..	..	184	184
				Skin ..	35	23	58
				Other and unspeci-			
				fied organs ..	275	160	435
Total Deaths ..	931	958	1,889	Total Deaths ..	931	958	1,889

Thirty-five per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the females who died from the disease 37 per cent. were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

During 1929 diabetes was responsible for 94 male and 140 female deaths, representing a rate of 132 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 135 in 1928, 130 in 1927, 109 in 1926, 107 in 1925, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12. The

Diabetes.

incidence of mortality from diabetes in Victoria at various ages, for the period 1920-22, was as follows:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX,
1920-22.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Aged—									
	0-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and Over.	All Ages.
Males ..	0·13	0·31	0·48	0·45	0·95	2·14	5·19	7·37	8·42	1·03
Females	0·22	0·39	0·53	0·54	1·11	2·79	8·02	12·51	6·02	1·45

Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia. Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 131 deaths in 1929, which corresponded to a rate of 74 per million of the population, as against rates of 65 in 1928, 81 in 1927, 98 in 1926, 104 in 1925, 92 in 1918-22, and 81 in 1908-12.

Diseases of the spine. In 1929 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding acute anterior poliomyelitis, accounted for 33 male and 30 female deaths, representing a death rate of 36 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 36 in 1928, 43 in 1927, 39 in 1926, 29 in 1925, 60 in 1918-22, and 71 in 1908-12.

Heart disease. During 1929 there were 2,302 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 20 to pericarditis, 107 to acute endocarditis and myocarditis, and 190 to angina pectoris. Since 1924 deaths of persons over 45 years of age, from endocarditis and myocarditis (unspecified) have been ascribed to organic heart disease. The total—2,619—from these causes represented a rate of 1,480 per million of the population, as compared with 1,373 in 1928, 1,323 in 1927, 1,255 in 1926, 1,384 in 1925, 1,302 in 1918-22, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 2,618 persons who died from these diseases in 1929, only 20, or 0·76 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1920 to 1922 the deaths from all forms of heart diseases per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT
VARIOUS AGES, 1920-22.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and upwards.	All Ages.
Males ..	1·52	1·92	2·04	2·64	5·40	14·52	40·62	112·20	247·10	13·74
Females ..	1·15	1·85	1·53	3·25	5·26	10·73	29·53	85·65	208·17	11·70

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 5 is due to some form of this disease.

Respiratory diseases. In 1929 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,911, which represented a rate of 1,080 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,308 in 1928, 1,151 in 1927, 1,033 in 1926, and 887 in 1925. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 53 were referred to acute bronchitis, 77 to chronic bronchitis, 123 to bronchitis unspecified, 582 to broncho-pneumonia, 760 to pneumonia, 70 to pleurisy, and 35 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for 89 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of these maladies in normal years is greatest during the months May to September.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1929 there were 585 male and 449 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 584 per million of the population, as against rates of 784 in 1928, 732 in 1927, 778 in 1926, 823 in 1925, 1,009 in 1918-22, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Diarrhoeal diseases were responsible for 271 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 153 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 330 in 1928, 272 in 1927, 332 in 1926, 376 in 1925, 532 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 271 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 159, or 59 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 62, or about 23 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 60 male and 29 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 52 male and 82 female deaths from other affections of that organ (including hydatids), and 99 male and 76 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

Appendicitis. The deaths from appendicitis numbered 126 in 1929, which represented a death rate of 71 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 76 in 1928, 75 in 1927, 74 in 1926, 67 in 1925, and 63 in 1918-22. Hospital records show that during the year ended 30th June, 1929, there were 3,403 cases treated, and that 79, or 2·3 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 1·9 per cent. in 1928, 2·3 per cent. in 1927, 1·8 per cent. in 1926, 1·9 per cent. in 1925, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12.

Hydatids. In 1929 there were 17 male and 13 female deaths from hydatids, of which 9 males and 8 females were attributed to hydatid tumor of the liver. Of the above deaths 13 were of residents of Greater Melbourne, 4 in the Central, 1 in the Gippsland, 1 in the Mallee, 5 in the Northern, 5 in the Western, and 1 in the Wimmera districts. The deaths from hydatids were equivalent to a rate of 17 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 15 in 1928, 10 in 1927, 11 in 1926, 11 in 1925, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92. Hospital returns for the period 1920-29 show that 641 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 91, or approximately 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

Diseases of urinary system. In 1929 there were 1,282 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 725 per million of the population, as against rates of 706 in 1928, 740 in 1927, 677 in 1926, 627 in 1925, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. Acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 984 deaths, or 77 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 138 deaths, or nearly 11 per cent., of the total maladies of the urinary system.

Deaths in childbirth The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. The proportions for each of the last four years and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below :—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, 1871 TO 1929.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually from—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive from—		
	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.
1871-80 ..	46	127	173	17·12	47·26	64·38
1881-90 ..	64	121	185	20·48	38·71	59·19
1891-1900 ..	66	117	183	20·20	35·81	56·01
1901-1910 ..	52	114	166	16·93	37·12	54·05
1911-1920 ..	53	94	147	15·42	27·35	42·77
1921-1925 ..	43	102	145	11·96	28·37	40·33
1926 ..	64	130	194	18·10	36·76	54·86
1927 ..	78	118	196	22·24	33·64	55·88
1928 ..	65	139	204	18·84	40·29	59·13
1929 ..	69	114	183	20·53	33·93	54·46

It will be seen that the death rate of women in childbirth fluctuates considerably, and, in 1928, reached a higher rate than had occurred in any year since 1903. The increase during the last few years, however, is probably more apparent than real, owing to the greater use made, for classification purposes, of the information contained in the birth registers in identifying the association of the puerperal condition with the cause of death shown on the certificate.

The following tables show, for 1929, in various age groups, the deaths of women from causes relating to childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers:—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1929.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 and over.			
Accidents of Pregnancy—									
(a) Abortion .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	4	..
(b) Ectopic Gestation .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
(c) Other .. ..	..	3	2	3	2	..	10	8	2
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	2	4	3	8	5	2	24	24	..
Other Accidents of Labour—									
(a) Cæsarean section .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Others .. ..	..	3	6	5	5	3	22	22	..
Puerperal Septicæmia	2	13	21	7	16	10	69	62	7
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death .. ..	..	2	2	4	6	3	17	17	..
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	1	6	5	9	4	9	34	31	3
Following Childbirth (not otherwise defined) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	32	40	37	40	29	183	171	12
Married Mothers	4	25	39	36	38	29	171	..	..
Unmarried Mothers	1	7	1	1	2	..	12	..	..

TOTAL ISSUE OF MARRIED MOTHERS DYING IN
CHILDBIRTH, 1929.

Issue.	Ages at Death.						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
0	2	4	7	5	3	1	22
1	2	11	12	5	8	1	39
2 .. .. .	..	8	7	7	1	2	25
3 .. .. .	..	1	6	6	9	2	24
4 .. .. .	..	1	5	4	5	5	20
5 .. .. .	..	..	2	2	4	2	10
6 .. .. .	..	..	..	2	4	4	10
7 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3	4	8
8 .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	4	7
9 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
10 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
11 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Married Mothers ..	4	25	39	36	38	29	171
Total Issue	2	34	74	115	132	165	522

Of the total deaths from puerperal causes in 1929, 171 were of married women, and 12 were of single women.

Of the 522 children born to the 171 married women who died, 486 were living at the time of their mothers' death, or an average of 2·8 children per mother, as compared with 2·6 in 1928, and 2·2 in 1927.

First confinements were responsible for 48, or 28·1 per cent., of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 25·5 per cent. in 1928, and 37·6 per cent. in 1927.

Ages at
Death of
Women in
Childbirth.

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria, for the period 1920-26 and the years 1927, 1928, and 1929 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-29.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1920-26.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1920-26.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Under 20 years ..	45	8	7	5	44·9	46·2	38·9	28·2
20 to 25 „ ..	182	30	23	32	33·6	38·7	29·2	41·8
25 „ 30 „ ..	274	54	50	40	36·2	53·4	50·3	40·7
30 „ 35 „ ..	279	44	52	37	45·8	53·2	66·2	48·6
35 „ 40 „ ..	231	47	46	40	62·7	89·1	89·2	82·1
40 years and over	102	13	26	29	73·7	67·1	138·4	154·6
Total	1,113	196	204	183	44·2	55·9	59·1	54·5

The experience of the years 1920-26 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 66 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 39 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age.

During the year 1929, the deaths of 483 men and 561 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 454 men and 612 women in 1928. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, i.e., heart failure, debility, etc., of those persons over 65 years of age, were shown as being due to senile decay. In 1927, however, in accordance with the rule laid down in the International List of Causes of Death, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes

were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during 1929 numbered 5,243—2,633 of men and 2,610 of women, or over 31 per cent. of the total deaths.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in late years than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning, the smaller proportion of the population engaged in country occupations, which are generally of a more hazardous nature than those in towns, and the increasing proportion of females in the community. In 1929, 663 male and 185 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 479 per million of the population. This proportion was slightly below the average rate—497—for the previous five years, and 41 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. The numbers of deaths from various accidents in the last five years are given in the appended table :—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1925 TO 1929.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Annual Deaths during—						
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.		
					Total.	Males.	Females
Poisoning by Food ..	6	5	4	3	9	8	1
Snake Bite ..	5	3	1	2	..	..	..
Other Venomous Bites and Stings ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Acute Poisonings ..	15	11	16	16	17	11	6
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.) ..	5	28	8	3	1	1	..
Burns, Scalds, &c... ..	70	71	58	57	64	30	34
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	14	13	10	11	9	2	7
Absorption of Poisonous Gases ..	13	20	12	12	10	5	5
Drowning	139	131	137	125	97	78	19
Firearms	36	27	19	23	26	26	..
Falls	52	72	71	60	71	64	7
In Mines and Quarries ..	5	5	15	3	10	10	..
Machines	9	11	9	14	16	16	..
Vehicular Accidents ..	299	309	301	382	394	317	77
Other Crashings	33	24	30	17	26	25	1
Injuries by Animals ..	6	11	4	7	10	9	1
Excessive Cold .. ..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..
Effects of Heat	5	7	15	5	5	4	1
Lightning .. ..	..	..	3	..	2	2	..
Electricity	6	8	7	4	12	12	..
Fractures, Unspecified ..	74	62	65	54	39	18	21
Other Violence	51	64	57	52	28	23	5
Total	843	884	842	852	848	663	185

On the average of the last five years the female mortality rate from accidents was about 29 per cent. of the rate for males.

In 1929, deaths from vehicular accidents numbered 394, as against 382 in 1928, 301 in 1927, 309 in 1926, 299 in 1925, 245 in 1924, 201 in 1923, 163 in 1922, 178 in 1921, and 153 in 1920. Motor vehicles were involved in 294 deaths in 1929, as against 297 in 1928, 214 in 1927, 193 in 1926, 174 in 1925, 135 in 1924, 103 in 1923, 65 in 1922, 38 in 1921, and 43 in 1920.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of conveyances, pedestrians killed, and other fatal accidents in which vehicles were concerned, for the year 1929 :—

DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1929.

	Collisions between—						Pedestrians killed.	Fall from vehicles and other accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	Railway train.	Motor omnibus, car, lorry.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Aeroplane.					
Railway train ..	6	..	..	..	..	6	34*	3	43	41	2
Tramcar ..	5	..	1	..	..	6	16	7	29	19	10
Motor omnibus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
„ car ..	18	17	4	5	..	44	97	52	193	142	51
„ lorry, &c. ..	1	5	2	1	..	9	28	14	51	44	7
„ cycle ..	..	1	1	2	..	4	12	22	38	33	5
Horse-drawn vehicle..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	25	23	2
Bicycle ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	8	8	..
Aeroplane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	..
Steam roller ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Total ..	30	23	8	9	..	70	196	128	394	317	77

* Including 10 railway employees.

Accidental
deaths
involving
motor vehicles.

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1922 to 1929, were as follows :—

DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES, 1922 TO 1929.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles. (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Per 1,000,000 of Population.
1922	39,638	65	16·4	41
1923	54,637	103	18·9	64
1924	69,809	135	19·3	82
1925	89,403	174	19·5	104
1926	103,551	193	18·6	114
1927	134,135	214	16·0	124
1928	150,343	297	19·8	170
1929	168,578	294	17·4	166

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles more than quadrupled, the mortality per 10,000 motor vehicles fluctuated only slightly during the years mentioned. The mortality per million of the population increased from 41 in 1922 to 166 in 1929.

In 1929, motor cars, &c., were involved in 18 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 24 deaths per 10,000 cycles registered.

Suicide. In the year 1929, 155 males and 28 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 103 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 116 in 1928, 108 in 1927, 93 in 1926, 107 in 1925, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being 26 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1929 numbered 36, of which 22 were of males and 14 of females. These represented a rate of 20 per million of the population, as against rates of 18 in 1928, 18 in 1927, 20 in 1926, 13 in 1925, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural Increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia. The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, for different periods since 1909, as well as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1879, are shown in the following tables :—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13·85	18·38	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03	16·80
1915-19	11·75	15·98	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99	16·80
1920-24	12·49	15·80	16·03	13·72	14·04	16·71	14·62	14·19
1925 ..	12·02	14·85	14·96	11·91	13·23	14·89	13·69	12·88
1926 ..	11·21	13·34	13·19	11·82	13·21	14·57	12·60	12·31
1927 ..	10·59	13·10	13·18	11·14	13·22	13·33	12·22	11·84
1928 ..	9·59	13·26	12·99	10·84	12·68	12·07	11·88	11·07
1929 ..	9·54	11·41	11·01	9·70	12·45	12·27	10·76	10·26

VICTORIA.

Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.			Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37	1925 ..	20,086	21·49	9·47	12·02
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95	1926 ..	19,027	20·84	9·63	11·21
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1927 ..	18,301	20·30	9·71	10·59
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1928 ..	16,790	19·70	10·11	9·59
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1929 ..	16,887	18·99	9·45	9·54

The mean increase in the Australian States for the period 1925-29 was 12·23 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. The Victorian death rates are below those of England and Wales at nearly all periods of life. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths for 1925-29—12·23—would enable a population to double itself in 57 years, while, at the Victorian rate of 10·59 per 1,000 of population, a period of 66 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1929 the excess of births over deaths was 2·9 per 1,000 of population.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

**Legal System
in Victoria.**

A statement, giving the basic principles and main provisions of the law of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 189.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

**Supreme
Court civil
business.**

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act 1883* (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act 1928*). There were in 1930 seven Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last five years :—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1925 ..	992	229,398	182	71	27	18	35,187
1926 ..	1,074	227,253	224	73	46	10	21,560
1927 ..	1,288	244,320	250	112	48	14	34,560
1928 ..	1,087	264,332	253	124	53	33	16,432
1929 ..	1,204	219,588	231	88	66	22	65,709

**County Court
business.**

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the

plaintiff might have sued. In 1929 there were 103 sessions, lasting 435 days and held in 32 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.					Number of Cases Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
						£	£
1925	..	..	..	..	961	613,781	305,997
1926	..	..	..	..	1,003	680,502	309,087
1927	..	..	..	..	937	761,250	354,292
1928	..	..	..	..	1,019	725,872	355,687
1929	..	..	..	..	934	777,536	402,131

The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1929 was 321. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £50,113, and the amount awarded, £48,735. These figures are not included in the above table.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 229 places in Victoria in 1929 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates, but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during the last five years are given hereunder :—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.				Cases Heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1925	..	..		82,589	727,013	552,788
1926	..	..		90,299	809,240	611,528
1927	..	..		97,993	851,029	653,548
1928	..	..		103,906	873,199	680,151
1929	..	..		111,832	982,945	776,238

In addition to the ordinary cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1929, 375 appeals against municipal ratings, 27 Children's Maintenance Act cases, 893 ejectment cases, 2,091 fraud summons cases against debtors, 2,616 garnishee cases, 12,832 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,904 maintenance cases, 146 prohibition cases, and 2,434 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 267 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

Writs by
the Sheriff.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last five years :—

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.		King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
			The Person.	Property.	
1925	.. ..	1	5	315	321
1926	.. ..	4	8	350	362
1927	.. ..	4	12	397	413
1928	.. ..	3	12	315	330
1929	.. ..	15	9	413	437

High Court of
Australia.

A statement showing the nature of this court and the powers vested in it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 433.

BANKRUPTCIES.

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Federal Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during **Bankruptcies.** the years ended 31st July, 1929 and 1930, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924-28 and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto, were as follows :—

Year ended 31st July—	Sequestrations.	Cases under Part XI. of the Act.	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act.	Total.
NUMBER.				
1929 ..	300	15	159	474
1930 ..	418	11	276	705
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	419,005	2,502	1,175,992	1,597,499
1930 ..	410,870	6,500	827,073	1,244,443
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	123,472	3,061	1,102,766	1,229,299
1930 ..	219,555	4,619	751,861	976,035

The average yearly number of sequestrations and average declared liabilities are shown in this table for the five decennial periods ended with 1928 :—

Period.	Average Yearly Number.	Average declared liabilities. £
1879 to 1888 ..	612	661,720
1889 to 1898* ..	833	2,213,592
1899 to 1908 ..	445	244,538
1909 to 1918 ..	358	226,517
1919 to 1928 ..	438	396,845

* The failures resulting from the financial crisis of that period swelled these returns.

DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act* 1915, and a summary thereof is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 445. The Act of 1915 was amended by Acts passed in 1919, 1921, and 1923, but the amendments relate to minor matters and do not affect the main features of the principal Act. The provisions of these Acts are now embodied in the Consolidated Act of 1928. The grounds upon which divorce might be granted were considerably extended by an Act passed in 1889.

Number of Divorces. Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 9,062 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 121 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 8,714 and 50 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890, only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 for judicial separation were issued, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890, no fewer than 223 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

Divorces, Sex. The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husband and wife respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1929:—

DIVORCES, 1929.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	238	290	528	225	317	542
Judicial Separation ...	...	3	3	...	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ...	4	5	9	3	1	4
Total ...	242	298	540	228	320	548

Grounds of divorce. The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1929 were as follows:—

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullit Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery ...	61	71	...	2	...	...
Bigamy ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Consanguinity ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cruelty, repeated acts of	...	2	...	...	...	...
Desertion ...	157	223	...	...	...	...
Desertion and adultery ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) ...	1	7	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness and cruelty	...	5	...	...	...	...
Impotence ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Insanity ...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Sentences for crime ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	225	317	...	2	3	1

Divorces, 1925 to 1929. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the State of Victoria during the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1925	535	3	445	1	146
1926	576	9	466	2	151
1927	590	4	513	2	163
1928	604	9	481	..	150
1929	528	3	542	2	168

In New South Wales, where the law in regard to divorce does not differ much from that in Victoria, there were, in 1929, 1,149 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 250. The average annual number for the five-year period 1925-29, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 245, as compared with an average of 157 for the same period in Victoria.

CRIME.

Information relating to the administration of the criminal law in Victoria appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 196.

Indeterminate sentences. The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. It is now incorporated in the *Crimes Act* 1928. The principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Its chief functions are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also, generally to report on the operation and effect of the provisions as to indeterminate sentences of the Act and the regulations. Other important powers vested in the Board are—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform;
- (b) To impose conditions of release;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishment at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals, the power formerly conferred on visiting justices in this regard being cancelled;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
 - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital; or
 - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying; or
 - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17 the Board brought into operation two valuable aids to the reformation of the inmates of the reformatory prisons, by the Government sanctioning the purchase of a farm in connexion with the Castlemaine Reformatory, and the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island.

The equipment of the Castlemaine Reformatory has since been much improved by the addition of the necessary plant and tools for technical instruction, the erection of a new schoolroom with modern equipment and the construction of a swimming pool. The school is in charge of a trained teacher from the Education Department.

Instruction is also given in the use of tools, framing, jointing, &c., and in sheet-metal work by an officer of the Education Department trained in technical subjects.

The swimming pool constructed by the inmates themselves under expert guidance is much appreciated. Classes in life-saving operations and in first aid to the injured are held, and all inmates are put through a course of physical drill.

At the farm, three miles from the Reformatory, there is accommodation for fifteen inmates and for two officers with their families. Many improvements have been made on the farm, and recently two large dams have been constructed for water storage for irrigation purposes.

At the Afforestation Camp, French Island, known as the McLeod Settlement, marked improvements have been effected in recent years. Land that was formerly a swamp has been reclaimed and is now under crop. Other areas which were covered with dense scrub have been cleared and ploughed, portion being devoted to agriculture and portion to tree plantations. During the planting season, which extends from May to September each year approximately, pine transplants are planted. The pine seedlings are raised in the nursery at the Settlement. Prisoners for the Settlement are chosen from those under indeterminate detention at Pentridge. They enjoy considerable freedom and are placed largely on their honour. Any who fail to rise to the standard of conduct and industry required of them are immediately returned to Pentridge.

The number of prisoners under indeterminate detention on 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows :—

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	54	59	76	97	93
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	86	84	86	105	97
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	1	2	3	1	2
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	39	38	42	42	40
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	7	9	10	13	16
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	..	21	29	29	53
Metropolitan Gaol Reformatory Prison ..	..	..	..	1	2
Total	187	213	246	288	303

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1928 are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. The position is honorary, and a number of persons connected with religious and philanthropic organizations have been appointed to the office.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1929 :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1929.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Convicted, &c.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	18	...	...	2	...	14	2
Manslaughter	17	...	...	...	...	16	1
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	48	5	...	13	2	28	...
Assaults	1,301	696	50	501	53	1	...
Others	256	53	7	55	4	128	9
Total	1,640	754	57	571	59	187	12
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	521	97	1	49	5	363	6
Larceny and similar offences	2,952	1,898	166	541	51	276	20
Wilful damage	512	334	11	155	12	...	...
Others	767	521	21	182	14	28	1
Total	4,752	2,850	199	927	82	667	27
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	22	...	...	2	...	19	1
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	9,335	5,281	585	3,152	367	...	...
Others	7,399	5,183	584	1,408	223	1	...
Total	16,734	10,464	1,169	4,560	590	1	...
Other Offences—							
Perjury	15	...	...	...	...	13	2
Breaches of—							
Defence Act	275	232	...	43	...	...	...
Education Act	8,020	5,970	1,200	706	144	...	...
Electoral Act	527	259	55	154	59	...	...
Licensing Act	4,813	3,340	366	872	235	...	...
Pure Food Act	595	430	39	103	23	...	...
Miscellaneous	20,654	16,859	1,075	2,462	237	17	4
Total	34,899	27,090	2,735	4,340	698	30	6
Grand Total	58,097	41,158	4,160	10,400	1,429	904	46

These particulars include the arrests and summonses disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in the next table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the persons dealt with in the 39,460 summons cases, 32,978 were summarily convicted, 6,442 were discharged, and 40 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (58,097), 45,318 were summarily convicted, 11,829 were discharged, and 950 were committed for trial.

The table which follows shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1929 :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1929.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Offences.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Against the Person—								
Assaults	43	..	33	1	..	..	76	1
Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	44	..	33	1	..	..	77	1
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c.	734	27	1,163	27	..	..	1,897	54
Wilful Damage	66	4	286	..	..	..	352	4
Others	21	1	47	3	..	..	68	4
Total	821	32	1,496	30	..	..	2,317	62
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Others	35	32	259	3	..	..	294	35
Total	39	32	259	3	..	..	298	35
Other Offences—								
Breach of Licensing Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	108	47	871	36	78	50	1,057	133
Total	108	47	871	36	78	50	1,057	133
Grand Total	1,012	111	2,659	70	78	50	3,749	231

The number of arrests and summons cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in the previous five years were :—3,428 in 1924, 3,514 in 1925, 4,031 in 1926, 4,248 in 1927, and 3,760 in 1928.

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1929 numbered 82, viz., 58 males and 24 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

**Arrests and
summons
cases.**

Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the last five years, 28 per cent. were arrested, and 72 per cent. summoned. Particulars for the last five years are given in the subjoined table:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.				Arrested by the Police.	Brought before Magistrates on Summons.	Total.
1925	...	...	...	17,922	55,424	73,346
1926	...	...	...	18,853	56,703	75,556
1927	...	...	...	19,507	47,769	67,276
1928	...	...	...	18,559	42,003	60,562
1929	...	...	..	18,637	39,460	58,097

**Neglected
children
arrested.**

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 104 in 1925, 67 in 1926, 132 in 1927, 109 in 1928, and 82 in 1929.

**Arrests and
summons
cases.**

The following table shows for each of the last five years the number of offences for which persons were arrested or summoned, summarily convicted, discharged by magistrates, committed for trial, and convicted after commitment, also the number per 10,000 of the population:—

NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SUMMONS CASES, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1925	73,346	58,879	13,723	744	510
1926	75,556	60,728	14,067	761	461
1927	67,276	53,612	12,890	774	474
1928	60,562	47,865	11,965	731	521
1929	58,097	45,318	11,829	950	630
Number per 10,000 of Population.					
1925	438·8	352·3	82·1	4·4	3·1
1926	445·3	357·9	82·9	4·5	2·7
1927	389·5	310·4	74·6	4·5	2·7
1928	345·8	273·3	68·3	4·2	3·0
1929	328·4	256·2	66·8	5·4	3·6

In regard to persons arrested, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case was most prominent is taken account of; but, in summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case, and the number of convictions, discharges, &c., is, therefore, greater than the number of persons concerned.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

Offences and drunkenness. The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the number per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made :—

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1929.

Year.				Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
				Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890	...	...	...	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
1895	...	...	...	2,344	3,336	11,143	20,843	37,666
1900	...	...	...	2,103	3,106	15,878	28,003	49,090
1910	...	...	...	1,663	3,052	12,719	34,626	52,060
1920	...	...	...	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1925	...	...	...	1,637	3,672	9,430	58,607	73,346
1926	...	...	...	1,748	3,841	10,150	59,817	75,556
1927	...	...	...	1,632	4,372	10,793	50,479	67,276
1928	...	...	...	1,615	4,198	9,635	45,114	60,562
1929	...	...	...	1,640	4,752	9,385	42,320	58,097
				Number per 1,000 of the Population.				
1890	...	...	...	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895	...	...	...	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900	...	...	...	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910	...	...	...	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920	...	...	...	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1925	...	...	...	·98	2·20	5·64	35·06	43·88
1926	...	...	...	1·03	2·26	5·98	35·26	44·53
1927	...	...	...	·95	2·53	6·25	29·22	38·95
1928	...	...	...	·92	2·40	5·50	25·76	34·58
1929	...	...	...	·93	2·69	5·30	23·92	32·84

Drunkenness. The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in the last five years as compared with the years prior to 1920.

Offences against the person and property. Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences ; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1929 only 43 of such crimes out of a total of 58,097 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries several considerations must be taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. These considerations must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentenced by magistrates. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1929 were as follows:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1929.

Sentence	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	4,599	428	5,027
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,167	400	3,567
1 and under 6 months	1,580	184	1,764
6 and under 12 months	254	35	289
1 year	3	...	3
2 years	6	...	6
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	498	113	611
Admonished	782	121	903
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	106	3	109
Otherwise dealt with	58	3	61
Total sentenced	11,053	1,287	12,340
Discharged	4,788	599	5,387
Total summarily disposed of ...	15,841	1,886	17,727
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	125·88	12·44	69·75

Sentences in
superior
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons
tried and convicted in superior courts during 1929 :—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1929.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	6	...	6
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3	2	5
1 and under 6 months	59	1	60
6 " 12 "	223	9	232
1 year and under 4 years	81	1	82
4 years " 7 "	10	...	10
10 " "	2	1	3
15 " "	3	..	3
Ordered to find bail or sentence sus- pended on entering surety	135	12	147
Sent to Reformatory Prison	60	...	60
" " school	1	...	1
Total convicted	583	26	609
Acquitted	248	12	260
Not prosecuted	32	3	35
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	6·64	·29	3·44

In addition to being sent to gaol, seven prisoners were ordered one whipping each, and two prisoners two whippings each with a birch.

Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

A statement, showing the number of distinct individuals
arrested in 1928, is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29,
pages 205 to 208.

Drunkness,
1925 to 1929.

The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the
population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during
the last five years are given hereunder :—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Number of Persons —			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1925 ...	9,318	112	9,430	5·64
1926 ...	10,066	84	10,150	5·98
1927 ...	10,655	138	10,793	6·25
1928 ...	9,582	73	9,635	5·50
1929 ...	9,294	91	9,385	5·30

Drunkenness
—Comparison
with previous
years.

The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison. These numbers are given in the following statement :—

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number.
1874-78	100	1908-12	68
1879-85	88	1913-17	59
1886-92	106	1918-22	32
1893-97	65	1923-27	41
1898-1902	84	1928	37
1903-07	77	1929	36

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed limiting the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further limitation was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in drunkenness in the last fourteen years. The index numbers for that period are the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the number arrested per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence :—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1925	130	20·27
1926	142	21·81
1927	162	24·44
1928	137	20·39
1929	143	21·06

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

**Consumption of
intoxicating
liquor.**

The next table shows for a period of years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia and New Zealand.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed. 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1929.			Consumption per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,506,000	69,418,600	3,014,300	·41	11·39	·49
*Dominion of New Zealand ..	645,100	12,962,800	221,000	·47	9·45	·16

* Average for five years ended 31st December, 1929.

The quantities consumed per head in Australia and New Zealand during three quinquennial periods in the years 1915 to 1929, were as follows:—

		Australia.			New Zealand.		
		Average Consumption per Head for Five Years ended—					
		30th June—			31st December—		
		1919.	1924.	1929.	1919.	1924.	1929.
		gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Spirits	..	·60	·40	·41	·68	·58	·47
Beer	..	12·30	11·88	11·39	10·49	11·01	9·45
Wine	..	·44	·46	·49	·13	·15	·16

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia and New Zealand, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year. The following table shows the average yearly consumption over a period of years:—

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DRINK BILL.— YEARLY AVERAGE.

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Commonwealth of Australia ..	10,650,300	20,805,600	3,014,300	34,470,200	5 12 10	9 15 0
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	2,741,700	3,888,800	221,000	6,851,500	5 0 0	8 9 3

* Average for five years ended 30th June, 1929.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1929.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the five years ended 30th June, 1929, was £34,470,200, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium 1924 to 1929 it was £6,851,500. The expenditure per head for the Commonwealth was £5 12s. 10d., and for New Zealand, £5. The corresponding expenditures for the quinquennium 1915-19 were £3 7s. 8d. and £3 5s. 4d. per head, and for a similar period in the years 1919 to 1924, £5 0s. 7d. and £5 5s. per head.

LOCAL OPTION.

Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922. A statement, giving particulars of the provisions of the Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922, appears in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, pages 211 and 212.

Local Option Poll held 21st October, 1920. In accordance with the *Licensing Act* 1915 certain resolutions were submitted to the electors throughout the State for approval on 21st October, 1920. One of these (Resolution C) "That no licence be granted" was carried in two licensing districts in the State, viz., Boroondara and Nunawading. Seven hotels in the former district and three in the latter had, therefore, to be closed. The amount of compensation awarded by the Licences Reduction Board was £12,100, or an average of £1,210 for each hotel.

Licensing Poll, 1930. On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act* 1928 (as amended) to determine whether or not licences shall be abolished. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the *Licensing Act* of 1922 (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928).

The resolution submitted to electors was "Abolition—That licences shall be abolished (Resolution 1)." The number of votes recorded for the said resolution was, therefore, 418,902, whilst 552,339 votes were recorded against the resolution.

The number of electors on the roll and the number who recorded their votes at the Licensing Poll held on the 29th March, 1930, was as follows :—

	Number.
Electors on the electoral roll ..	1,029,420
Electors who voted—	
Male	474,232
Female	503,280
Total	977,512
Informal votes	6,271

Hotels Closed, 1885-1905. During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £212,771, or an average of £980 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of the general revenue.

Restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicants. In the year 1915 an Act was passed (No. 2584) which fixed the hours during which alcoholic liquors might be sold in hotels during the period of the war at from 9 o'clock in the morning until half-past 9 at night. By an Act passed in 1916 (No. 2827) the closing hour was fixed at 6 o'clock instead of 9.30. The latter provision was made permanent by Act No. 3028, passed on 19th December, 1919.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Licences Reduction Board.

Information relating to the nature and the powers vested in the Licences Reduction Board is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 213.

Up to 30th September, 1930, 1,709 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,117,881, or an average of £654 each. Five hundred and fourteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with these totalled £553,792, making an average of £1,077 each. There were 1,195 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £564,089, or an average of £472 for each hotel.

In addition to the above closings, the following have been deprived of their licences, as a result of the local option poll held on 21st October, 1920:—5 spirit merchants, 4 grocers, 1 club, and 4 Australian wine licensees. The amount of compensation awarded was £550. Since 1922, 5 spirit merchants', 2 grocers', and 55 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £11,355 has been awarded.

Improvement and Extension of Licensed accommodation A section of the Board's work which has grown rapidly in extent and importance, is the improvement in the type of structure and in the class of accommodation of licensed houses.

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost being £3,296,353.

Hotels, 1885, 1906 and 1930. The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1930, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected, because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885, 1906 AND 1930.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,339	223
1906	1,244,470	3,520	354
1930 (30th September) ...	1,787,600	1,808	989
Increase, 1885 to 1930 ...	818,400	...	766
Decrease, ,, ,, ...	...	2,531	...

* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 84 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 58 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 343 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1930, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,709 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 664 were closed voluntarily. During the period of twenty-four years, 1907 to 1930, 69 new licences were granted.

LICENSING FUND.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1930:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1929-1930.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, 30th June, 1929	100,714	10 0	Salaries and expenses of Board, office, &c.	5,659	6 2
Fees	3,270	2 6	Incidental Expenses	15,170	11 10
Fines	9,314	14 7	Annual payment to municipalities ..	61,308	0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor	301	4 1	Compensation ..	12,725	0 10
<div> <div>Licences.</div> <div> <div>Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..</div> <div>Victuallers ..</div> <div>Temporary ..</div> <div>Railway Refreshment Rooms ..</div> <div>Packet ..</div> <div>Australian Wine ..</div> <div>Billiard-table ..</div> <div>Brewers ..</div> <div>Vignerons ..</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>37,764</div> <div>294,853</div> <div>4,011</div> <div>1,264</div> <div>114</div> <div>4,308</div> <div>6,044</div> <div>2,403</div> <div>60</div> </div>	<div> <div>4 6</div> <div>0 0</div> <div>9 0</div> <div>3 0</div> <div>4 6</div> <div>0 0</div> <div>0 0</div> <div>12 0</div> <div>0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>Expenses of Licensing Poll</div> <div>Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717</div> <div>Transferred to Revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717</div> <div>Balance £461,714 10 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>24,338</div> <div>23,000</div> <div>227,044</div> </div>	<div> <div>6 6</div> <div>0 10</div> <div>5 2</div> </div>
Club certificates ..	7,893	7 0	Deduct Investments in Stock	341,000	0 0
Permits—Extra Bars ..	2,040	0 0			
" Extended Hours ..	1,366	8 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ..	16	16 0			
Interest	14,170	0 0			
Cost of taking poll ..	50	0 0			
Total ..	£489,959	19 8	Total ..	£489,959	19 8

Racecourse licences and percentage fees. The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906* (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act 1928*) provides that all race-courses shall be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. It is stipulated that, in addition to this fee, there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent. of the revenue, and, where the gross revenue is £600 or less, no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on receipts during the last ten years were as follows :—

REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1921 TO 1930.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1921	..	..	17,731	1926	..	..	23,270
1922	..	..	17,578	1927	..	..	24,148
1923	..	..	20,124	1928	..	..	25,036
1924	..	..	20,516	1929	..	..	24,952
1925	..	..	21,714	1930	..	..	27,789

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Gaols and prisoners. There are six gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and six reformatory prisons, also three police gaols which are used as receiving stations. The following statement contains information for the year 1929 in regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number

in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year :—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1929.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.29.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	665	..	570	..	1,529	..	560	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison..	68	..	93	..	137	..	100	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	18	..	256	6	17	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	31	..	26	..	41	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	16	..	228	7	13	2
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	97	..	94	..	175	..	85	..
Geelong ..	150	29	93	..	433	3	128	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	37	..	12	..	18	..	15	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	46	..	42	..	36	..	37	..
Metropolitan ..	201	52	147	55	4,681	661	160	48
Metropolitan Reformatory Prison, Coburg	6	3	1	1	28	1	2	1
Sale ..	30	5	6	..	87	..	9	..
Police Gaols ..	35	3	5	1	204	8	4	..
Total ..	1,591	138	1,128	57	7,838	686	1,171	51

A statement is given below of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1921 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. From this it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in late years as compared with earlier periods. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1929, 34 per cent. less than in 1901, 62 per cent. less than in 1891, 68 per cent. less than in 1881, and 75 per cent. less than in 1871.

Prisoners in
confinement,
1871 to 1929
—decrease.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1929.

Year.	Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.			Number per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1911 ...	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
1921 ...	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40
1925 ...	850	45	895	14·74	·75	7·63
1926 ...	932	47	979	15·93	·78	8·22
1927 ...	949	50	999	15·92	·81	8·24
1928 ...	1,008	36	1,044	16·70	·59	8·49
1929 ...	1,128	57	1,185	18·54	·90	9·55

Birthplaces
and ages of
prisoners.

The birthplaces and ages of prisoners constantly detained as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, also the number per 10,000 of population, are shown below for the years 1911, 1921, and 1929 :—

BIRTHPLACES AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED 1911 TO 1929.

	Number Constantly Detained.			Number per 10,000 of Population.*		
	1911.	1921.	1929.	1911.	1921.	1929.
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	595	660	918	5·32	4·92	5·92
England and Wales ..	87	64	112	9·73	} 6·53	11·46
Scotland ..	26	18	50	9·78		
Ireland ..	62	23	51	14·95		
China ..	4	1	2	7·14	3·54	6·29
Others ..	39	29	52	11·64	11·13	17·28
Age—						
Under 20 years ..	54	85	141	1·01	1·45	2·08
20 to 30 years ..	205	287	435	8·67	10·93	14·34
30 to 40 years ..	211	190	340	11·66	8·35	12·93
40 to 50 years ..	193	126	150	11·64	7·20	7·47
50 to 60 years ..	96	68	77	9·60	4·50	4·40
60 years and over ..	54	39	42	5·58	3·07	2·86

* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces or ages were as stated above.

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1929 :—

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	...	1
Superintendents	4	7	11
Inspectors	8	7	15
Sub-Inspectors	20	4	24
Sergeants, First class	39	9	48
" Second class	35	13	48
Senior Constables	145	87	232
First Constables	128	110	238
Constables	1,013	241	1,254
Total	1,393	478	1,871
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Sergeants, First Class	3	...	3
" Second Class	2	...	2
Senior Detectives	16	1	17
First Detectives	19	...	19
Detectives	26	...	26
Total	66	1	67
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Senior Constables	1	...	1
First Constables	10	45	55
Constables	19	128	147
Total	30	173	203
Grand Total	1,489	652	2,141

The number of police in Victoria per 100,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States, at the end of 1929, were as follows:—Victoria, 120·5; New South Wales, 146·2; Queensland, 132·7; South Australia, 135·1; Western Australia, 136·0; Tasmania, 109·6; and Northern Territory, 715·9.

The next table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in the year 1913-14 and in each of the five years ended with 1928-29 :—

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1913-14 TO 1928-29.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1914 ..	343,518	54,083	20,174	2,472	420,247	5 11
1925 ..	602,222	92,635	20,109	7,097	722,063	8 9
1926 ..	622,509	101,794	24,566	14,747	763,616	9 1
1927 ..	678,812	106,059	31,637	8,338	824,846	9 8
1928 ..	681,814	106,978	39,292	4,523	832,607	9 7
1929 ..	718,007	109,062	23,223	4,190	854,482	9 8

Executions. During the twenty-five years ended with 1929 there were only eight executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, and one in 1924. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 176 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

Inquests. The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during each of the last five years is given below:—

INQUESTS, 1925 TO 1929.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
External Causes—					
Accident	619	718	690	691	677
Homicide	11	10	8	10	10
Suicide	170	144	174	199	195
Execution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Doubtful	21	26	23	24	27
Disease or Natural Causes	603	599	619	624	647
Intemperance .. ..	..	1	2	1	..
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes	3	5	3	2	4
Being "Still Born"	1	1	3	1	2
Total	1,428	1,504	1,522	1,552	1,562
Number per 10,000 of Population ..	8.54	8.86	8.81	8.86	8.83

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 76 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 20 per cent. to suicide; in 3 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Legislation. A statement of the provisions of the laws relating to local government appeared in the *Year Book* for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131.

Building Permits issued. According to building permits issued by the cities in the metropolitan area during the year ended 30th September, 1930, first place was again occupied by Camberwell as regards the number and value of private dwellings erected. Malvern, Caulfield, Preston, Coburg, and Brighton were ahead of other municipalities in the same period in the value of dwellings erected. These six cities are popular residential suburbs, and in each there is a large area available for the building of dwellings. The value of shops and factories, &c., erected was, as would be expected, greater in Melbourne City than in any other municipality. The industrial suburbs, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, and Footscray, with comparatively small values, followed in the order mentioned. The following statement shows the particulars for each of the metropolitan municipalities for the year ended 30th September, 1930, and for the purpose of comparison, the totals for a corresponding period for the years 1928-29 and 1927-28 :—

**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS IN
GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEAR ENDED
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1930.**

Name of City.	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		Alterations and Additions to Existing Buildings.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
		£		£	£
Box Hill	64	57,763	73	7,924	3,025
Brighton	95	105,919	214	15,507	13,086
Brunswick	107	86,200	235	53,830	38,295
Camberwell	300	331,591	390	24,118	43,891
Caulfield	148	145,657	43	41,969	19,064
Coburg	126	106,735	221	41,260	7,550
Collingwood	9	8,420	53	81,497	18,841
Essendon	91	75,528	143	18,322	4,635
Fitzroy	4	3,680	13	8,580	23,432
Footscray	96	59,322	29	45,478	21,783
Hawthorn	68	84,705	99	12,355	14,038
Kew	83	104,469	112	14,363	13,850
Malvern	93	151,227	215	10,425	29,938
Melbourne	8	7,489	42	423,991	340,208
Northcote	63	38,730	33	19,625	9,492
Oakleigh	52	40,279	9	5,720	6,035
Port Melbourne ..	36	27,050	46	11,090	2,100
Prahran	45	87,755	86	6,961	21,643
Preston	161	117,390	205	5,385	7,525
Richmond	18	12,775	16	57,263	37,548
Sandringham	86	77,533	123	12,412	5,208
South Melbourne ..	5	13,487	70	21,304	22,240
St. Kilda	97	88,121	129	9,329	18,707
Williamstown	43	40,915	12	10,240	2,995
Total for year 1929-30	1,898	1,872,740	2,611	958,948	725,129
Total for year 1928-29	3,814	3,730,724	3,002	1,971,618	994,342
Total for year 1927-28	4,959	4,596,601	3,257	1,547,485	865,572

It will be noticed that there was a marked decline in the building trade during 1929-30 when compared with 1928-29 and 1927-28. This decline had a serious depressing effect on many industries in the State.

Melbourne and Geelong are incorporated under special statutes and are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few unimportant provisions. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was proclaimed a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

Bridges in Municipalities. The particulars of the number of bridges in the State in the year 1929 are shown below :—

NUMBER OF BRIDGES (NOT LESS THAN 30 FEET IN LENGTH EXCLUSIVE OF APPROACHES), 1929.

Bridges.	Cities, Towns and Boroughs—		Shires.	Total.
	In Greater Melbourne.	Outside Greater Melbourne.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Wood	20	80	2,425	2,525
Brick	15	5	10	30
Stone and Concrete	45	35	295	375
Iron and Steel	43	24	39	106
Total	123	144	2,769	3,036

Length of Roads and Streets. The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1929 :—

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1929.

Roads and Streets.	Cities, Towns and Boroughs—		Shires.	Total.
	In Greater Melbourne.	Outside Greater Melbourne.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or Stone Paving	86	18	143	247
Bitumen or Concrete	209	185	666	1,060
Tar-paving, Metal or Gravel	1,489	783	19,660	21,932
Formed but not metalled or otherwise prepared	92	170	24,585	24,847
Total	1,876	1,156	45,054	48,086
Surveyed Roads not formed which are used for general traffic	473	379	54,723	55,575
Total all Roads and Streets	2,349	1,535	99,777	103,661

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1929 was 196. Of these, 31 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 21 as boroughs, and the remainder (140) as shires. The following is a statement of the estimated number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), the number of houses built, total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1928-29 :—

MUNICIPALITIES : 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Houses built during the year.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
		In- habited.	Unin- habited.		Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1924-25 ..	314,386	244,164	2,061	7,606	£ 314,333,446	£ 17,778,661	£ 3,763,373
1925-26 ..	319,568	252,611	1,917	8,041	339,221,826	19,020,312	4,191,063
1926-27 ..	326,412	260,648	2,460	7,180	362,432,238	20,220,172	4,495,764
1927-28 ..	333,364	265,376	3,580	6,063	373,880,729	20,984,591	4,689,716
1928-29 ..	336,756	269,783	6,097	4,961	385,884,089	21,493,990	4,847,572
Shires—							
1924-25 ..	246,161	148,546	1,703	2,713	257,350,043	12,933,459	1,815,707
1925-26 ..	254,403	151,568	1,730	3,285	267,100,576	13,426,424	1,921,433
1926-27 ..	265,265	153,537	1,852	3,043	274,314,322	13,780,690	2,026,507
1927-28 ..	270,176	156,681	1,777	3,008	288,008,585	14,447,193	2,155,661
1928-29 ..	275,065	158,694	2,207	2,273	294,765,524	14,792,565	2,235,205
Total—							
1924-25 ..	560,547	392,710	3,764	10,319	571,683,489	30,712,120	5,579,080
1925-26 ..	573,971	404,179	3,647	11,326	606,322,402	32,446,736	6,112,546
1926-27 ..	591,677	414,185	4,312	10,223	636,746,560	34,000,862	6,582,271
1927-28 ..	603,540	422,057	5,357	9,071	661,889,314	35,431,784	6,845,367
1928-29 ..	611,821	428,477	8,304	7,234	680,649,613	36,286,555	7,082,777

The number of ratepayers returned for 1928-29 was 611,821, and the total capital value of rateable property £680,649,613, which, on the basis of the annual value of £36,286,555, is equivalent to about 18·8 years' purchase.

The number of properties upon which the municipalities have levied rates during the past five years has steadily increased, as is shown in the appended statement :—

Properties
rated in
municipalities.

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1924-25	366,494	339,421	705,915
1925-26	374,095	353,632	727,727
1926-27	384,298	379,812	764,110
1927-28	389,122	388,740	777,862
1928-29	393,622	391,488	785,110

The following is a statement of the number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1928-29.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
			Total.	Annual.		
GREATER MELBOURNE.		s. d.	£	£	£	£
Box Hill	7,800	2 8	5,140,980	257,049	72,130	..
Brighton	7,712	2 6	10,879,380	543,969	84,825	..
Brunswick	11,850	0 7*	10,297,617	677,272	205,585	..
Camberwell	19,424	0 4½*	16,345,488	892,513	223,400	..
Caulfield	19,600	0 4½*	19,617,777	1,089,518	142,274	..
Coburg	11,479	0 5*	9,115,760	455,788	146,880	..
Collingwood	7,630	2 3	10,365,420	518,271	70,264	..
Essendon	12,545	0 5½*	10,924,288	969,524	123,826	..
Fitzroy	7,638	2 1	7,966,035	531,069	68,422	..
Footscray	13,295	2 6	12,560,660	628,033	211,823	..
Hawthorn	8,734	2 6	12,960,000	648,000	97,617	..
Kew	6,590	2 6	6,653,505	443,507	69,996	..
Malvern	12,509	2 8	17,637,400	881,870	134,171	..
Melbourne	31,902	2 0	101,633,180	5,081,659	1,469,387	..
Northcote	11,199	2 9	9,686,880	484,344	152,470	..
Oakleigh	4,144	0 5*	3,012,383	173,175	32,507	..
Port Melbourne	2,943	2 6	2,299,162	183,933	52,884	..
Prahran	13,069	1 11	15,482,604	1,290,217	144,765	..
Preston	18,000	2 6	7,490,900	374,545	100,558	..
Richmond	9,004	2 8	9,000,120	600,008	86,793	..
Sandringham	9,150	0 4*	6,618,180	330,909	66,675	..
South Melbourne	10,507	2 6	18,150,900	907,545	146,792	..
St. Kilda	10,952	2 0	12,872,832	1,072,736	124,928	..
Williamstown	5,582	2 6	5,137,600	256,880	132,449	..
Total	273,258	..	341,849,051	18,992,394	4,161,521	..

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1928-29—continued.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
			Total.	Annual.		
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.						
CITIES.						
Ballarat	9,023	2 9	5,832,225	388,815	86,223	..
Bendigo	6,662	2 6	4,299,645	286,643	61,789	..
Chelsea	5,688	0 3½*	2,061,201	102,448	34,918	50
Geelong	5,000	2 9	6,242,240	312,112	60,531	..
Geelong West	3,730	2 9	2,696,960	134,848	29,791	..
Mordialloc	4,493	0 3½*	2,805,373	147,128	47,963	..
Warrnambool ..	1,787	2 9	1,774,137	104,361	49,309	..
TOWNS.						
Hamilton	1,390	2 6	1,378,220	68,911	13,437	..
Mildura	1,294	3 0	1,425,860	71,293	32,326	..
Newtown and Chilwell	2,382	0 5½*	2,433,014	123,544	19,207	..
Sale	1,082	2 3	1,056,300	52,815	11,496	..
BOROUGHES.						
Ararat	1,035	2 9	760,000	38,000	27,432	25
Castlemaine ..	1,700	3 0	948,160	47,408	12,767	25
Clunes	470	1 9	76,139	10,877	3,233	37
Creswick	539	1 9	76,860	7,686	2,615	37
Daylesford ..	830	3 0	548,000	27,400	7,743	25
Eaglehawk ..	1,368	2 6	334,020	22,268	9,904	25
Echuca	1,008	3 0	908,520	45,426	11,685	25
Horsham	1,500	2 9	1,075,125	71,675	26,545	50
Inglewood ..	290	2 0	87,492	7,291	4,576	25
Koroit	410	2 6	454,740	22,737	4,312	25
Maryborough ..	1,252	3 0	410,450	41,045	18,501	25
Port Fairy ..	516	2 8	461,820	23,091	7,877	25
Portland	1,107	0 4½*	607,337	32,122	9,462	25
Queenscliffe ..	728	3 0	506,000	25,300	5,593	50
Ringwood	2,040	2 6	1,244,800	62,240	17,059	50
Sebastopol	498	2 9	204,960	10,248	2,768	..
Shepparton ..	1,400	3 0	1,332,620	66,631	16,894	..
St. Arnaud	865	3 0	315,270	31,527	11,093	25
Stawell	1,020	2 9	314,610	31,461	20,418	25
Wangaratta ..	1,040	3 0	880,000	44,000	10,390	25
Wonthaggi	1,351	3 0	482,940	40,245	8,694	46
Tota	63,498	..	44,035,038	2,501,596	686,051	645

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Shires,
1928-29.

The next table contains a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs:—

SHIRES, 1928-29.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
			Total.	Annual.		
		s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alberton	1,426	2 6	2,378,820	118,941	17,430	697
Alexandra	893	2 0	1,260,000	63,000	9,314	389
Araripes	650	1 7	1,485,920	74,296	6,665	153
Ararat	1,740	2 0	4,378,400	218,920	27,378	638
Avoca	1,240	2 0	1,077,300	53,865	6,857	239
Avon	831	1 9	1,500,000	75,000	10,274	301
Bacchus Marsh	898	2 0	1,473,060	73,653	13,381	204
Bairnsdale	2,440	1 6	2,984,000	149,200	17,159	705
Ballan	1,030	2 0	1,288,000	64,400	7,893	286
Ballarat	1,196	2 0	1,307,980	65,399	8,228	286
Bannockburn	735	0 0	1,170,660	58,533	6,650	203
Barrabool	860	2 0	1,193,760	59,688	7,914	228
Bass	2,012	3 0	1,533,520	76,676	13,510	452
Beechworth	1,419	0 0	607,840	37,990	13,558	271
Belfast	682	1 1	1,721,580	86,079	10,352	323
Bellarine	2,040	0 0	1,402,400	70,120	7,340	240
Benalla	3,015	0 0	3,569,020	178,451	36,291	715
Berwick	3,725	2 3	3,226,820	161,341	21,309	495
Bet Bet	1,240	1 6	821,840	41,092	5,543	236
Birchip	371	1 6	1,322,600	66,130	6,856	199
Blackburn and Mitcham	3,351	3 0	2,050,640	102,532	22,200	329
Borung	1,602	1 6	3,822,160	191,108	19,550	492
Braybrook	9,750	2 0	3,774,820	188,741	33,653	129
Bright	1,313	1 9	791,740	39,587	7,036	370
Broadford	473	1 9	530,220	26,511	4,412	148
Broadmeadows	15,278	1 9	2,852,900	142,645	28,559	251
Bulla	440	2 0	860,880	43,044	5,352	172
Bulu Bulu	1,600	9 9	1,443,040	72,152	14,215	616
Bungaree	907	0 0	876,480	43,824	5,864	395
Bunluyong	1,638	1 9	1,467,000	73,350	8,377	296
Charlton	820	1 9	1,950,960	97,548	12,233	271
Chiltern	715	1 9	691,340	34,567	4,041	216
Cohuna	710	1 6	1,256,800	62,840	8,696	114
Colac	3,038	1 7	6,643,080	332,154	46,643	138
Corio	5,570	2 6	2,662,180	133,109	27,762	241
Cranbourne	2,000	2 6	2,560,800	128,040	17,948	342
Creswick	845	1 6	1,218,740	60,937	5,562	383
Dandenong	9,150	0 2½	2,952,340	147,617	32,548	209
Deakin	1,234	1 6	1,961,260	98,063	9,031	219
Dimboola	1,552	1 6	3,563,700	178,185	25,484	305
Donald	998	1 9	2,382,980	119,149	16,507	323
Doncaster and Templestowe	1,758	3 3	1,284,000	64,200	12,676	194
Dundas	1,338	0 0	3,003,820	150,191	16,850	517
Dunmunkle	1,190	1 6	3,218,720	160,936	23,314	612
East-Loddon	469	1 6	1,570,240	78,512	6,579	271
Eltham	3,200	2 6	1,245,080	62,254	13,961	208
Euroa	1,150	2 0	1,443,060	72,153	9,834	321
Ferntree Gully	6,500	3 0	3,165,820	158,291	30,362	444
Flinders	5,500	1 9	2,087,120	104,356	21,775	128
Frankston and Hastings	4,743	3 0	2,245,460	112,273	43,781	213
Gisborne	1,075	2 0	849,080	42,454	9,970	168
Glenelg	1,802	2 0	3,113,660	155,683	20,214	591
Glenlyon	1,466	1 9	1,028,180	51,409	5,657	223
Gordon	910	1 6	2,100,000	105,000	9,582	365
Goulburn	834	1 6	1,135,180	56,759	7,338	172
Grenville	1,210	1 9	964,530	64,302	7,830	299
Hampton	2,396	2 6	6,613,480	330,674	50,585	370
Healesville	1,135	3 0	906,080	45,304	14,355	382
Heidelberg	16,450	6 6	8,336,320	416,816	155,037	245
Heytesbury	1,116	2 4	2,337,040	116,852	16,318	530

SHIRES, 1928-29—continued.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
			Total.	Annual.		
		s. d.	£	£	£	£
Huntly	1,224	1 6	1,271,200	63,560	6,830	198
Kara Kara	1,038	1 9	2,883,080	144,154	14,574	316
Karkaroc	1,330	1 6	4,688,920	234,446	24,074	469
Kellor	6,550	1 9	1,742,500	87,125	10,205	49
Kerang	2,249	1 6	5,020,900	251,045	38,268	380
Kilmore	559	2 0	540,000	36,000	5,687	136
Korong	1,580	1 9	2,053,620	102,681	13,883	321
Korumburra	2,063	2 0	2,759,320	137,966	22,208	982
Kowree	1,179	1 9	2,382,360	119,118	11,980	430
Kyneton	2,200	2 0	1,981,180	99,059	24,579	365
Lawloit	670	2 0	1,288,200	85,880	12,016	196
Leigh	490	1 6	1,255,400	62,770	5,296	272
Lexton	520	1 9	993,380	49,669	5,358	198
Lillydale	4,020	2 6	3,165,620	158,281	20,014	345
Lowan	1,320	1 9	3,022,440	151,122	22,585	296
Maffra	1,500	1 6	3,199,120	159,956	18,809	483
Maldon	1,064	1 6	771,420	38,571	4,237	185
Mansfield	1,300	2 6	1,710,560	85,528	10,130	542
Marong	1,400	1 9	2,270,060	113,508	13,322	454
Melton	465	1 9	990,280	49,514	6,040	145
Metcalfe	1,000	1 9	886,280	44,314	4,457	162
Mildura	3,157	2 0	5,066,800	253,340	28,419	184
Minhamite	712	2 0	1,997,500	99,875	11,933	321
Mirboo	430	3 0	670,800	33,540	7,326	355
Moorabbin	11,794	2 6	5,980,800	299,040	68,371	296
Mornington	2,594	2 3	1,782,760	89,138	17,631	114
Mortlake	891	1 9	3,762,800	188,140	19,575	346
Morwell	1,069	3 0	1,317,800	65,890	12,084	435
Mount Rouse	750	1 6	2,842,240	142,112	11,400	198
Mulgrave	4,107	2 6	1,885,440	94,272	12,718	221
McIvor	900	1 6	1,206,000	60,300	8,054	221
Narracan	1,510	2 3	2,227,660	111,383	15,033	920
Newham and Woodend	696	2 0	668,460	33,423	7,163	148
Newstead and Mt. Alexander	746	1 9	589,340	29,467	3,672	166
Numurkah	1,258	1 6	3,459,800	172,990	20,752	591
Oneco	780	2 3	986,040	49,302	9,486	836
Orbost	1,026	2 6	1,440,160	72,008	11,715	472
Otway	1,713	3 0	1,005,460	50,273	9,450	680
Oxley	1,045	2 0	1,454,680	72,734	9,571	370
Phillip Island	493	2 6	475,940	23,797	3,393	118
Portland	2,100	1 6	2,306,080	115,304	10,993	494
Pyalong	263	2 0	587,280	29,364	3,155	113
Ripon	1,100	0	2,498,940	124,947	15,741	221
Rochester	1,699	1 6	2,983,320	149,166	17,888	246
Rodney	1,980	2 3	3,047,900	197,395	28,048	432
Romsey	860	0	1,258,260	62,913	8,026	320
Rosedale	1,200	0 14*	3,300,000	165,000	11,981	537
Rutherglen	800	2 0	1,153,920	57,696	7,638	257
Seymour	1,093	0	1,463,460	73,173	13,747	420
Shepparton	1,270	2 0	2,455,240	122,762	19,168	274
South Barwon	2,480	2 9	1,455,600	74,280	15,284	137
South Gippsland	985	3 0	1,395,820	69,791	13,341	517
Stawell	1,296	1 9	2,280,220	114,011	12,911	311
Strathfieldsaye	1,009	1 9	635,960	31,798	3,467	137
Swan Hill	3,998	1 6	5,713,500	285,675	40,066	272
Talbot	545	1 4	578,880	28,944	3,415	134
Tambo	1,095	2 9	1,426,480	99,600	12,240	513
Towong	1,210	2 3	1,992,000	98,600	14,528	578
Traralgon	794	2 6	1,316,000	65,800	12,839	441
Tullaroop	640	1 9	901,180	45,059	5,469	206
Tungamah	1,374	1 6	3,244,720	162,236	14,537	444
Upper Murray	550	1 9	1,079,700	53,985	7,128	307
Upper Yarra	1,461	3 0	931,200	46,560	9,261	221
Violet Town	825	1 9	1,078,060	53,903	7,226	221

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

SHIRES, 1928-29—continued.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
			Total.	Annual.		
		s. d.	£	£	£	£
Walpeup	1,770	1 6	2,646,800	182,840	15,601	300
Wangaratta	902	1 9	964,940	48,247	5,012	146
Wannon	1,050	1 6	2,643,940	132,197	12,625	426
Waranga	1,670	2 0	2,048,000	102,400	16,023	370
Warragul	1,382	3 0	2,074,180	103,709	19,982	885
Warrnambool	1,803	1 9	5,325,800	266,290	34,489	678
Werribee	11,000	2 3	2,980,000	149,000	22,201	296
Whittlesea	1,325	2 0	1,601,780	80,089	11,467	226
Wimmera	1,066	1 0	3,928,000	196,400	15,902	360
Winchelsea	1,183	2 0	2,096,860	104,843	15,786	397
Wodonga	707	2 0	989,160	49,458	7,311	169
Woorayl	1,800	2 9	2,244,440	112,222	22,760	1,030
Wycheproof	1,312	1 6	3,135,200	156,760	18,487	328
Yackandandah	967	2 0	1,215,300	60,765	7,322	337
Yarrawonga	790	1 6	1,220,020	61,001	11,378	281
Yea	706	0 2½	1,276,614	63,976	10,881	371
Total	275,065		294,765,524	14,792,565	2,235,205	47,741

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of municipalities for each of the last three financial years were as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1926-27 TO 1928-29.

Sources of Revenue.		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
		£	£	£
Taxation—		3,615,998	3,772,864	3,925,207
Rates		162,863	161,786	155,412
Licences		29,322	30,258	30,445
Dog Fees		163,384	154,316	143,987
Government Endowment and Grants		352,733	352,214	326,457
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ..		125,845	132,977	142,968
Market and Weighbridge Dues		206,351	204,996	199,516
Sanitary Charges		138,977	145,654	149,570
Rents		1,163,851	1,224,565	1,323,422
Electric Light and Gas Works		622,937	665,737	685,793
Other Sources		6,582,271	6,845,367	7,082,777
Total				
Heads of Expenditure.				
Salaries, &c.		437,921	459,718	469,036
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ..		474,125	502,486	498,729
Lighting		160,118	170,721	179,167
Health Administration		53,378	56,970	87,858
Contributions to Fire Brigades		69,058	72,857	73,278
Public Works—				
Construction		488,881	415,119	426,736
Maintenance		2,169,302	2,195,110	2,148,727
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ..		548,131	512,586	484,388
Electric Light and Gas Works		808,630	877,374	947,504
Redemption of Loans		262,110	291,628	344,784
Interest on Loans		589,101	661,809	731,534
Charities		34,096	39,858	43,599
Other Expenditure		670,764	716,435	778,632
Total		6,765,615	6,972,671	7,213,972

Proportion of
municipal
revenue raised
from
different
sources.

Fifty-five per cent. of municipal revenue in 1929 was derived from rates, $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from electric light and gas works, 5 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 3 per cent. from sanitary charges, 2 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 2 per cent. from market and weigh-bridge dues, 2 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from rents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from dog fees, and 10 per cent. from all other sources.

Assets and
liabilities of
municipalities.

The assets of the municipalities are shown below under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, and (3) Property; and the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, and (2) Loan Fund.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926-27 TO 1928-29.

Assets.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Uncollected Rates	333,086	381,138	424,366
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding	527,622	786,070	841,731
Rents and Interest outstanding	8,764	26,256	21,073
Cash in hand or in Bank	392,944	408,242	437,203
Other Assets	363,433	425,035	387,629
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	610,002	626,613	697,793
Arrears Due	209	638	99
Unexpended Balances	635,771	597,121	750,761
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, Tramways, &c.	4,580,280	5,001,140	5,318,200
Waterworks	360,180	371,680	390,440
Gasworks	193,540	203,370	234,810
Electric Light Works	2,232,760	2,393,810	2,549,340
Plant and Machinery	556,300	601,590	599,960
Other Assets	175,250	180,130	186,290
Total Assets	10,970,141	12,002,833	12,839,695

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926-27 TO 1928-29—*continued*.

Liabilities.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	106,048	120,397	128,795
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	209	638	99
Overdue Interest	22,477	12,415	6,340
Bank Overdrafts	1,144,516	1,249,262	963,850
Other Liabilities	819,651	1,031,115	1,026,424
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	10,096,696	11,391,767	13,345,104
Due on Loan Contracts	252,331	226,026	118,025
Total Liabilities	12,441,928	14,031,620	15,588,637

ENDOWMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

A statement relating to the payment of endowments and subsidies to municipalities since 1874 appeared on page 142 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The endowments paid to municipalities in 1928-29 are shown on pages 130 to 133 *ante*.

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

The provisions of the law relating to Rating on Unimproved Values appeared on pages 143 and 144 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value was 8 in 1920-21 10 in 1921-22, 12 in each of the years 1922-23 to 1925-26 inclusive, and 14 in each of the years 1926-27 to 1929-30 inclusive. The following table gives for these municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and

unimproved, the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1929-30:—

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1929-30.

Municipality.	Capital Value.	Capital Unimproved Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Rate on Annual Improved Value.	Amount Payable in 1930 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHs.							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	10,297,617	3,171,656	677,272	0 7	2 9	92,506	30·80
Camberwell City ..	16,345,488	5,639,352	892,513	0 4½	2 4½	105,738	34·50
Caulfield City ..	19,617,777	6,305,060	1,089,518	0 4½	2 2	118,220	32·14
Coburg City ..	9,115,760	2,637,928	455,788	0 5	2 4½	54,956	28·94
Essendon City ..	10,924,288	3,432,032	669,524	0 5½	2 4	78,650	31·78
Oakleigh City ..	3,012,382	1,138,448	173,175	0 5	2 9	23,716	37·79
Sandringham City ..	6,618,180	2,813,116	330,909	0 4	2 10	46,885	42·51
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Chelsea City ..	2,061,201	1,050,314	102,448	0 3½*	2 9½	14,223	50·96
Mordialloc City ..	2,805,373	1,316,841	147,128	0 3½†	2 7½	19,204	46·94
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,433,014	734,538	123,544	0 5½	2 7½	16,068	30·19
Portland Borough ..	607,337	239,220	82,122	0 4½	2 7½	4,236	39·39
SHIRES.							
Dandenong ..	2,952,340	1,474,204	147,617	0 2½‡	2 1	15,356	49·93
Rosedale ..	3,300,000	1,752,600	165,000	0 1½§	1 1½	9,128	53·11
Yea ..	1,276,614	603,220	63,976	0 2½||	1 11½	6,283	47·26

NOTE.—In addition, there is an extra rate in the £ of—

* ½d. in the Centre and North Wards.

† ½d. in the Mordialloc and Mentone Wards and ¼d. in Parkdale Ward.

‡ 1d. in the Centre and South Ridings.

§ ½d. in the township of Rosedale.

|| ½d. in the township of Yea.

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The Housing and Reclamation Act of 1920 and the amending Acts of 1922 and 1927 were repealed when the Statutes were consolidated in 1928, and the powers given to the Commissioners under these Acts are now embodied in Part III., Division 4, of the *State Savings Bank Act 1928*. Power is given to the Commissioners to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year at the time of entering into the contract of sale. The total capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house acquired or erected together with the cost of the land on which it is erected shall not exceed £1,000 if the dwelling-house is of wood and £1,300 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

The number of contracts entered into for the erection of dwellings has been—

For year ended 30th June, 1923	813
do. do. 1924	806
do. do. 1925	549
do. do. 1926	594
do. do. 1927	758
do. do. 1928	1,249
do. do. 1929	1,127
do. do. 1930	795

The position at 30th June, 1930, with regard to the erection of houses was—

Houses completed	7,138
In course of erection	168
Approved sites for which tenders had not then been accepted	64
Total number of applications approved	7,370

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Power is given under Part XXVIII. of the *Local Government Act 1928* to Councils to erect or purchase dwelling houses for persons of small means at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

A full statement is given on pages 147 and 148 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 of the statutory powers and duties of municipalities in regard to housing.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

Under agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia, the State Savings Bank Commissioners had, up to 30th June, 1930, entered into contracts for the erection of 3,748 War Service Homes buildings, of which 3,740 have been completed. In addition, the Bank had made advances to 411 soldiers for purchase of existing dwellings or repayment of existing mortgages, and to 31 eligible applicants to enable them to build homes according to their own plans.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Country Roads Board. With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912. The provisions of this Act and of subsequent amending Acts are now embodied in the *Country Roads Act* 1928. The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. The chairman is paid an annual salary not exceeding £1,550, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £1,200.

Duties. The principal duties of the board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic.

The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the board, but power is reserved to the Governor in Council to direct that permanent works and maintenance shall be carried out by the board.

The total cost of permanent works is, in the first instance, paid by the Treasury, but, subsequently, half the amount expended is refunded by the municipalities affected. The amount of the municipal contribution toward the cost of maintenance works is one-third of the amount expended.

Finance. The funds established under the *Country Roads Act 1928* are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account, and the Developmental Roads Loan Account.

To the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund is placed :—

- (a) All moneys paid to the Treasurer by any municipality in respect of permanent works and of the maintenance of main roads.
- (b) All moneys received by the Board under the provisions of Part II. of the *Country Roads Act 1928* or any corresponding previous enactment.
- (c) All moneys appropriated by Parliament for the maintenance of main roads and for the purposes of Part II. of the *Country Roads Act 1928*.
- (d) All fees and fines, less the cost of collection, paid under the *Motor Car Act 1928*.
- (e) All fees, less the cost of collection, received by the Crown in respect of unused roads and water frontages under Part XLIII. of the *Local Government Act 1928*, and all moneys which are provided by sections five hundred and twenty-seven and five hundred and thirty-one of that Act.
- (f) All fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines.
- (g) All fees and fines, less the cost of collection, paid under Part II. of the *Motor Omnibus Act 1928* in respect of country motor omnibuses within the meaning of that Act.

In addition to the above moneys and fees, a sum of £10,000 is made available from Consolidated Revenue each financial year for the purposes of the Fund.

The amount to the credit of the Fund at the beginning of 1928-29 was £76,599.

The total receipts of the Fund for the year 1928-29 amounted to £1,599,779, and were made up as follows :—

	£
Payments by Municipalities	281,434
Fees Motor Car Act	1,059,821
Fees Unused Roads and Water Frontages	20,628
Fees Registration of Traction Engines	2,673
Fees Motor Omnibus Act	1,409
Stores and Material	105,278
Hire of Plant	42,180
Appropriation from Consolidated Revenue	10,000
Other Receipts	76,356
	<hr/>
	1,599,779

The expenditure of the Fund during the year 1928-29 was as follows :—

	£
Maintenance	912,099
Plant, &c.	413,849
Road Construction—	
To Relieve Unemployment	10,833
Under Migrants' Grant	13,430
Migration Development Roads	19,936
Extension of Great Ocean Road	3,265
Repayment of Advance from Public Account	100,000
Other Expenditure	10,850
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,484,262
	<hr/>

The balance to the credit of the Fund at the 30th June, 1929, was £192,116.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, and the Account is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. The amount to the credit of the Account at the beginning of the year 1928-29 was £30,525. During the year the proceeds of loans amounted to £221,760 and the payments for permanent works to £222,924. The credit balance of the Account at the 30th June, 1929, was £29,361.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from the issue of stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928, and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. The balance to the credit of the Account at the beginning of the year 1928-29 was £91,783, the proceeds of loans during the year amounted to £445,680, and expenditure on developmental road works to £531,161. The amount to the credit of the Account on 30th June, 1929, was £6,302.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure of £2,080,725 by the Board on road construction during the year 1928-29:—

State highways—	£	£	£
Construction	20,695		
Maintenance	402,323		
		423,018	
Commonwealth contribution towards construction and reconditioning	248,709		
			671,727
Main roads—			
Construction	202,229		
Commonwealth contribution	6,857		
		209,086	
Maintenance		509,776	
			718,862
Developmental roads—			
Construction	531,161		
Commonwealth contribution	63,409		
			594,570
Unemployment relief			10,833
Roads to develop tourist resorts			5,344
Roads for isolated settlers			2,501
Williamstown Short Road			1,490
Migration grant—Childers Settlement Road			13,430
Migration—Developmental roads			19,936
Orchardists' relief			123
Great Ocean Road			3,265
Federal-State Grant, 1925, Act 17			408
Highways and Vehicles Act (No. 3379)			38,236
TOTAL			2,080,725

LICENSING FUND.

During the year 1929-30 a sum of £61,308 was paid out of the Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to Cities amounted to £29,532, to Towns, £1,182, to Boroughs, £6,760, and to Shires, £23,834.

Annual
Payment to
Municipalities.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include *inter alia* the construction or alteration of streets, roads, bridges, the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric-light works, and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, and pleasure grounds.

A Council may borrow for not more than 40 years upon the credit of the municipality for permanent works or undertakings, or to liquidate moneys owing on account of any previous loan.

The amount of money borrowed by any municipality is not to exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 2s. in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised upon the security of certain income, and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

Municipal indebtedness. The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year 1928-29 was £13,345,104, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows :—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1928-29.

				Due to the Government.	Due to the Public
				£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...			752,702	10,064,738
Shires	...	...	...	167,602	2,360,062
Total	...	...	...	920,304	12,424,800

Municipal Loan Expenditure, 1924-25 to 1928-29. The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1928-29 amounted to £1,893,858, of which £1,494,844 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £399,014 by shires. The following statement shows the loan receipts and expenditure for the last five years :—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Loan Receipts from—			Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year.
	Government.	Public.	Total.		
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—					
	£	£	£	£	£
1924-25 .. ..	..	1,218,053	1,218,053	1,233,779	373,864
1925-26 .. ..	..	1,111,649	1,111,649	1,060,690	435,472
1926-27	21,255	1,323,069	1,344,324	1,243,966	506,217
1927-28	10,078	1,254,368	1,264,446	1,337,888	433,996
1928-29	10,000	1,554,904	1,564,904	1,494,844	554,027
SHIRES—					
1924-25	920	308,717	309,637	302,181	122,116
1925-26 .. ..	..	292,917	292,917	257,497	152,137
1926-27 .. ..	..	447,231	447,231	455,641	129,554
1927-28	2,026	442,827	444,853	418,594	163,125
1928-29	321	422,050	422,371	399,014	196,734
TOTAL—					
1924-25	920	1,526,770	1,527,690	1,535,960	495,980
1925-26 .. ..	..	1,404,566	1,404,566	1,318,187	587,609
1926-27	21,255	1,770,300	1,791,555	1,699,607	635,771
1927-28	12,104	1,697,195	1,709,299	1,756,482	597,121
1928-29	10,321	1,976,954	1,987,275	1,893,858	750,761

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995, a redemption fund was established at the State Treasury, into which the surplus revenue accumulations of the Tramway Board, the municipalities' sinking funds held by the State Treasurer, and annual contributions (in most cases for twenty years) from the metropolitan municipalities concerned were made payable. The greater portion of the loan indebtedness of these municipalities was made a charge against this fund. The liability of the fund includes payments by the municipalities under the *Municipal Loans Act 1915*, No. 2591, and the *Municipalities' Loans Extension Act 1898*, No. 1552, except interest to date of discharge. The repayment of the principal of certain other municipal loans (except those of the City of Melbourne) raised from the public, but excluding loans, the amounts of which were expended on tramways, gas works, electric light works, and markets, is also to be made from the fund. The liabilities and assets of the fund at the date of its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

During the year 1929-30 the receipts of the fund were:—

	£
Contributions by Municipalities	52,937
Stock Realized	19,544
Total	72,481

The following were the payments made from the Fund during the year:—

	£
Redemption of Municipal Loans	58,708
Interest on debit balance of Fund	13,773
Total	72,481

Section 71 of Act No. 2995 provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the public account when moneys are not available in the Fund. The amount so charged at 30th June, 1930, was £82,438.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1930, amounted to £1,578,055. The payments out of the Fund were Redemptions and Interest on Loans £1,529,567, Interest on debit balance of Fund £48,478, and Sundries £10.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure under various heads.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1929, of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder:—

CITY OF MELBOURNE—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1929.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
	£
Rates (General and Lighting)	497,681
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. .. .	609,299
Licences—	
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Inspection Fees .. .	55,294
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	8,916
Other Licences	856
Market and Weighbridge Fees	87,696
Rents—	
Markets and Weighbridges	67,061
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	9,466
Other	6,957
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	5,509
Street Parking Fees	15,379
Parks and Tree Planting Fees	10,342
Baths	9,289
Hydraulic Power	27,968
Desiccators—Sale of Manure	14,662
Closet and Street Cleaning Charges	12,393
Sundries	30,619
Total	1,469,387

CITY OF MELBOURNE—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1929—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.)	£ 62,542
Allowance to Lord Mayor	2,500
Public Works—	
Roads and Bridges	173,835
Markets and Weighbridges	44,669
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.)	81,920
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets	65,534
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995	2,258
Interest on Loans from the Public	206,883
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	56,560
Expenses of Paying Interest on Loans	242
Electric Supply—Maintenance	475,555
Street Cleaning, &c.	92,796
Lighting—Electric and Gas	20,799
Fire Brigades Board—Contributions	15,536
Hydraulic Power	22,548
Street Parking	14,693
Depreciation	35,748
Printing, Advertising and Stationery	4,303
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	6,547
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	5,500
Infectious Diseases Hospital	9,443
Heatherton Sanatorium	1,572
Baby Health Centre	2,107
National War Memorial	5,000
Superannuation Fund Contribution	5,646
Retiring Allowances to Employees	2,725
Sundries	17,505
Total	1,434,966

**Municipal
Officers
Fidelity
Guarantee
Fund**

A statement giving the provisions of the Act under which this fund was incorporated appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 163.

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1929, was £1,055, for guaranteees amounting to £313,725. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1929, amounted to £3,444. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1929, was £17,549.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

**Melbourne
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.**

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, which was established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers adjacent thereto, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. The Trust consists of five Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the commissioners other than the chairman, one must be an owner of ships registered at some

British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, and one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one must be identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not more than £250 to be paid to any of these commissioners in any one year. The borrowing power of the Trust was increased from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 on 30th December, 1929. The amount of loans outstanding on 31st December, 1929, was £3,904,836. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure for each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1925 TO 1929.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	632,018	658,944	716,193	625,907	671,288
Rents	35,804	37,116	37,521	36,885	29,662
Interest	285	79	43	2,149	3,901
Other Revenue	64,363	60,111	63,287	62,994	76,588
	732,470	756,250	817,044	727,935	781,439
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue	136,494	143,002	148,282	143,648	145,948
Total	595,976	613,248	668,762	584,287	635,491
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
	37,527	68,442	58,385	53,765	60,342
General Management and Expenses					
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses	10	15	8	3,500	4,188
Maintenance—Dredging ..	96,759	81,128	74,884	49,258	45,315
" Harbor	4,027	4,240	6,357	5,587	6,115
" Wharfs	45,555	43,451	49,852	59,775	53,298
" Approaches	20,269	14,098	17,587	22,884	18,539
Interest on Loans*	151,891	140,318	144,513	167,489	183,638
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund	213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000
Total	569,038	564,692	564,586	575,258	584,435
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	26,938	48,556	104,176	9,029	51,056
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
	37,699	30,962	20,144	10,869	9,587
Land and Property	145,808	169,053	204,536	261,634	231,884
Deepening Waterways	285,072	129,382	246,587	161,235	139,203
Wharfs Construction	46,130	15,412	35,619	78,249	49,933
Approaches Construction ..	18,631	40,416	15,735	17,253	9,716
Other Harbor Improvements ..	97,354	9,221	125,690	2,193	7,098
Floating Plant	2,718	4,891	5,045	1,268	7,631
General Plant					
Total	633,412	399,337	653,356	532,701	455,052

* Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Geelong
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

Provision was made by an Act passed on 12th December, 1905, for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of Commissioners. The Trust consists of three commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. The salary of the chairman is £400 per annum, and of each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £591,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last five years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure:—

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE.					
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	40,137	35,468	38,860	30,721	45,724
Rents, Fees, and Licences	10,469	10,940	10,204	7,159	6,906
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs	15,766	16,318	12,498	8,000	8,000
Other Revenue	19,958	4,347	4,069	11,531	5,685
Total	86,330	67,073	65,631	57,411	66,315
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses	6,239	6,657	7,413	7,595	10,330
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches	4,518	8,210	40,751	8,056	9,127
„ Harbor	324	952	1,023	1,161	945
„ Floating Plant	650	615	679	556	4,313
„ Other	7,183	9,876	16,489	5,030	3,572
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund	27,756	27,755	24,818	26,026	27,226*
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs	7,969	6,622	4,682	4,405	5,760
Miscellaneous	1,888	5,543	4,093	2,228	2,800
Total	57,027	66,230	99,948	55,057	64,073
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	2,209	2,564	4,572	2,693	5,636
Deepening Waterworks	20,587	15,716	3,554	9,434	948
Wharfs and Approaches Construction	3,283	8,973	17,044	84,694	9,227
Other Harbor Improvements	810	955	938	667	1,202
Floating and General Plant .. ..	..	29	2,134	..	65
Stock Account, Timber and Piles .. ..	..	..	923	..	761
Total	26,889	28,237	29,165	97,488	17,839

* The amount of unpaid interest to the State Treasury on loans was, at 30th June, 1929, £204,852.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Creation and constitution of Board.

The Board was established by Act of Parliament, which came into force on 20th December, 1890. The Board entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the chairman. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from time to time elected by the councils of the various municipal districts within the metropolis. They represent 22 municipalities or parts of municipalities.

Functions of the Board.

The principal functions of the Board are to control and manage the metropolitan water supply system, and to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general

sewerage.

Area under Board's control, and population.

All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the City of Mordialloc and the Shire of Moorabbin and a further portion of the Shire of Dandenong, is included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 445 square miles, and comprises 25 cities, 1 shire, and parts of 12 other shires. The total number of houses connected with the water supply system on 30th June, 1930, was 250,224, an increase of 5,395 for the year; and the estimated population supplied with water was 1,108,492.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans.

The Board is empowered to borrow £22,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally contracted by the Government for the construction of the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs.

These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was £23,365,020 on 30th June, 1930. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £1,774,914 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

Water supply assessments and rates.

The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual valuation of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1929-30 was 6d. in the pound on

the annual value of property served. Assessments of £20 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £17,971,442 in 1928-29, and £18,667,084 in 1929-30.

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system. During the year 1929-30 water rates and charges amounted to £741,052, meter rents to £44,151, and the total water supply revenue to £875,203, as against a total of £797,336 in 1928-29. Maintenance and repairs in 1929-30 cost £108,468, management and incidental expenses were £45,041, pumping expenses £1,349, interest payments £522,549, and the total expenditure was £677,407, as compared with £623,338 in the previous year.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1930, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, station, &c.	tank	pumping	£
Yan Yean system	84,885
Maroondah system	655,985
O'Shannassy system	1,707,907
Service reservoirs	2,296,114
Large mains..	557,842
Reticulation	2,450,371
Afforestation	2,618,040
Thompson River Scheme	19,057
			80
Total	£10,390,281

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS.

A description of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks (Yan Yean, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy systems) appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 169 to 171.

OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1929.

The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1929 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	1,728,425,000
„ Maroondah Reservoir	12,177,264,000
„ O'Shannassy River	6,806,178,000
Total Output	20,711,867,000

Storage and service reservoirs.

There are four storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 14,498,305,000 gallons, nineteen service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee, and two elevated tanks), with a total capacity of 249,050,000 gallons, and it is proposed to have, in the immediate future, one other service reservoir. The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the then capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.

The average number of people supplied with water during 1929 was 1,084,592, and the average daily consumption was 52.30 gallons per head. Some districts which are outside the Board's area are supplied with water. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1929:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1929.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	2,689,400,000	86,755,000
February	2,123,800,000	75,850,000
March	1,983,504,000	63,984,000
April	1,411,058,000	47,035,000
May	1,369,260,000	44,170,000
June	1,331,748,000	44,392,000
July	1,472,289,000	47,493,000
August	1,462,197,000	47,168,000
September	1,492,792,000	49,760,000
October	1,649,075,000	53,196,000
November	1,721,252,000	57,375,000
December	2,000,063,000	64,518,000
Total for the year ..	20,706,438,000	...
Daily average for the year .. ..	...	56,730,000

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1929 occurred on 24th January and the minimum daily consumption on 26th May of that year. The consumption was 125,243,000 gallons on the former and 35,116,000 gallons on the latter of these two days.

The following table shows for each of the last five years the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head :—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Estimated Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses sup- plied with Water to 30th June.	Number of Houses for which Sewers were provided to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1925 ...	954,558	215,476	191,318	55,633,000	58·28
1926 ...	990,561	223,603	199,918	53,404,000	53·91
1927 ...	1,028,983	232,276	208,003	57,738,000	56·11
1928 ...	1,060,325	239,351	216,785	55,314,000	52·16
1929 ...	1,084,592	244,829	223,324	56,730,000	52·30

These figures show that additional houses to the number of 5,478 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1929.

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total assessment of the Metropolitan Area for 1929-30 was £19,526,984, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands, and unsewered area and undertakings.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1929-30 was increased from 9d. to 10d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 10d. rate was £18,190,944 in 1929-30.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1929-30 amounted to £765,385.

The sewerage revenue for 1929-30 was £778,649, as against £672,774 in the previous year. The payments from the Sewerage Revenue

Sewerage
assessments,
rates, and
receipts.

Account were cost of management and incidental expenses £30,608, maintenance and repairs £10,591, working expenses £81,202, interest payments £681,359, other expenditure £4,223, making the total expenditure £807,983, as compared with £766,644 in 1928-29.

Cost of the
Melbourne and
Metropolitan
sewerage
system.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1930, was £12,272,133, divided as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,071,983
Treatment works	115,229
Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains	467,886
Pumping station buildings and plant	325,480
Main and branch sewers	2,842,268
Street reticulation	3,615,570
Reticulation of rights-of-way	2,385,166
House connexions branches	756,512
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	633,461
Sanitary depots	58,578
Cost of sewerage system	£12,272,133
Householders' debts for house connexions	452,823
Total	£12,724,956

Main Sewers
and Subsidiary
Main.

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (Northern system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (Southern system). The subsidiary main, which takes in Williams-town, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station. Further information regarding these is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 222.

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE
BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 30TH
JUNE, 1930.

On the 30th June, 1930, the Sewerage System was completed in the following municipalities:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, St. Kilda, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon and Brunswick.

The Sewerage System was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, the older parts of Footscray and Box Hill (the latter being formerly known as Nunawading), and the thickly populated portions of Camberwell, Coburg, Kew, Northcote, Preston and Williamstown, while considerable progress had been made in the municipalities of Heidelberg, Oakleigh, Sandringham and Moorabbin.

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1930, work has progressed more particularly in Camberwell, Coburg, Moorabbin, Box Hill, Footscray, and Preston; also in Caulfield, Essendon, Heidelberg, Northcote, and Sandringham.

In all 2,104 miles 9 chains of reticulation and 216 miles 72 chains of main and branch sewers have been completed, and adding the rising mains and outfall sewer (a length of 24 miles 59 chains), makes a total length of 2,345 miles 60 chains of sewers.

The estimated population served by the sewerage system on the 30th June, 1930, was 1,023,069.

PROVISION FOR HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE
SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Number of
Houses for
which sewers
were provided
on 31st Decr.,
1929.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1929, the number of houses for which sewers were provided was 229,168, including 839 outside gazetted areas.

During the year 1929, 4,412 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 9,948 houses.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1929 :—

**NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE
PROVIDED ON 31st DECEMBER, 1929.**

Municipality.	No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1929.
Melbourne City	27,577
South Melbourne City	10,972
Prahran City	12,940
Fitzroy City	8,150
Richmond City	10,545
St. Kilda City	9,725
Collingwood City	8,778
Footscray City	10,229
Hawthorn City	8,287
Brunswick City	12,890
Essendon City	11,868
Malvern City	10,484
Caulfield City	15,810
Northcote City	9,873
Camberwell City	11,812
Brighton City	6,961
Port Melbourne City	3,217
Williamstown City	5,584
Kew City	5,467
Coburg City	7,014
Sandringham City	4,078
Preston City	5,961
Oakleigh City	2,450
Box Hill City	1,091
Heidelberg Shire (part of)	4,979
Moorabbin Shire	2,199
Werribee Shire (part of)	14
Mulgrave Shire (part of)	8
Keilor Shire (part of)	124
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	81
Total	229,168

PUMPING STATIONS.

The Pumping Stations are described on pages 177 and 178 of the *Year Book* for 1928-29.

The total volume of sewage pumped during the year 1929-30 was 14,656,680,000 gallons—equal to 40,155,287 gallons per day, as against a total of 14,129,500,000 gallons, with a daily average of 38,710,959 for the previous year.

The unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was .470d. as compared with .474d. for the preceding year.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

A description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year Book* for 1928-29.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable revenue is derived from the grazing operations. The principal sources of income are from breeding of beef cattle and export lambs, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment.

The revenue from grazing for the year 1929-30 totalled £51,489, made up as follows:—

		£
Net profits from cattle	.. ..	37,198
" " " sheep	.. ..	8,291
Agistment of horses	.. ..	6,000
		<hr/>
Total	.. ..	51,489
		<hr/>

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS FINANCE.

Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act, which relates to Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate.

Improvement Rate not exceeding 1d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis ratable to any municipality. The rate was first levied on 1st July, 1927, and has remained at 1d. in the £1.

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes and liable to the 1d. in the £1 rate was £19,152,079.

For 1929-30 the total revenue was £87,454, as against £84,766 in the previous year. The cost in 1929-30 of maintenance and management was £20,179, and the amount of interest payments was £47,384, the total charges being £67,563, as compared with a payment in 1928-29 of £16,730 for maintenance and management and of £23,050 for interest, or a total charge of £39,780.

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1930, was £738,240.

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION AND THE BALLARAT SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council, dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commission shall be the Sewerage Authority. The Commissioners number seven; three (one of whom is chairman) being appointed by the Government, and four being elected by the Council of the City of Ballarat.

Water Supply.—The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the city of Ballarat, the borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree, and it contains a population of about 42,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 2,215,558,327 gallons.

Finance.—The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is £651,681. The liabilities are loans due to the Government, amounting to £304,817 as at 31st December, 1929. The revenue for the year 1929 was £35,640.

Rating.—The water rate is 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of properties, with a minimum rate of £1 per annum for properties supplied.

Sewerage.—The actual construction of sewerage works for the city began in December, 1922. The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1929, is £273,832. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation, and sludge digestion. Forty-two sewered areas have been declared as at 1st January, 1930, comprising 5,066 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made.

Finance.—The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £334,090 having been provided up to 31st December, 1929, for constructional works, and £100,000 for house connexions.

Rating.—For 1930 the rating is 1s. 9d. in the £ on all sewered properties, and 3d. in the £ on unsewered properties.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act in 1910.

The Commissioners number five. Two of these represent the city of Geelong, one the town of Geelong West, one the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and one the shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £725,000 for water supply undertaking, £710,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payment conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1929, was:—Water supply, £673,823; sewerage, £614,425; and sewerage installation, £248,476. The annual revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1929, was £55,556 on account of waterworks and £44,117 on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. The amount of these sinking funds on 30th June, 1929, was—For sewerage, £40,802; for water supply, £40,732.

The population supplied is about 45,024. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage Area" is 11,400; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,000; and the number connected with the sewers, 10,883.

Water Supply.—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and storage capacity of the various reservoirs are given in the *Year-Book* for 1920–21, pp. 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,120,000 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 500 million gallons of water from the river Barwon to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong. The drainage area is 9,489 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the town of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

Rating.—The water rate is 1s. 1d. in the pound on the net annual value of properties as certified to by the municipalities, with minimum rates of £1 per annum for properties supplied and 5s. for vacant land.

The sewerage rate is:—

A general sewerage rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now sewered or may become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.

In addition to the general and additional rates, the Trust, to prevent or minimize the pollution of the River Barwon, has power to strike a differential or special rate on properties which drain into that river.

BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted in November, 1916, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Sewerage Authority.

The actual construction of the sewerage works began in January, 1921, and the first house was connected on 31st March, 1923. Branch sewers have now been completed, which provide for 5,300 tenements, and at 30th June, 1930, 4,721 houses had been connected.

Method of Sewage Disposal and Purification.—The method of disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation, and sludge digestion. A description of the scheme appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 184.

Finance.—Loans have been raised by the issue of debentures, the total amount so borrowed to the end of September, 1929, was £377,463, of which £24,537 has been redeemed. The capital expenditure during the same period was £273,051. For the purpose of meeting the half-yearly loan repayments, a special rate of 3d. in the £1 is levied, while the rate for properties actually sewered is 1s. 9d. in the £1.

The scheme is expected to cost £500,000.

By Act No. 3609, passed on 27th December, 1928, **Sewering Country Towns** authority was given to certain country towns to borrow £100,000 for sewerage works. On page 185 of the *Year-Book* for 1929 the names of the towns with the amounts which may be borrowed are shown.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards. Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1928 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of 10 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office, Melbourne, as well as certain districts outside that area. The districts referred to are the Borough of Ringwood, Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham, and portions of the Shires of Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Lilydale (Croydon), Doncaster and Templestowe, Mulgrave and Moorabbin, beyond the 10-mile radius. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc (16 miles from Melbourne), that township being included.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the fire insurance companies.

Stations and
and Staff of the
Metropolitan
Fire Brigade.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1930, had under its control the following :—Forty-one stations, 296 members of permanent staff, 75 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 66 men engaged in the workshops, 15 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 170 partially paid firemen.

During 1929–30 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £189,291, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to £737d. in the pound over an area wherein the property was valued at £20,312,145, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 12s. 1d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1929 amounted to £1,111,522, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1929–30 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £62,296.

**Country Fire
Brigades
Board.** The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The board elects one of its members as president each year. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1930, was £32,088, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £10,552; (b) municipalities, £10,551; (c) insurance companies, £10,540; and (d) other sources, £445. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £34,351. There are 120 municipal councils and 112 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1929 amounted to £411,114. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1929 was £3,565,229. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 151 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,812. In many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire
Receipts and Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1929,
expenditure. are as follows :—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.
 RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	175,977	186,613	200,330	210,585	216,453
Receipts for Services ...	20,138	21,180	24,224	25,343	27,043
Interest and Sundries ...	12,120	17,567	21,014	25,934	30,797
Total ...	208,235	225,360	245,568	261,862	274,293
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	130,723	139,087	147,262	154,813	155,486
Fire Expenses ...	4,133	4,315	4,425	4,431	4,461
Administrative Charges, &c.	32,282	39,676	35,859	43,992	44,467
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	16,950	19,551	18,983	23,904	24,052
Interest ...	7,753	8,823	10,146	11,250	14,075
Repayment of Loans ...	3,946	4,185	5,133	5,089	6,351
Firemen's Accident Fund	...	...	500	500	500
Superannuation Fund ...	4,880	5,046	8,540	8,600	8,964
Miscellaneous ...	4,230	7,904	9,025	8,760	13,672
Total ...	204,897	228,587	239,873	261,339	272,028
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	19,047	14,236	40,823	5,917	33,365

ACCUMULATION.**BANKING.**

**Victorian
Banking.** Excluding the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on 30th June, 1930, fourteen institutions, having 949 branches or agencies, which were engaged in the ordinary business of banking in Victoria. These are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank, which are shown separately on page 165, include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution up to 30th June, 1928, as it issued one general statement only of assets and liabilities prior to the year 1929.

**Capital
Resources.** The paid-up capital of the Joint Stock Banks operating in Victoria during 1929-30, together with their reserve funds, the rate per cent., and the amount of their last dividends, are shown in the following table :—

CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS IN VICTORIA.—30TH JUNE, 1930.

Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Rate per cent. per annum of last Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of last Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of Reserved Profits (including balance carried forward).	Balance carried forward to next Half-year (included in preceding column).
	£	%	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	4,500,000	14	315,000*	4,636,943	161,943
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	4,000,000	12½	250,000	4,936,336	86,336
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd. ..	3,000,000	12½	375,000†	3,427,741	347,741
Bank of New South Wales	7,500,000	10	187,500‡	6,313,479	163,479
Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd. ..	2,208,000	8	88,320	1,115,550	28,670
Primary Producers' Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	438,803	..	..	28,434	8,434
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	5,000,000	10	250,000	3,362,907	162,907
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	3,838,759	{ Pref. 4 Ord. 15	{ 42,347 125,781	{ 2,057,940	{ 94,190
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	4,739,013	10	236,951	4,271,568	71,568
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.	153,000	8	6,120	90,779	5,779
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	1,750,000	8	35,000‡	846,059	6,059
Bank of Adelaide ..	1,250,000	8	50,000	1,049,482	49,482
Total Australian Banks	38,377,575	..	1,962,019	32,137,158	1,186,528
Bank of New Zealand ..	6,858,114	{ Pref. "A" 10, Pref. "B" 13½, Long Term Mortgage "C" 6; "D" 7½: Ord. with Bonus 14½, Guaranteed Stock 4	{ 817,969†	4,173,156	623,156
Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris ..	3,225,806	16	516,128†	3,443,626	5,828
Grand Total ..	48,461,495	..	3,296,116	39,753,940	1,815,512

* Excluding interim dividend of £315,000 on 4th October, 1929.

† For twelve months.

‡ For three months.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to over 48 millions on 30th June, 1930. The reserves at the end of 1929-30 totalled £39,753,940, which amount equalled 82 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria*, and the capital and profits, of the Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1926 to 1930. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders, which are shown in the preceding table.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1926 TO 1930.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	15	14	14	14	14
Number of Branches or Agencies	883	900	913	946	949
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation not bearing interest	86,601	86,411	86,360	86,290	86,237
Bills in circulation not bearing interest	482,843	468,266	785,750	756,993	529,918
Balances due to other Banks ..	1,316,330	1,059,994	625,439	734,426	651,664
Deposits not bearing interest ..	33,618,224	33,616,887	31,543,257	31,321,139	24,816,853
Deposits bearing interest ..	56,449,495	58,307,022	60,373,201	67,136,651	64,142,881
Total	91,953,493	93,538,580	93,414,007	100,035,499	90,227,553
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>					
Coined Gold and Silver and other metals	8,462,690	8,084,719	8,106,539	8,125,642	1,255,334
Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars	48,124	54,805	46,325	41,699	22,491
Government and Municipal Securities	6,427,484	4,981,418	8,614,401	10,014,417	9,929,096
Landed and House Property ..	1,729,417	1,895,220	2,082,097	2,068,174	2,202,698
Notes and Bills of other Banks	863,375	850,584	833,350	856,650	777,611
Balances due from other Banks	912,479	850,163	854,861	872,656	783,444
Discounts, Overdrafts, and other assets	67,568,544	75,668,559	72,017,807	76,723,122	79,886,946
Australian Notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank ..	6,833,737	7,476,120	9,370,623	6,334,120	10,671,958
Total	92,845,850	99,861,588	101,926,003	105,036,480	105,529,578
<i>Capital and Profits.</i>					
Capital Stock paid-up	45,928,051	51,706,539	54,238,895	55,197,989	48,461,495
Reserved and Undivided Profits	28,790,768	32,931,778	37,302,190	40,283,791	39,753,940

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the Joint Stock Banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement.

Deposits in and
advances by
banks.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS IN VICTORIA (*excluding Commonwealth Bank*), 1926 to 1930.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1926	56,449,495	33,618,224	90,067,719	67,568,544	22,499,175
1927	58,307,022	33,616,887	91,923,909	75,668,559	16,255,350
1928	60,373,201	31,543,257	91,916,458	72,017,807	19,898,651
1929	67,136,651	31,321,139	98,457,790	76,723,122	21,734,668
1930	64,142,881	24,816,853	88,959,734	79,886,946	9,072,788

* Including discounts, overdrafts and all other assets, but excluding Government and municipal securities.

Analysis of Returns of the Joint Stock Banks.

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown in the following table, for each of the last five years:—

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS IN VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
			Relative Proportion—		
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes on Liabilities at Call ^a .	Advances on Deposits.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1926 ..	45·53	75·02	62·67	37·33	53 4 2
1927 ..	46·33	82·32	63·43	36·57	53 6 7
1928 ..	55·40	78·35	65·68	34·32	52 11 1
1929 ..	46·17	77·92	68·19	31·81	55 14 5
1930 ..	47·99	89·80	72·10	27·90	49 17 8

* Deposits not bearing interest, and bank notes in circulation.

The foregoing statements relate to all banks in Victoria excluding the Commonwealth Bank. The average liabilities and assets of that bank *within Victoria* for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown below. As the Savings Bank business was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, the liabilities and assets of the former are not included in the figures for 1929 and 1930.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.*	1930.*
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation..	180,954	95,438	142,503	70,471	56,901
Balances due to other banks ..	2,073,744	2,522,068	5,212,499	2,637,202	6,720,916
Deposits not bearing interest ..	3,225,469	3,275,011	2,159,186	3,231,023	1,489,426
Deposits bearing interest ..	1,077,530	1,707,612	1,740,991	2,165,601	2,647,464
Savings Bank deposits	5,705,035	5,887,485	5,853,945	..	..
Total ..	12,262,732	13,487,614	15,114,124	8,104,297	10,914,707
Assets—					
Coin and bullion ..	1,743,577	610,260	432,343	445,878	480,285
Australian notes ..	2,727,848	2,282,245	1,137,883	1,064,020	1,246,635
Government and Municipal securities	3,663,876	6,210,694	7,640,585	665,231	2,000,000
Landed property ..	341,000	236,346	183,696	147,810	136,586
Notes and bills of other banks ..	161,061	586,360	584,581	364	327
Balances due from other banks ..	577,063	462,661	2,905	11,361	13,388
Advances ..	2,068,885	3,677,086	3,801,632	3,583,588	4,566,723
Total ..	11,283,310	14,065,652	13,783,625	5,918,252	8,443,944

* Excluding particulars relating to the Savings Bank Branch.

**Melbourne
Clearing
House.**

The following table gives particulars relating to the value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared through the Melbourne Clearing House in each year since its inception on 3rd September, 1867.

**MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—VALUE OF BILLS,
CHEQUES, ETC., CLEARED, 1868 TO 30TH JUNE, 1930.**
(000's omitted).

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£		£		£
1868	68,796	1884	148,807	1900	159,949	1916	357,788
1869	71,850	1885	167,085	1901	170,426	1917	377,300
1870	68,221	1886	172,838	1902	170,025	1918	493,768
1871	74,421	1887	202,208	1903	166,693	1919	544,211
1872	85,241	1888	327,118	1904	174,166	1920	725,006
1873	96,103	1889	288,416	1905	187,632	1921	609,335
1874	98,349	1890	315,190	1906	220,042	1922	623,789
1875	97,085	1891	245,460	1907	236,594	1923	697,050
1876	102,018	1892	187,876	1908	221,354	1924	734,080
1877	109,185	1893	139,312	1909	239,664	1925	803,083
1878	106,467	1894	125,981	1910	261,383	1926	790,111
1879	98,658	1895	130,787	1911	290,113	1927	825,676
1880	103,353	1896	141,736	1912	303,462	1928	762,851
1881	126,071	1897	143,843	1913	297,256	1929	814,669
1882	141,941	1898	142,675	1914	299,668	1930	
1883	142,126	1899	158,913	1915	299,294	(to 30th June)	380,122

State Savings
Bank of
Victoria.

The subjoined table shows the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit in the State Savings Bank at various dates since the year 1875. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and in the School Bank Department of the State Savings Bank are excluded.

STATE SAVINGS BANK: DEPOSITORS AND
DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1930.

(Exclusive of School Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposit Stock.)

On 30th June—	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
1875	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1890	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1900	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 10
1910	560,515	429	15,417,887	27 10 2
1920	886,344	589	37,232,543	42 0 2
1925	1,095,462	656	53,145,015	48 10 3
1926	1,130,121	667	56,461,928	49 19 3
1927	1,167,631	676	58,303,506	49 18 8
1928	1,202,031	687	61,265,977	50 19 4
1929	1,233,458	696	64,220,344	52 1 3
1930	1,256,823	708	60,844,603	48 8 3

On 30th June, 1930, seventy-one persons out of every hundred in the State (including children under 15 years of age who represent 30 per cent. of the population) were depositors with an average balance of £48 8s. 3d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1930, these inoperative accounts numbered

289,272; omitting these, the balance of 967,551 operative accounts averaged £62 16s. 9d. each, as compared with an average of £67 6s. 6d. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the transactions in connexion with the ordinary accounts for each of the last five years :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

(Exclusive of School Bank Accounts and Deposit Stock Accounts.)

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
1926	164,884	130,225	1,130,121	£ 50,094,423	£ 48,777,370	£ 1,999,859	£ 56,461,928
1927	172,442	134,932	1,167,631	50,639,898	50,897,991	2,099,670	58,303,506
1928	172,632	138,232	1,202,031	51,819,762	51,055,104	2,197,814	61,265,977
1929	171,002	139,575	1,233,458	53,069,889	52,436,313	2,320,791	64,220,344
1930	165,262	141,897	1,256,823	49,968,355	55,690,328	2,346,232	60,844,603

* In addition, the following amounts of interest were allotted :—(a) to School Bank Accounts, £3,312 in 1925-26; £4,562 in 1926-27; £5,802 in 1927-28; £7,168 in 1928-29; and £8,299 in 1929-30; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £28,835 in 1925-26; £30,832 in 1926-27; £50,366 in 1927-28; £66,734 in 1928-29; and £79,918 in 1929-30.

The State Savings Bank on 30th June, 1930, had 1,421,930 depositors with £62,942,975 to their credit, of whom 165,107 depositors in the School Bank Department with £289,341 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £1,809,031 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. Interest is now being allowed on ordinary accounts at 4 per cent. on balances up to £1,000, which is the maximum received as an ordinary deposit. Depositors are permitted, however, to place an additional sum, not exceeding £1,000, in Deposit Stock account, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice—one week for every £10 up to £40, one month for sums of from £50 to £100, and longer periods for larger amounts, with a maximum of six months for sums of from £910 to £1,000. Interest is allowed on this stock at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The amount of the funds of the State Savings Bank held in a liquid state at 30th June, 1930, was £12,819,790, being £2,594,028 in cash and money at call, £707,747 cash deposit with the Victorian Treasury and £9,518,015 in Bank deposit receipts; the latter are fixed for periods up to two years, and are so arranged that an average amount of about £500,000 of the receipts matures each month. The liquid assets under this arrangement earn a considerable amount of income, without which the interest paid to depositors could not be maintained at the present rate.

State Savings Bank—Advances department. The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities, permission being given to make advances of from £50 to £1,000. These maxima have since been increased to £4,000 and £1,500 respectively. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *State Savings Banks Act 1928* gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to purchase debentures. For further details respecting the operations of the Crédit Foncier Department, see page 313 of the *Year-Book* of 1928-29.

The total transactions in the "Crédit Foncier" department, under the three sections thereof, are shown below:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

Heading.		At 30th June, 1929.	During 1929-30.	At 30th June, 1930.
Stock and debentures issued ..	£	65,636,150	9,537,180	75,223,330
" " redeemed ..	£	41,743,450	7,023,800	48,767,250
" " outstanding ..	£	23,942,700	..	26,456,080
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>				
Applications received ..	No.	68,015	3,484	71,499
" " amount ..	£	32,076,035	2,011,000	34,087,035
Applications granted ..	No.	57,593	3,193	60,786*
" " amount ..	£	26,164,710	1,753,905	27,918,615*
Amount advanced ..	£	23,664,389	1,954,340	25,618,729
" repaid ..	£	9,148,084	1,017,686	10,165,770
" outstanding ..	£	14,516,305	..	15,452,959
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received ..	No.	29,208	1,304	30,512
" " amount ..	£	20,219,595	1,559,515	21,779,110
Applications granted ..	No.	17,896	830	18,726†
" " amount ..	£	11,593,410	920,865	12,514,275†
Amount advanced ..	£	9,707,538	978,034	10,685,572
" repaid ..	£	4,719,143	254,744	4,973,887
" outstanding ..	£	4,988,395	..	5,711,685
<i>Housing Advances.</i>				
Applications received ..	No.	11,530	1,015	12,545
" " granted ..	No.	8,129	748	8,877
Amount advanced ..	£	5,018,324	975,430	5,993,754
" repaid ..	£	589,309	183,787	773,096
" outstanding ..	£	4,429,015	..	5,220,658

* Including £1,552,110 offered to, but not accepted by, 3,680 applicants.

† Including £1,161,645 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,736 applicants.

The net profit for the year in the advances department was £24,591. This amount has been transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £481,894, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 3777, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency that may occur in the department.

The amount of interest which became payable during the year prior to 30th June, 1930, by borrowers from the Crédit Foncier Department, and the amount that has been received from them are as follows:—

Interest due	£1,489,942
Interest received	£1,434,496

The arrears are due, in a great measure, to the sympathetic treatment of farmers in drought-stricken areas, but the good season expected in 1930-31 should enable them to considerably reduce their liabilities.

Of the 46,100 loans in the Crédit Foncier Department, 58 securities were in the possession of the Bank at 30th June, 1930, on which the indebtedness was £34,183. To 11th September, 1930, 22 of these had been sold, reducing the number to 36 and the amount to £19,847. During the year, 86 properties were sold for £65,876, and resulted in a small loss (£1,412); but an amount of £1,162, which had been written off in former years, was recovered.

The following table gives more detailed information relating to the transactions of the Advances Department during the financial years 1928-29 and 1929-30:—

**ADVANCES DEPARTMENT—DETAILS OF NUMBER AND
AMOUNT OF ADVANCES, 1928-29 AND 1929-30.**

Heading.	Advances made during Year ended 30th June, 1929.		Advances made during Year ended 30th June, 1930.		Total Loans Current at 30th June, 1930.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
On Houses and Shops—						
Ordinary Borrowers ..	3,089	2,066,549	2,360	1,594,393	24,960	11,474,632
Discharged Soldiers ..	627	455,754	470	349,881	7,294	3,968,261
In course of erection ..	51	10,023	29	10,066	29	10,066
Total	3,767	2,538,326	2,859	1,954,340	32,283	15,452,959
On Farms—						
Ordinary Borrowers ..	672	973,754	575	882,379	5,551	5,118,537
Discharged Soldiers ..	85	107,030	71	95,655	564	593,148
Total	757	1,080,784	646	978,034	6,115	5,711,685
Housing Advances—						
Erected or Purchased ..	1,316	894,412	1,266	888,175	7,509	5,133,403
In course of erection and sites for Dwellings ..	609	193,481	193	87,255	193	87,255
Total	1,925	1,087,893	1,459	975,430	7,702	5,220,658
GRAND TOTAL	6,449	4,707,003	4,964	3,907,804	46,100	26,385,802

Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria. The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the last five years :—

**COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1925-26
TO 1929-30.**

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
1926 ..	24,457	17,002	160,335	£ 7,356,261	£ 7,187,093	£ 180,502	£ 5,912,911
1927 ..	24,831	16,961	168,205	7,553,913	7,583,466	189,473	6,072,831
1928 ..	24,279	16,324	176,160	7,001,713	7,219,244	190,109	6,045,409
1929 ..	34,078	21,785	188,453	7,970,652	7,657,059	218,348	6,577,350
1930 ..	31,573	22,016	198,010	8,570,451	8,962,351	238,828	6,424,278

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks. The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria, but in the appended statement the total number of depositors and the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank are given for each of the last five years :—

**SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO
1929-30.**

Year ended 30th June—	Total Number of Depositors.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—			Amount of Deposits per Depositor.	Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
		State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.		
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1926 ..	1,396,438	57,340,615	5,912,911	63,253,526	45 5 11	37 6 7
1927 ..	1,455,581	59,279,787	6,072,831	65,352,618	44 17 11	37 17 1
1928 ..	1,515,097	62,781,359	6,045,409	68,826,768	45 8 7	39 6 10
1929 ..	1,575,089	66,129,641	6,577,350	72,706,991	46 3 3	41 2 8
1930 ..	1,619,940	62,942,975	6,424,278	69,367,253	42 16 5	38 18 0

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

Cost of Living Index-Numbers. The retail price Index-Numbers for Victoria and Melbourne are shown in the following table for both calendar and financial years. The figures have been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the weighted average cost for the six Australian capital cities in 1911 has been taken as the base (= 1,000).

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, (FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES) FOR VICTORIA (FIVE PRINCIPAL TOWNS) AND MELBOURNE, 1911 TO 1929-30.

Calendar Year.	Victoria (five principal Towns).	Melbourne.	Financial Year.	Victoria (five principal Towns).	Melbourne.
1911	*	950	1911-12	*	*
1912	1,033	1,055	1912-13	1,052	1,075
1913	1,023	1,051	1913-14	1,041	1,073
1914	1,073	1,105	1914-15	1,129	1,159
1915	1,249	1,277	1915-16	1,311	1,339
1916	1,279	1,309	1916-17	1,256	1,287
1917	1,262	1,294	1917-18	1,286	1,320
1918	1,311	1,349	1918-19	1,360	1,402
1919	1,436	1,481	1919-20	1,549	1,592
1920	1,747	1,788	1920-21	1,826	1,867
1921	1,698	1,737	1921-22	1,585	1,626
1922	1,583	1,625	1922-23	1,642	1,676
1923	1,722	1,749	1923-24	1,728	1,755
1924	1,676	1,703	1924-25	1,685	1,712
1925	1,721	1,745	1925-26	1,765	1,788
1926	1,777	1,801	1926-27	1,749	1,771
1927	1,759	1,781	1927-28	1,765	1,785
1928	1,728	1,746	1928-29	1,750	1,768
1929	1,794	1,812	1929-30	1,755	1,772

* Not computed for these periods.

From the foregoing index-numbers a computation on a monetary basis has been made which shows the amounts necessary to purchase in Victoria and Melbourne what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Australian capital cities taken as a whole.

**AVERAGE COST OF LIVING IN VICTORIA AND
MELBOURNE, 1912 TO 1929-30.**

(Base = £1 purchasing power in 1911 in the Australian Capital Cities regarded as a whole).

Calendar Year.		Victoria (five principal towns).	Melbourne.		Financial Year.	Victoria (five principal towns).	Melbourne.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1912 ..	..	1 0 8	1 1 1	1912-13	1 1 0	1 1 6	
1913 ..	..	1 0 6	1 1 0	1913-14	1 0 10	1 1 6	
1914 ..	..	1 1 6	1 2 1	1914-15	1 2 7	1 3 2	
1915 ..	..	1 5 0	1 5 6	1915-16	1 6 3	1 6 9	
1916 ..	..	1 5 7	1 6 2	1916-17	1 5 2	1 5 9	
1917 ..	..	1 5 3	1 5 11	1917-18	1 5 9	1 6 5	
1918 ..	..	1 6 3	1 7 0	1918-19	1 7 2	1 8 0	
1919 ..	..	1 8 9	1 9 7	1919-20	1 11 0	1 11 10	
1920 ..	..	1 14 11	1 15 9	1920-21	1 16 6	1 17 4	
1921 ..	..	1 14 0	1 14 9	1921-22	1 11 8	1 12 6	
1922 ..	..	1 11 8	1 12 6	1922-23	1 12 10	1 13 6	
1923 ..	..	1 14 5	1 15 0	1923-24	1 14 7	1 15 1	
1924 ..	..	1 13 6	1 14 1	1924-25	1 13 8	1 14 3	
1925 ..	..	1 14 5	1 14 11	1925-26	1 15 4	1 15 9	
1926 ..	..	1 15 6	1 16 0	1926-27	1 15 0	1 15 5	
1927 ..	..	1 15 2	1 15 7	1927-28	1 15 4	1 15 8	
1928 ..	..	1 14 7	1 14 11	1928-29	1 15 0	1 15 4	
1929 ..	..	1 15 11	1 16 3	1929-30	1 15 1	1 15 5	

PROBATE RETURNS.

Probates
and Letters
of Adminis-
tration
Granted.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the last five years. Included in the return are the estates of deceased persons administered by the Curator, also the estates of soldiers who died while on service abroad.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
1925 TO 1929.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Adminis- tration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£

MALES.

1925 ..				(not available)				
1926 ..	2,469	1,057	3,526	4,489,284	7,197,436	1,357,029	10,329,691	2,930
1927 ..	2,436	944	3,380	4,366,618	10,033,084	1,484,483	12,915,219	3,821
1928 ..	2,688	965	3,653	5,052,400	8,165,245	1,530,353	11,687,292	3,199
1929 ..	3,106	1,096	4,202	6,022,537	10,382,306	1,916,093	14,488,750	3,448

FEMALES.

1925 ..				(not available)				
1926 ..	1,684	653	2,337	1,617,413	2,686,555	320,292	3,983,676	1,705
1927 ..	1,798	617	2,415	1,789,662	2,383,876	358,213	3,815,325	1,580
1928 ..	1,816	711	2,527	2,374,656	3,059,813	442,208	4,992,261	1,976
1929 ..	2,139	784	2,923	2,229,913	3,649,382	441,261	5,438,034	1,860

TOTAL.

1925 ..	3,764	1,440	5,204	14,652,925		1,425,682	13,227,243	2,542
1926 ..	4,153	1,710	5,863	6,106,697	9,883,991	1,677,321	14,313,367	2,441
1927 ..	4,234	1,561	5,795	6,156,280	12,416,960	1,842,696	16,730,544	2,887
1928 ..	4,504	1,676	6,180	7,427,056	11,225,058	1,972,561	16,679,553	2,699
1929 ..	5,245	1,880	7,125	8,252,450	14,031,688	2,357,354	19,926,784	2,797

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last three years, grouped according to value and distinguishing males from females, are as follows:—

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS
(MALES AND FEMALES), 1927 TO 1929.**

Value.	1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	319	11,093	340	17,492	340	16,333
£100 to £300	561	107,587	588	114,779	636	124,464
£300 to £500	452	181,079	452	180,927	517	203,212
£500 to £1,000	594	431,180	641	466,852	719	528,719
£1,000 to £2,000	534	765,839	581	840,200	667	955,277
£2,000 to £3,000	239	586,800	267	658,690	325	801,019
£3,000 to £4,000	146	506,062	165	563,972	190	653,450
£4,000 to £5,000	86	381,396	106	478,860	147	657,720
£5,000 to £10,000	242	1,663,646	278	1,945,259	358	2,477,527
£10,000 to £15,000	85	1,010,358	96	1,141,481	128	1,546,820
£15,000 to £25,000	67	1,315,330	76	1,411,587	91	1,753,798
£25,000 to £50,000	35	1,175,014	40	1,438,827	51	1,723,877
£50,000 to £100,000	11	808,947	16	1,039,624	25	1,757,362
Over £100,000	9	3,970,888	7	1,388,742	8	1,291,172
Total Males	3,380	12,915,219	3,653	11,687,292	4,202	14,488,750
FEMALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	197	6,727	209	11,732	225	12,204
£100 to £300	466	85,392	490	95,545	554	107,078
£300 to £500	416	162,294	352	140,429	447	176,133
£500 to £1,000	501	360,225	582	391,365	574	419,238
£1,000 to £2,000	373	520,344	403	568,686	510	723,450
£2,000 to £3,000	173	423,623	198	479,181	220	536,165
£3,000 to £4,000	95	322,496	94	322,420	115	403,940
£4,000 to £5,000	44	194,858	67	299,693	71	317,691
£5,000 to £10,000	97	681,180	113	805,442	120	834,757
£10,000 to £15,000	25	310,686	34	413,204	40	484,882
£15,000 to £25,000	18	369,494	17	343,501	29	542,958
£25,000 to £50,000	8	275,911	3	244,442	12	374,102
£50,000 to £100,000	2	100,995	3	208,616	5	383,775
Over £100,000 .. ..	..	..	3	668,005	1	121,666
Total Females	2,415	3,815,325	2,527	4,992,261	2,923	5,438,034
GRAND TOTAL	5,795	16,730,544	6,180	16,679,553	7,125	19,926,784

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. The following table shows for the period 1872 to 1925 and for each of the last four years the quantity of gold received at the Mint,

**Royal Mint
returns.**

where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1929.

Gold Received.			1872 to 1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>							
Raised in	Victoria	oz.	28,560,025	52,411	40,975	39,738	29,702
"	New Zealand	"	3,840,584	52,378	103,423	34,969	37,016
"	Western Australia ..	"	2,950,225	8	8	753	21
"	Elsewhere	"	5,266,134	66,183	122,429	127,820	95,122
Total			40,616,968	170,980	266,835	203,280	161,861
Coinage Value			£ 159,247,938	636,258	1,052,352	770,844	564,696
 Gold Issued.							
Coin—							
Sovereigns	No.		145,776,615	211,107	310,156	413,208	436,719
Half-Sovereigns ..	"		1,893,559				
Bullion—Quantity ..	oz.		3,030,415	38,292	260,452	92,449	33,710
Value	£		12,523,507	149,100	1,014,137	359,972	131,261
Total value, Coin and Bullion ..			£ 159,246,901	360,207	1,324,293	773,180	567,980

The number of deposits received during 1929 was 1,427, of a gross weight of 161,861 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 821·3, silver 99·9, and base 78·8 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1929 was £3 18s. 9d. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 8d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 147,147,805 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 3,455,318 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £162,272,561.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1929, also the totals to 31st December, 1929 :—

COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT, 1929, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

Denomination of Silver Pieces.		1929.	Total to 31st December, 1929.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.		1929.*	Total to 31st December, 1929.
		No.	No.			No.	No.
2s.		300,000	25,736,000	1d.		1,560,000	46,440,960
1s.			23,374,000	½d.		2,400,000	11,534,400
6d.		712,000	22,660,000				
3d.		1,536,000	51,280,000				
Total Silver Pieces ..		2,548,000	123,050,000	Total Bronze Pieces ..		3,960,000	57,975,360

* In addition, during 1929 the following number of cupro-nickel coins were issued for circulation in New Guinea :—48,000 pennies and 24,000 halfpennies.

Particulars relating to the extractions of silver and the issue of silver and gold for industrial purposes, also the revenue derived from Mint charges, &c., are shown for a series of years in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 325.

INSURANCE.

There were twenty-five companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1929. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, eleven in New South Wales, two in Queensland, one in New Zealand, one in America, and four in the United Kingdom. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Victoria, for the years 1925 to 1929 :—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	New Zealand.	United Kingdom.	America.	
	NUMBER.						
1925	305,947	404,027	595	9,570	366	157	720,662
1926	321,936	414,627	761	9,342	369	156	747,191
1927	339,952	429,625	1,064	10,141	365	147	781,294
1928	350,945	449,156	1,246	10,063	388	38	811,836
1929	366,069	463,728	1,470	10,123	373	27	841,790
AMOUNT.							
1925	£ 31,004,123	£ 57,536,252	£ 258,028	£ 338,319	£ 124,770	£ 66,493	£ 89,327,985
1926	33,140,784	59,785,134	304,061	332,248	125,770	66,743	93,754,740
1927	35,760,957	62,735,550	356,630	356,460	122,560	61,587	99,393,804
1928	37,058,052	66,436,721	424,188	353,327	130,496	11,839	104,414,623
1929	39,892,173	69,544,655	480,934	361,705	122,207	7,363	110,408,977

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

In addition to the 25 companies included in the above table there is one which is registered as a life assurance company with its head office in Victoria but has not transacted ordinary life assurance business. It contracts for medical, sick and funeral benefits, and its premium income for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was £13,595.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1925 TO 1929.

Heading.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	264,965	262,019	265,620	269,553	274,380
Endowment Assurance ..	15,131	15,135	15,169	14,816	14,467
Pure Endowment					
Total	280,096	277,154	281,089	284,369	288,847
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	70,645,684	73,371,626	77,133,202	80,387,737	84,734,436
Endowment Assurance ..	1,948,878	1,978,844	2,031,441	2,095,112	2,092,776
Pure Endowment					
Total	72,594,562	75,350,470	79,164,643	82,482,849	86,827,212
Bonus Additions—*	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	10,774,791	11,730,697	12,752,715	14,006,380	15,230,649
Endowment Assurance ..	44,591	46,578	48,204	51,867	52,947
Pure Endowment					
Total	10,819,382	11,777,275	12,800,919	14,058,247	15,283,596
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	2,432,980	2,526,625	2,654,386	2,753,435	2,909,435
Endowment Assurance ..	79,018	79,921	82,121	83,889	82,626
Pure Endowment					
Total	2,511,993	2,606,546	2,736,507	2,837,324	2,992,061
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	52,481	52,401	52,118	51,489	51,033
Endowment Assurance ..	362,295	389,666	417,123	441,867	464,585
Pure Endowment	25,790	27,970	30,564	34,111	37,325
Total	440,566	470,037	500,205	527,467	552,943
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	1,107,839	1,108,738	1,096,825	1,076,895	1,056,095
Endowment Assurance ..	14,608,565	16,169,859	17,841,326	19,393,193	20,888,155
Pure Endowment	1,017,019	1,125,673	1,291,010	1,461,686	1,637,515
Total	16,733,423	18,404,270	20,229,161	21,931,774	23,581,765
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	34,382	36,473	38,101	39,108	39,873
Endowment Assurance ..	111,514	140,856	169,189	205,027	259,602
Pure Endowment	237	220	172	135	122
Total	146,133	177,549	207,442	244,270	279,597
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	61,695	62,354	61,934	61,173	60,794
Endowment Assurance ..	907,077	1,000,192	1,099,978	1,191,483	1,277,833
Pure Endowment	65,560	72,970	82,664	92,867	103,307
Total	1,034,332	1,135,516	1,244,576	1,345,523	1,441,934

* Excluding one small company which has been unable to supply the figures.

The following statement shows for each of the last five years the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and industrial branches of the business respectively, also the amount assured and the premium payable per head of population in both branches combined :—

**AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL
POLICIES, AND BUSINESS PER HEAD OF POPULATION,
1925 TO 1929.**

Year.	Average Amount of Policy.		Ordinary and Industrial Business per head of Population.	
	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Payable.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1925	259	38·0	53 0 11	2 1 1
1926	272	39·2	54 15 5	2 3 9
1927	282	40·4	57 1 7	2 5 9
1928	290	41·6	59 5 11	2 7 6
1929	301	42·6	62 2 7	2 9 11

A statement, showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1919 to 1928, is given in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 330. Particulars for the year 1929 are as follows :—(a) With companies whose head offices are in Victoria, 276 policies were in force for an amount of £16,941; and (b) with companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 272 policies were in force for an amount of £14,005.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

**Life
assurance—
new business.**

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1925 TO 1929.

Heading.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	8,751	8,371	9,238	9,340	9,395
Endowment Assurance ..	14,332	12,923	12,862	12,590	13,008
Pure Endowment	2,297	2,215	1,931	1,971	2,006
Total	25,380	23,509	24,031	23,901	24,409
Annuities	32	22	32	33	32
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	5,333,679	5,298,898	5,484,312	5,510,859	5,773,407
Endowment Assurance ..	3,238,341	3,096,875	3,161,464	2,917,007	3,789,024
Pure Endowment	362,084	355,986	339,518	422,743	360,486
Total	8,934,104	8,751,759	8,985,294	8,850,609	9,922,917
Annuities	2,128	2,043	2,815	1,518	2,042
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	11,331	8,123	6,650	71,115	5,641
Endowment Assurance ..	3,204	3,031	1,030	2,240	1,224
Pure Endowment	540	365	100	752	637
Total	15,075	11,519	7,780	74,107	7,502
Annuities	18,052	10,565	19,109	13,354	17,020
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	171,686	169,043	174,648	169,624	190,742
Endowment Assurance ..	135,162	128,665	133,310	121,527	154,527
Pure Endowment	15,100	14,262	13,580	15,941	13,175
Total	321,948	311,970	322,038	307,092	358,444
Annuities	23	..	65	..	56
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	2,784	3,273	3,432	3,360	3,459
Endowment Assurance ..	76,644	78,394	84,053	86,350	89,424
Pure Endowment	8,875	7,977	8,294	8,395	9,587
Total	88,303	89,644	95,779	98,105	102,470
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	108,175	116,423	110,313	105,703	92,741
Endowment Assurance ..	3,718,810	3,763,930	4,062,419	4,219,382	4,328,811
Pure Endowment	388,585	354,718	400,857	426,540	493,741
Total	4,215,570	4,235,071	4,573,589	4,751,625	4,915,293
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	412	65	62	74	149
Endowment Assurance ..	11	..	..	..	..
Pure Endowment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	423	65	62	74	149
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	7,114	8,258	8,060	7,856	7,960
Endowment Assurance ..	230,718	237,647	259,176	272,734	277,065
Pure Endowment	24,940	23,018	24,775	25,878	30,478
Total	262,772	268,923	292,011	306,468	315,503

The new business for 1929 includes 24,409 ordinary assurance policies for £9,922,917 and 102,470 industrial policies for £4,915,293, the former averaging £406 and the latter £48 in amount. After

taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1928 and 1929, and allowing for new business during the latter year, those which became claims by death or maturity, or were discontinued, in 1929 have numbered 19,931 for £5,578,554 in ordinary, and 76,994 for £3,265,302 in industrial assurance business.

Insurance—
Other than
Life.

There were 128 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1928-29. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for that year in the following statement:—

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.	Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums, less Rein- surances and Returns.	Losses, less Rein- surances.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Manage- ment.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1,858,686	705,326	301,917	569,575	1,576,818
Marine	280,109	101,362	24,279	82,512	208,153
Accident (personal) ..	90,679	31,829	18,655	22,682	73,166
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensa- tion	375,647	208,575	28,600	85,992	323,167
Public Risk, Third Party	22,811	5,241	2,812	6,181	14,234
Plate Glass	42,895	14,363	7,546	11,169	33,078
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	718,099	397,897	121,086	148,673	667,656
Hallstone	12,793	928	1,981	3,198	6,107
Boiler Explosion ..	620	216	93	237	546
Live Stock	9,468	2,387	1,467	2,952	6,806
Burglary	63,048	23,581	9,016	16,661	49,258
Guarantee	20,649	4,012	2,342	5,443	11,797
Loss of Profits ..	51,444	1,819	7,222	9,393	18,434
Other	25,038	9,538	3,053	6,884	19,475
Total Premiums ..	3,571,986	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.) ..	186,894	..	..	..	..
Total	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695

The percentages of losses and management expenses to premium income for the year 1928-29, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows :—

**GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1928-29—
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.**

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.		
	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.
	%	%	%
Fire	37·95	16·24	30·64
Marine	36·18	8·67	29·46
Accident (Personal)	35·10	20·57	25·01
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	55·52	7·61	22·89
Public Risk, Third Party	22·98	12·33	27·10
Plate Glass	33·48	17·59	26·04
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	55·41	16·86	20·70
Hailstone	7·25	15·49	25·00
Boiler Explosion	34·84	15·00	38·22
Live Stock	25·21	15·49	31·18
Burglary	37·40	14·30	26·43
Guarantee	19·43	11·34	26·36
Loss of Profits	3·53	14·04	18·26
Other	38·09	12·19	27·49
Total	42·19	14·84	27·20

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business, which operated in Victoria, during the period 1925 to 1928-29. The figures for the last four years are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding year, owing to the introduction of an altered system of collecting the returns, in accordance with the resolution of a Statisticians' Conference.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1925 to 1928-29.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1925	1,761,308	1,033,833	277,675	508,732	1,820,240
	1925-26	1,750,365	1,136,975	275,903	521,705	1,934,583
	1926-27	1,811,455	899,008	288,188	533,286	1,720,482
	1927-28	1,843,738	831,748	287,947	554,614	1,674,309
	1928-29	1,858,686	705,326	301,917	569,575	1,576,818

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1925 TO 1928-29—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Marine ..	1925	335,151	149,914	28,635	76,163	254,712
	1925-26	331,428	162,483	29,911	75,035	267,429
	1926-27	307,707	129,664	26,753	76,743	233,160
	1927-28	283,557	68,156	23,593	77,455	171,234
	1928-29	280,109	101,362	24,279	82,512	208,153
Guarantee	1925	17,783	2,499	2,242	5,146	9,837
	1925-26	17,085	2,408	2,103	4,977	9,488
	1926-27	19,127	3,380	2,173	4,933	10,486
	1927-28	19,491	2,659	2,652	4,769	10,080
	1928-29	20,649	4,012	2,342	5,443	11,797
Live Stock	1925	13,589	4,248	2,487	3,410	10,145
	1925-26	14,515	6,722	2,248	3,378	12,348
	1926-27	11,189	3,850	1,501	2,634	8,085
	1927-28	9,984	6,449	1,393	2,141	9,883
	1928-29	9,468	2,387	1,467	2,952	6,806
Plate Glass	1925	37,810	13,068	6,972	8,844	28,884
	1925-26	38,719	13,105	7,206	9,091	29,402
	1926-27	40,616	13,496	7,150	9,714	30,300
	1927-28	43,181	14,310	7,883	10,320	32,513
	1928-29	42,895	14,363	7,546	11,169	33,078
Motor Car	1925	452,091	259,395	61,458	100,051	420,904
	1925-26*	476,649	274,781	67,288	104,089	446,136
	1926-27*	625,920	353,553	100,876	120,603	575,032
	1927-28*	675,488	416,487	102,614	128,085	647,486
	1928-29*	718,099	397,897	121,086	148,673	667,656
Accident (Personal)	1925	73,348	28,775	17,118	16,453	62,346
	1925-26	80,923	39,437	17,895	19,030	76,862
	1926-27	82,540	38,190	16,667	21,952	76,809
	1927-28	83,230	34,694	18,393	21,790	74,877
	1928-29	90,679	31,820	18,655	22,682	73,166
Workers' Compensation	1925	346,892	198,251	32,478	77,583	308,312
	1925-26†	353,450	200,053	31,982	81,557	313,592
	1926-27†	390,854	228,528	33,035	83,693	345,256
	1927-28†	360,273	227,911	27,660	82,750	338,321
	1928-29†	375,647	208,575	28,600	85,992	323,167
Other ..	1925	128,415	43,251	18,977	37,089	99,317
	1925-26	146,633	48,554	20,930	32,912	102,396
	1926-27	174,240	42,826	24,948	37,737	105,511
	1927-28	174,095	43,235	24,399	39,774	107,408
	1928-29	175,754	41,323	24,177	42,554	108,054
Total Premiums ..	1925	3,166,387	..	..	..	..
	1925-26	3,209,767	..	..	..	..
	1926-27	3,463,648	..	..	..	..
	1927-28	3,493,037	..	..	..	..
	1928-29	3,571,986	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1925	127,385	..	..	..	..
	1925-26	164,206	..	..	..	..
	1926-27	182,641	..	..	..	..
	1927-28	163,232	..	..	..	..
	1928-29	186,894	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1925	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
	1925-26	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
	1926-27	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
	1927-28	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
	1928-29	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695

* Motor Car and Motor Cycle.

† Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.

The particulars given in the above tables relate to Victorian risks that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net, being, in the case of premiums, the amount thereof after deduction of premiums paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia and returns; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years given in the table represent nearly 48 per cent. of the premiums.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the Workers' Compensation Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.

The following table contains a statement of the premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each of the last five years:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year.	Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ..	64,825	45,800	56,000	20,738*
1926-27 ..	72,175	48,049	63,500	7,338
1927-28 ..	69,945	44,834	73,500	15,423
1928-29 ..	70,912	42,394	88,000	24,269*
1929-30 ..	71,882	50,475	96,000	8,440

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year amounted to £16,441, of which £8,000 has been set aside for the General Reserve Fund, and £8,441 for Bonus Reserve. The expense rate of the year 1929-30 was 13·1 per cent. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and

is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australasia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 3,623, including 33 death claims.

Compulsory Insurance.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act. The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 30th June, 1930, was 69. One of the conditions of approval was that the company should deposit with the Treasurer a sum of not less than £6,000 (except in the case of subsidiary or acquired companies, where provision has been made for a smaller deposit), which sum was to be held in trust to insure the due fulfilment of policy obligations. The total amount lodged by all the companies which had been approved at the date mentioned was £390,500. Up to the present (October, 1930) one scheme of compensation has been certified by a Judge of the County Court in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

Workers' Compensation Act.

The principal provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act No. 2750 of 1915 are outlined in the *Year-Book* of 1916-17, pages 552 to 558. This Act was amended by Act No. 3217 of 1922 and Act No. 3604 of 1928. Act No. 3806 of 1928 consolidated previous statutes.

An employer is liable under this Act for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of, and in the course of, his employment. A worker does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £360 a year.

The compensation, where total incapacity results from an injury, is a weekly payment during the incapacity equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the average weekly earnings of the worker during the previous twelve months. In addition thereto, a payment of 5s. per week is made in respect of each child of the worker dependent on his earnings, until such child reaches the age of fourteen years—the total payment in respect of all children not to exceed £1 per week. The total weekly payment shall not exceed £2 where there are no dependent children under fourteen years of age, and the total liability in such case shall not exceed £600. When there are such dependent children, the total

weekly payment shall not exceed the average weekly earnings or a sum of £3, whichever is the smaller amount, and the total liability in such case shall not exceed £680.

If death occurs from the injury and the worker leaves dependants wholly dependent on his earnings, the compensation is a sum equal to his earnings during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £200, whichever is the larger, but not exceeding £680. If he leaves no dependants, the compensation is the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding £75.

There are special provisions applicable to workers under 21 years of age, and to those who through age or infirmity are specially liable to accidents, or in the case of whom the result of an accident would be specially serious because of such age or infirmity.

Except when there is a scheme of compensation approved in accordance with the Act, it is obligatory for every employer to obtain a policy of accident insurance, or indemnity, for the full amount of his liability under the Act.

COMPANIES.

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and the nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1929 is appended :—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1929.

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
MANUFACTURING—		MANUFACTURING— <i>continued.</i>	
Brick, pottery, tile ..	5	Milk Products	4
Monumental Mason ..	2	Flour milling	1
Concrete	4	Preserves	4
Fibro Plaster	7	Confectionery	4
Glass	2	Cordials	5
Sawmilling, timber mer- chants, &c.	16	Breweries, distillers, &c. ..	5
Engineering, ironfoundry, and machinery	50	Ice	3
Stoves	3	Woollens and knitting ..	18
Brass	3	Clothing, dressmaking, &c. ..	47
Other metal working ..	16	Boot, shoe, heel	14
Electrical Apparatus ..	9	Printing and publishing ..	20
		Stationery	4
		Box	3

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1929—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
MANUFACTURING—<i>continued.</i>		TRANSPORT—	
Motor bodies, &c. ..	4	Motor garage, motor service	59
Furniture ..	12	Carriers	6
Drugs, chemicals ..	21	Air Services	3
Paints, &c. ..	3	Shipping	1
Leather Goods ..	2		
Rubber Goods ..	9		
Miscellaneous ..	17		
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—		MISCELLANEOUS—	
Plantations	1	Accountants	5
Pastoralists	6	Advertising	9
Farmers	1	Bakers	7
Poultry Farmer ..	1	Booksellers, &c. ..	6
Mining and prospecting ..	2	Builders and contractors ..	29
Orchardists	5	Butchers	6
Dairymen	5	Caterers for amusement ..	25
Quarries	5	Clubs	17
Fisheries	4	Confectioners	1
		Dairy Produce	3
		Drapers	2
		Dyers	4
TRADING—		Educational	2
Warehousemen, merchants, dealers, &c.	118	Furriers	4
		Grocers, storekeepers ..	11
FINANCIAL—		Hotels, restaurants, &c. ..	44
Land and property invest- ment	66	Ironmongers	1
Auctioneering, estate agents	48	Laundries	5
Indenting, agency, importers, &c.	33	Markets	5
Insurance, brokers, and under- writers	4	Opticians	4
Financiers	21	Painters	4
		Photographers	4
		Plumbers	2
		Tobacconists, &c. ..	3
		Weighbridge	2
		Other	15

The figures in the above table refer only to companies floated and registered in Victoria under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1928, and are exclusive of 62 foreign companies registered during the year. Twenty-two ordinary mining companies were registered during 1929 under Part II. of the Act. These, as well as insurance companies doing life business only, and building societies, are also excluded from the table.

Of the 926 companies registered during 1929 as shown above, 871, or about 94 per cent., were registered as proprietary companies.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act* 1928, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown for the last five and a half years in the following statement:—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1925, TO 30TH
JUNE, 1930.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1928.)

Year ended 31st Decem-ber—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.
				£	£			£	£	
1925	788	51	38	877	37,397,557	1,613,775	4,583	836	4,370,600	391,000
1926	992	45	50	1,087	38,125,586	2,869,075	5,575	881	7,753,050	277,000
1927	986	51	51	1,088	31,555,750	1,759,500	6,145	819	24,591,228	444,500
1928	900	43	40	983	21,904,852	1,466,740	6,745	849	10,625,000	228,250
1929	926	62	22	1,010	44,082,708	1,099,861	7,259	899	10,245,750	244,375
1930 (to 30th June)	404	17	10	431	10,570,875	453,500	7,662	916	954,500	15,000

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1929 was £974,271, and of those registered during the first six months of 1930, £361,945.

Building Societies.

Since the *Building Societies Act* 1874 came into operation, 158 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions up to 31st December, 1929. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since declined. The number of companies still on the register is 25, of which 4 transact business on the Starr-Bowkett principle. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the year 1928-29 :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Heading.	1928-29.	Heading.	1928-29.
Number of societies ...	25	Assets—	£
" shareholders	9,688	Loans on mortgage	4,703,978
" borrowers ...	11,958	Properties in possession or surrendered	126,293
		Other advances ...	14,578
		Cash in hand, &c. ...	24,826
		Other assets ...	85,480
Transactions during the Year—	£	Total ...	4,955,155
Income from loans and investments	397,651		
Loans granted ...	1,069,738	Liabilities—	
Repayments ...	1,257,625	To shareholders ...	2,022,558
Deposits received	1,786,409	" depositors ...	1,846,620
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	177,522	Bank overdraft ...	92,955
		Other ...	89,880
		Total ...	4,052,013
		Reserve Funds ...	734,485

Co-operative Societies.

The appended table contains particulars for the year 1928-29 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria, and includes those societies which comply with the definition shown in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 341.

The returns have been divided into two classes — (i) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements, and (ii) those engaged in retailing general

household requirements. The former may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the latter as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1928-29.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of Societies	60	43	103
Number of Branches	17	16	33
Membership	40,436	15,578	56,014
Total Purchases £	3,985,544	1,111,876	5,097,420
Total Sales £	4,757,255	1,373,492	6,130,747
Other Income	343,629	26,544	370,173
Total Income	5,100,884	1,400,036	6,500,920
Total Working Expenses	1,107,912	219,399	1,327,311
Total Net Profits	33,355	31,043	64,398
Interest paid on Loan Capital—			
Amount £	12,699	4,424	17,123
Rate per cent.	5·66	6·17	5·78
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—			
Amount £	97,360	7,741	105,101
Dividend paid on Share Capital—			
Amount £	28,135	9,059	37,194
Rate per cent.	2·99	4·61	3·27
Rebates paid on Purchases—			
Amount £	11,656	38,858	50,514
Other Dividends paid—			
Amount £	1,390	705	2,095
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up	942,152	196,552	1,138,704
Loan Capital	224,281	71,710	295,991
Bank Overdraft	998,873	111,366	1,110,239
Accumulated Profits	184,758	55,791	240,549
Reserve Funds	247,258	125,320	372,578
Sundry Creditors	367,334	114,422	481,756
Other Liabilities	35,416	12,349	47,765
Total	3,000,072	687,510	3,687,582

* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and it does not trade for the purposes of profit.

Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1928-29—*continued.*

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Total—All Societies.
<i>Assets—</i>	£	£	£
Land and Buildings ..	1,257,323	263,096	1,520,419
Fittings, Plant and Machinery }			
Stock	709,693	186,599	896,292
Sundry Debtors	749,347	183,291	932,638
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	49,359	36,680	86,039
Profit and Loss Account ..	65,279	1,298	66,577
Other Assets	169,071	16,546	185,617
Total	3,000,072	687,510	3,687,582

Trustees,
Executors,
and Agency
Companies.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1928-29 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £503,030; reserve funds, &c., £402,604; other liabilities, £344,577; total liabilities, £1,250,211. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £142,404; other investments in public securities, &c., £248,142; loans on mortgage, £64,150; property, £429,996; other assets, £365,519. The net profits for the year were £94,395, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £64,237. The net profits are equivalent to 10·4 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years is given hereunder.

DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE (UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Transfers.	Mortgages.		Leases.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
		Number.	Amount.*				
	No.		£	No.	No.	No.	No.
1925 ..	49,842	24,238	18,770,112	103	678	29,653	104,514
1926 ..	53,231	24,717	20,123,751	85	556	32,332	110,921
1927 ..	50,142	26,964	25,165,633	73	560	31,044	108,783
1928 ..	47,615	27,238	19,443,706	65	371	32,184	107,473
1929 ..	40,288	27,015	21,082,484	53	322	30,224	97,902

* Excluding the amounts lent by building societies which are secured by transfers, and the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.			Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
			No.	No.	No.	No.
1925	..	..	24,251	2,138	1,841	28,230
1926	..	..	25,700	2,599	2,629	30,928
1927	..	..	24,112	2,300	1,925	28,337
1928	..	..	24,095	2,005	1,931	28,031
1929	..	..	19,874	2,210	1,731	23,815

Deals
under
the
Real Property
Act.

A statement of mortgages registered and reconveyances under the *Real Property Act* 1928 (commonly known as the General Law) is also appended :—

DEALINGS UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.			Mortgages Registered.		Reconveyances.	
			Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.
				£		£
1925	..	..	858	1,453,041	784	411,999
1926	..	..	851	1,194,039	710	280,483
1927	..	..	942	1,169,186	704	299,823
1928	..	..	919	1,495,705	727	352,007
1929	..	..	899	968,058	695	385,029

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as shown below. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the liens being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months, with the exception of some liens to the Closer Settlement Board which cover a period of two or three years. Very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS,
1925 TO 1929.

Security.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	1,437	1,090	1,611	1,390	1,242
Amount £	289,574	238,048	289,098	224,885	283,870
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	33	46	45	22	34
Amount £	52,124	41,160	45,646	24,596	29,239
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	3,989	4,249	3,883	5,901	5,624
Amount £	2,389,695	1,260,481	904,856	1,191,935	3,201,892
Total—					
Number ..	5,459	5,385	5,539	7,313	6,900
Amount £	2,731,393	1,539,689	1,239,600	1,441,416	3,515,001

**Bills and
contracts of
sale.**

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years:—

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1925 TO 1929.

Security.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,542	1,635	1,543	1,552	1,653
Amount £	580,737	608,661	594,919	652,139	669,004
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	24	77	59	43	46
Amount £	4,321	5,154	2,883	2,889	4,198

SOCIAL CONDITION.**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Statutory provision has been made for an endowment of £45,000 annually from 1st July, 1923. An additional grant of £8,500 for special purposes is to be made for each of the ten financial years commencing 1st July, 1923. In addition to grants from the Government the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund has been established to which a payment of £10,000 has been made from the Assurance Fund under the Transfer of Land Acts and a grant of £2,000 is to be made annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for ten years from 1st July, 1923. Out of this Fund loans may be made to students who are nominated by a committee of three members of the Council appointed for the purpose of making nominations.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of large individual gifts from private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to about £507,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £46,200.

Examinations. The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject of the junior or senior public examinations are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1929 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1929.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate	7,282	3,071	42·17
Leaving	3,467	1,538	44·36

There is included in the above, a number of candidates, in whose cases Headmasters' Certificates were accepted as satisfying the requirements of the examination, the numbers being—Intermediate 1,227; Leaving 448.

Degrees. The number of degrees taken in 1929 was 427, all of which were direct, as against an average of 544 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 12,120 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 1,870 have been conferred on women, 1,864 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows :—858 Bachelor of Arts, 304 Master of Arts, 194 Bachelor of Medicine, 14 Doctor of Medicine, 192 Bachelor of Surgery, 27 Bachelor of Laws, 3 Master of Laws, 5 Doctor of Science, 163 Bachelor of Science, 45 Master of Science, 43 Bachelor of Music, 13 Bachelor of Dental Science, 2 Bachelor of Agricultural Science, and 7 Bachelor of Commerce.

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted. The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1929 having been 2,854 as compared with 1,987 in 1919, thus showing an advance of per 43 cent. Of the number attending lectures in 1929—2,854—864 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 276 in Laws, 220 in Engineering, 393 in Medicine, 226 in Science, 238 in Music, 72 in Dental Science, 402 in Commerce, 48 in Agriculture, 1 in Veterinary Science, 6 in Public Health, and 73 in Architecture, and 29 were doing Science Research Work. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the last five years was as follows :—1925, 600; 1926, 605; 1927, 664; 1928, 612; and 1929, 621.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1929 is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1929.

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
	£	£	£
Receipts—			
Government Grants ..	45,000	21,717	66,717
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	67,336	20,212	87,548
Other sources, including benefactions	14,101	72,142	86,243
Total	126,437	114,071	240,508
Expenditure	128,187	78,294	206,481

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £38,924 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University
Extension.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the more social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

**The
educational
system of
Victoria.**

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

**Free
subjects.**

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**Compulsory
Clauses.**

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school at least a half-day on every school day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance. In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school.

School Committees. Under Act No. 2301 (now incorporated in the *Education Act 1928*, No. 3671) provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school consisting of not more than seven persons. The members of School Committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are :—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; and (c) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school.

Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c. There were, on 30th June, 1929, 84 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 7,985 boys; and 64 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of 2,850 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by 3,379 girls, have been established. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, assists teachers in obtaining the best seeds, seedlings, ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs. Most of the State schools are affiliated with the Society, which sent out in 1929 to its members, at reduced rates, 20,000 packets of seeds, 141,000 seedlings, 2,500 rooted roses, 6,520 shrubs, 8,000 herbaceous plants, 400 climbers, 5,600 indoor pot-plants, 1,500 dahlias, 1,250 carnations, and 1,500 chrysanthemums.

Patriotic Fund. During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. The sum of £40,000 was invested to form an old-age fund and now stands at £44,214. To the 31st December, 1929, the following disbursements had been made:—£28,882 to alleviate distress, £20,125 under the housing scheme, and £12,911 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1930, there was a sum of £45,320 invested, and £252 to the credit of the general account.

**Memorial
School at
Villers-
Bretonneux.**

In 1921, the citizens of Melbourne decided to "adopt" the town of Villers-Bretonneux in France, and to provide money to rebuild the ruined buildings, one of which was the school-house. The Education Department's War Relief Fund contributed £12,500 to defray part of the cost.

**School
forestry.**

A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and softwood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1930, there were established 241 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,500 acres. Of this area 950 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 106,000 trees were planted.

**Medical
inspection.**

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing medical inspectors. They consist of eight full-time school medical officers and four district health officers. The latter perform part-time school medical inspection duties as well as the duties they are entrusted with by the Health Department. There are also two full-time school nurses employed. The medical officers devote their time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

Dental Clinic.

A dental clinic has been established and is under the charge of three full-time school dentists with four dental attendants. Great service is being rendered by this clinic. In addition, five dentists, with attendants, are travelling from school to school in country districts, while another dentist and dental attendant have been appointed to work four months each year at Bendigo, four months at Ballarat, and four months at Geelong.

Three of the travelling dentists referred to have been provided with well-equipped dental motor vans, and are thereby enabled to reach the children of schools remote from railway lines.

**Teachers'
remuneration
and
classification.**

Under the provisions of Act No. 3416, assented to on 24th December, 1925, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provided that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in certain ratios. The salaries of males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480. Provision, however, has been made for a minimum salary of £226 for male classified teachers of 21 years of age and of

£18) for female classified teachers of 21. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are three classes of junior teachers, with commencing salaries ranging for males from £82 to £94 and for females from £62 to £74. The higher salary is paid to junior teachers who have passed the Leaving Examinations of the University of Melbourne. Those who do not possess that qualification are paid the lower amount. Sewing mistresses receive £60 yearly. Junior teachers residing away from home are paid an allowance sufficient to bring total emolument to £84 per annum.

Teachers in schools other than elementary were included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men (I., II., III., IV., V.) and five classes for women (II.A, II., III., IV., and V.). Excluding rates for junior teachers, which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the numbers in each class are determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1928. The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct. Children (estimated).
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st Dec.)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1924	2,503	6,977	254,144	171,382	217,858
1925	2,525	7,020	255,101	175,131	220,295
1926	2,529	6,715	255,779	174,494	221,592
1927	2,564	7,166	258,205	175,624	223,215
1928	2,566	*7,172	257,562	178,031	225,946

* In addition to these teachers, 815 were temporarily employed on 31st December, 1928.

† The apparent falling off as compared with the previous year is due to the transfer of pupils to secondary schools at which the average attendance for the year ending 31st December, 1926, was increased by 2,517 pupils.

State Secondary Schools—Enrolment and attendance. The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
Central Schools*	37	5,385	4,312	5,190
Higher Elementary Schools	46	4,703	3,667	4,580
Schools of Domestic Arts	12	3,564	2,521	3,443
Junior Technical Schools†	26	7,601	6,106	7,514
High Schools	36	10,646	9,051	10,428
Total	157	31,899	25,657	31,155

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number and percentage of children attending State schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1928 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1928.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools	17,028	197,097	11,821	225,946
Central Schools .. ..	..	3,681	1,509	5,190
Higher Elementary Schools .. ..	..	2,274	2,306	4,580
Schools of Domestic Arts .. ..	..	1,990	1,453	3,443
Junior Technical Schools .. ..	..	2,974	4,540	7,514
High Schools .. ..	..	4,064	6,364	10,428
Total	17,028	212,080	27,993	257,101
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	17,028	211,159	27,576	255,763

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools. All private schools and teachers of private schools are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928. The chief functions of the Council are to see that (1) only qualified persons are employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools meet requirements in hygienic matters.

Registered schools, 1872 to 1928. The appended statement shows the number of registered schools, of instructors in same, and of individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, and in a number of subsequent years, including the latest year for which particulars are available:—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE,
1872 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964
1920	489	1,950	59,314
1924	490	2,163	64,265
1925	495	2,212	64,835
1926	493	2,220	65,180
1927	483	2,253	65,026
1928	500	2,325	65,245

Number and ages of pupils in registered schools. The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder:—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT
REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

Age of Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years	5,466	4,640
Between 6 and 14 years	55,244	47,714
Above 14 years	14,429	12,891
Total	75,139	65,245

Scholars attending State and registered schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 21 per cent. of the scholars during 1928 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 79 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

Ages of children in all schools.

After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows :—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

Under 6 years of age	..	..	21,445
Between 6 and 14 years of age	..	..	255,023
Above 14 years of age	..	..	39,892
Total			316,360

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' College. Since 1926, the training of teachers for the State Department has been considerably modified. All intending teachers must now complete a successful probationary period as Junior Teachers in the schools before entering one of the Teachers Colleges. Junior teachers who do not complete their Leaving Certificate, or who are unable to obtain studentships at a Teachers College will, at the end of five years, be asked to leave the Service. This will ensure a reasonable aptitude for the work of teaching in all officers appointed to permanent positions.

There are three Teachers Colleges in Victoria—Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo. The Melbourne College is the largest institution, training students for all types of teaching work; Ballarat and Bendigo are smaller colleges preparing teachers for work in the Rural Schools. The only avenue of promotion for Junior Teachers in the Service is through the Teachers Colleges, and no untrained teachers can now enter the Department's service.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

District High Schools. These schools were established in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and the University. A further important function of these institutions is to give the necessary preliminary education to boys and girls intending to take up teaching. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily

completed the work of Grade VI: in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a district high school. The course of study lasts for six years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after passing the qualifying examination, or for four or five years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school.

There are 35 district high schools, four of which are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. During the term ended 31st December, 1928, there were in attendance at these schools 9,051 pupils, of whom 4,710 were boys and 4,341 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in a State building in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools.

HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

On 31st December, 1928, there were forty-six higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1928, there were in attendance at these schools 3,667 pupils, of whom 1,884 were boys and 1,783 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There were also thirty-seven schools, principally in the metropolitan area—known as “Central” schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 5,190 pupils in 1928.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction awarded the following scholarships at the beginning of 1930 :—

- 100 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 60 Teaching Scholarships.
- 50 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 105 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928–29.

The Minister also awarded 90 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, 15 to certificated teachers of the Education Department, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria.

In addition to the value of exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations at the University to those awarded free places, an allowance up to £50 for maintenance is granted in special cases.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect to religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools.

The whole of the technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for the schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1929, was 29, attended by 7,514 junior and 17,977 senior students.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects, and, as far as possible, to provide for the training of the expert technologist. The various branches of engineering and its subdivisions, mining, metallurgy, technical and agricultural chemistry, subjects connected with the building trades (including architecture) and with other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. Of the

smaller schools, some in country districts have courses in mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical schools for women's industries are the College of Domestic Economy and the girls' junior technical departments in the Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Box Hill, and Brighton Schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1928-29:—

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Name.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
*Ararat	91	53	7	..	..
Bairnsdale	3,696	3,742	4,104	4,100	4,104
Ballarat	20,358	19,421	20,597	24,244	24,970
Beechworth	1,334	1,301	1,090	1,499	1,146
Bendigo	11,973	16,466	27,655	14,308	13,802
Box Hill	4,428	4,230	6,093	4,692	5,187
Brighton	13,675	14,303	19,523	14,311	14,020
Brunswick	10,467	11,649	11,206	12,556	13,361
Castlemaine	5,865	10,339	12,124	7,881	6,854
Caulfield	12,322	12,006	11,869	15,462	13,914
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy ..	3,261	21,188	4,987	16,000	9,827
Collingwood	18,904	14,700	19,169	16,780	24,744
Daylesford	1,990	2,219	2,429	2,889	3,119
Echuca	4,438	8,400	3,426	3,366	4,568
Footscray	23,540	17,877	16,463	19,712	17,847
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	12,458	24,370	20,659	15,065	14,858
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	20,540	20,840	25,842	24,824	25,623
Maryborough	5,439	6,729	12,420	15,692	8,256
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	35,277	40,575	40,376	44,246	43,624
Prahran	9,166	8,389	8,964	11,763	10,138
Richmond	9,159	13,788	9,314	9,784	15,081
Sale	2,997	5,274	7,771	4,043	3,601
South Melbourne	9,982	10,340	13,208	13,119	12,332
Stawell	5,195	6,210	3,247	3,502	3,616
Sunshine	6,330	5,156	5,529	6,500	6,393
Wangaratta	1,650	1,650	4,582	16,749	4,606
Warramboul	8,107	13,658	5,819	5,891	6,679
West Melbourne	13,117	17,396	16,116	15,568	17,058
Wonthaggi	7,038	6,561	6,971	7,016	8,144
Yallourn .. .. .	..	..	..	698	1,008
Other votes for technical schools	4,768	4,758	4,968	5,478	5,505
Miscellaneous	5,326	7,889	5,829	4,681	4,822
Total	292,891	351,477	352,357	362,419	348,807

* Closed 31st August, 1926.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

A statement of the fees payable for full day courses and evening classes was published in the *Year-Book* for the year 1928-29, pages 374 and 375.

Prizes.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The Magee prize, of the annual value of £3, is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Daniel White Prize (interest on £100), donated by the Melbourne Chamber of Manufactures is awarded annually to the best student in the Coach and Motor Body Building Classes. The Victorian Merchants' Association donate £10 10s. annually, and the Grocers' Association a gold medal as prizes for the grocers' classes. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, the Green Field Tap and Die Corporation gives a set of stocks and dies to the best student in fitting and turning, and Messrs Brown and Sharp give a set of fitter's tools to the best student in the second grade fitting and turning class, and a micrometer to the best student in milling. Several employers donate prizes, notably in the Printing and Plumbing trades.

Scholarships.

The Beazley Bequest Scholarships, of which there are thirty-six of the value of £8, £9, £10, and £11, according to grades, are awarded annually for trade subjects. The Arnot and Colin Thompson scholarships cover five years' free instruction in the day courses. Twenty-five entrance scholarships, value £4 to £8, are awarded to the commercial day classes. There are six scholarships available annually to students in the Preparatory School and tenable at the Diploma Courses, value £60 each. There are also numerous Government Scholarships available to students and tenable at the College or the University.

The receipts from the Government in 1929 amounted to £38,550.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1925 to 1929 :—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE*, 1925 TO 1929.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,629	2,608	2,610	2,825	2,977
Males over 21	568	530	550	548	575
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	647	652	672	679	665
„ „ Others	1,099	1,102	1,112	1,350	1,440
Females	315	324	276	248	297
Fees received during the year† ..	£12,933	£13,433	£12,856	£12,115	£12,887
Average fee per student	98s. 5d.	103s.	98s. 6d.	85s. 9d.	86s. 7d.
Number of classes	176	176	175	179	186
„ instructors	129	130	131	136	160
Salaries paid instructors	£29,234	£31,149	£31,955	£35,722	£37,428

* The Preparatory Day School of the College, in which there are 360 pupils, was made free by the Government as from the third term of 1927.

† Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,057 in 1925, £981 in 1926, £1,264 in 1927, £1,255 in 1928, and £1,074 in 1929. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £396,349. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance (including salaries) and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £2,010,807 at the end of 1929. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 8,726 volumes were purchased, 2,709 volumes presented, 522 volumes obtained under the “Copyright Act,” and 50,279 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1929. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 363,159 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 202,025 volumes during 1929, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 12,777. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 57,362, of which 3,268 were added during the year.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

**National
Gallery.**

The National Gallery at the end of 1929 contained 25,012 works of art, viz., 764 oil paintings, 5,762 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 18,486 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 32 students, and the school of drawing by 171 students. The income from the Felton bequest amounted to £27,000, which was available for expenditure on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor of the building facing Swanston-street. At the end of 1929 it contained more than 10,000 exhibits.

**National
Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum is located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology.

OTHER LIBRARIES.**Free
Libraries.**

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1928-1929 to free libraries was £3,750. Of these libraries 418 furnished returns in 1929, which show that they possessed 996,817 volumes, and received £99,137 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £93,371—£14,290 on books, &c., and £79,081 on maintenance—and that 2,524,260 visits were paid to the 373 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.**Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and Museum.**

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, were opened for the purpose of an exhibition in October, 1880. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the building was vested in trustees.

The receipts for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1930, amounted to £7,997, consisting of rents £7,209, aquarium receipts £560, and other receipts £228. The expenditure totalled £7,490, viz.:—£1,527, expenses of the aquarium; and £5,963 for general maintenance, improvements to buildings, insurance and sundry expenses. There was an overdraft at the bank amounting to £2,791 at 30th June, 1930.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

Royal
Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office.

The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawkner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public
Reserves.

The total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne in 1929 was 6,266 acres. A list of the public reserves in 1917, together with a statement of their respective areas, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 529 to 533.

A further statement showing the number and area of reserves in 17 of the largest towns outside Melbourne was given on page 533 of the same volume.

RELIGIONS.

At the end of 1929 there were in the State, according to Ministers and Churches, returns received, 3,301 regular churches and chapels, and 1,660 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,961 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,388 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1929.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ..	472	763	490	1,253
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	301	572	305	877
Free Presbyterian ..	3	7	3	10
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2	1	..	1
Methodist	335	855	419	1,274
Independent or Congregational	57	80	6	86
Baptist	101	115	72	187
Lutheran	25	50	27	77
Salvation Army	540	136	65	201
Church of Christ	75	110	10	120
Seventh Day Adventists ..	17	19	14	33
Church for Deaf Mutes ..	2	1	..	1
Other Protestant	9	13	5	18
Roman Catholic Church ..	409	567	241	808
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ..	1	2	1	3
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	10	1	..	1
Jews	7	4	2	6
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day-Saints	17	4	..	4
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	5	1	..	1
Total	2,388	3,301	1,660	4,961

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,037, and the teachers 24,448; the number of scholars on the rolls was 235,607—108,206 males and 127,401 females.

Religions of
the people.

A table showing the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1921 appeared in the *Year Book* for 1928-29, on page 382.

Religions per
cent. of
population,
1871 to 1921.

The next table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1871 to 1921 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1871 TO 1921.

Religion.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Protestant Churches—						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated)	36.01	36.74	37.33	36.52	37.02	41.11
Presbyterian	15.78	15.65	14.94	16.16	18.27	17.04
Methodist	13.16	13.58	14.14	15.21	13.76	12.18
Independent or Congregational	2.54	2.35	1.98	1.45	1.28	1.05
Baptist	2.28	2.40	2.50	2.75	2.43	2.14
Lutheran	1.47	1.32	1.39	1.18	.91	.58
Salvation Army .. .. .	..	..	1.21	.74	.61	.61
Church of Christ .. .. .	.50	.57	.74	.90	1.29	1.47
Other Protestant Churches .. .. .	.51	.37	.66	1.45	.78	.78
Total Protestant Churches..	72.25	72.98	74.89	76.36	76.35	76.96
Roman Catholic Church	23.82	24.02	22.24	22.26	22.31	21.38
Jews .. .. .	.50	.51	.58	.50	.49	.51
Others	3.42	2.49	2.29	.88	.85	1.15
Total specified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognized by law. That Act provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, whose certificate, that the rules submitted to him were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the tables of contributions should be certified by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the rules of the society could be registered.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate, given by the actuary appointed by the registrar under the provisions of the Act for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued subject to the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was no power under the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected with rates of contribution which afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a barrister of not less than seven years' standing as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only three societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1, and in these three the ratios are 19s. 6d., 19s. 4d. and 18s. 8d.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be an actuary of full standing.

Societies are permitted to provide for the payment of sums of money on the deaths of members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred up to an aggregate of £100, and for the payment of a maximum amount of sick pay of £3 per week. Societies are also permitted to make provision for medical attendance for and dispensing medicine to members, and the other persons mentioned above.

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1928 consolidated the law relating to friendly societies. This Act came into operation in December, 1929.

A full description of the legislation relating to the control of friendly societies and a statement of contributions payable and benefits receivable by members was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 383-387.

Progress of
friendly
societies.

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased from 149,558 at the end of 1918 to 164,307 in the middle of 1929—an increase during the ten and a half years of 14,749 members.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1919 to June, 1929, from £3,056,666 to £4,934,020, there being an addition of £1,877,354. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1928-29 was 5.54 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of June, 1929, these had a membership of 12,079, and funds amounting to £117,715.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the five years, 1924-25 to 1928-29:—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1924-25	155,378	800,028	572,272	4,065,808
1925-26	157,820	820,550	605,958	4,280,400
1926-27	160,411	907,025	673,453	4,513,972
1927-28	161,850	951,700	707,289	4,758,383
1928-29	164,307	1,051,104	875,467	4,934,020

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1924-25 to 1928-29 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Number of societies ..	58	62	59	59	58
Number of branches ..	1,470	1,467	1,473	1,481	1,484
Average number of members ..	154,609	156,594	159,116	161,131	163,079
Number of members sick ..	28,850	31,093	31,020	31,202	35,681
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	268,209	281,377	294,879	315,827	341,842
Deaths of members ..	1,394	1,428	1,541	1,521	1,594
Deaths of registered wives ..	480	543	542	567	574
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	412,979	426,893	444,566	460,873	467,858
Income of medical and management fund ..	346,582	353,632	419,594	448,275	539,662
Other Income ..	40,467	40,025	42,865	42,552	43,584
Total Income ..	800,028	820,550	907,025	951,700	1,051,104
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	218,829	240,732	301,958	318,449	466,613
Expenditure of medical and management fund ..	317,737	323,716	332,220	350,011	368,072
Other Expenditure ..	35,706	41,510	39,275	38,829	40,782
Total Expenditure ..	572,272	605,958	673,453	707,289	875,467
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	3,636,711	3,822,872	3,965,480	4,107,904	4,109,149
Amount to credit of medical and management fund ..	331,208	361,124	448,498	546,762	718,352
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	3,566,778	3,753,701	3,884,515	4,060,692	4,074,706
Amount invested—medical and management fund ..	324,652	353,577	440,355	524,742	697,112
Amount invested—other funds ..	92,277	92,436	96,603	98,379	102,496
Total invested ..	3,983,707	4,199,714	4,421,473	4,683,813	4,874,314
„ funds ..	4,065,808	4,230,400	4,513,972	4,758,383	4,934,020

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

During the twelve months ended in June, 1929, the societies lost by secession 10,051 members, which was equal to a rate of 6.2 per cent.; this was slightly lower than the rates of 6.9 per cent. in 1927-28, 6.6 per cent. in 1926-27, and of 6.7 per cent. in 1925-26. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. Expenses of management absorbed 20.3 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during the period 1928-29. This ratio is considerably below the usual rate in

Secessions
and expenses.

industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the benefits and contributions are generally payable fortnightly and that this entails a great deal of administrative work, it will be seen that the rate of expense is very moderate.

Sickness and mortality experience, 1903-07.

An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07. This relates to male lives only. Tables containing rates of sickness and mortality obtained by the investigation are given in the *Year-Book* for 1913-14.

Sickness and mortality, 1914-19, 1924-25, 1928-29.

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 (the years in which the full effect of the war was experienced), and 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 (years which were affected to only a very limited extent by the war); also the numbers of weeks' sickness per effective member and the numbers of deaths of male members of such societies in those years and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
		Number.	Number per Effective Member		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks.	Days.		
1914 ..	125,952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1915 ..	127,237	223,672	1	5	1,649	12·96
1916 ..	128,008	244,426	1	5	1,838	14·36
1917 ..	128,989	257,847	2	0	2,409	18·68
1918 ..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919 ..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1924-25	123,505	247,524	2	0	1,296	10·49
1925-26	124,925	259,208	2	0	1,325	10·61
1926-27	126,637	272,000	2	1	1,443	11·39
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2	2	1,423	11·04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2	2	1,484	11·35

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their return to the Commonwealth their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.

A comparison of the mortality rates of three of the largest Victorian Friendly Societies with the Australian population mortality rates was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 391.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Labour legislation. The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed; in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, and guarding of machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent than formerly, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employees, who were previously working in shops under conditions that made no provision for the limitation of hours of labour.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention from Government inspectors. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted and ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The Minister may now require the occupier of any factory, shop, or place to provide for the use of the employees a dining-room and a bath-room, and, for the use of the female employees, suitable sitting accommodation and a rest-room. Provision is also made for the heating of factories where considered necessary. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are restricted, and they must be given a half-holiday every week.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria.

It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1896 by Sir Alexander Peacock. Each Board is composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being made the Minister appoints the chairman. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board.

The powers and functions of Wages Boards were described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 393 and 394.

NEW BOARDS AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1929, exercised as follows :—

Two new Boards were appointed, viz. :—

The Garden Employees Board.

The Nurserymen's Board.

These Boards were appointed in lieu of the Gardeners Board.

Powers were varied in three cases :—

The Carters and Drivers Board.

The Charworkers Board.

Wording as to persons not under the jurisdiction of the Board made clearer.

The Millet Broom Board's powers were extended to include the making of mops and/or feather dusters.

Powers were adjusted in one case :—

The Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops) was deprived of the power to determine prices or rates for persons employed in any bread shop, and such power was conferred exclusively on the Shops Board No. 19 (Confectionery Pastry, Fruit, and Vegetable).

On 31st December, 1929, there were 186 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 206,000 employees.

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards and of the fees payable to members thereof appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 395.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

The following figures show the range of hours adopted by such Boards, viz. :—

5 Boards have fixed fewer than 44 hours :

44 Boards have fixed 44 hours :

12 Boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours :

111 Boards have fixed 48 hours : and

2 Boards have fixed more than 48 hours.

Appeals. A description of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure relating to appeals against a determination of a Wages Board appears on page 396 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Seventy-six applications have been made for alterations of determinations by the Court of Industrial Appeals. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons; the President being, as required by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Thirty-nine appeals have been dealt with by the Court since its reconstitution in 1915.

During the year 1929 Determinations made by 174 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to employees in certain trades before the first Determination was made, and under Determinations of Wages Boards in 1914 and in 1929:—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Payable to all Employees.		
	Before First Determination was made.	In 1914.	In 1929.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water	1 6 7	1 17 8	3 16 0
Agricultural Implements	1 19 5	2 10 1	4 18 5
Asphalters	2 2 10	2 13 8	4 12 1
Bedsteadmakers	1 12 2	2 9 6	4 3 7
Boot	1 3 2	2 1 7	3 8 9
Bread	1 12 6	3 2 7	5 9 10
Brewers	1 14 4	2 10 2	5 4 0
Brushmakers	1 3 1	2 4 9	3 8 5
Candlemakers	1 4 8	2 4 2	4 9 2
Carpenters	2 7 6	3 3 10	5 12 10
Clothing	1 0 0	1 6 9	2 17 8
„ Waterproof	1 2 3	1 17 4	2 15 9
Commercial Clerks	1 10 7	2 9 6	3 14 7
Coopers	1 15 7	3 6 3	6 6 11
Engravers	1 16 11	2 5 11	3 16 6
Farriers	1 15 2	2 4 5	5 7 11
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.)	1 9 1	2 5 10	4 3 0
(b) European (Mantelpieces)	1 13 6	2 9 7	4 14 6
Glassworkers	1 14 11	2 7 3	4 17 7
Hairdressers	1 2 9	2 2 7	3 16 1
Ice	2 10 3	3 4 7	5 15 3
Jewellers	1 13 10	2 9 8	4 2 11
Lift Attendants	1 5 2	2 7 8	4 11 6
Malt	2 1 1	2 17 1	5 5 7
Marine Store	1 5 7	2 5 0	4 4 11
Millet Broom	1 7 11	2 2 9	4 7 5
Painters	2 0 9	2 14 11	5 6 10
Picture Frame	1 3 11	1 19 9	4 2 1
Plate Glass	1 7 6	2 5 11	4 14 0
Plumbers	1 12 8	2 14 4	5 3 11
Pottery	1 8 1	2 0 8	3 17 4
Saddlery and Harness	1 7 1	2 2 11	4 15 7
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers)	1 6 11	2 0 11	3 5 8
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers)	1 17 8	3 1 2	4 10 2
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers)	1 7 4	2 6 8	4 2 6
Starch	1 0 9	2 0 6	4 5 1
Stonecutters	1 15 11	3 2 0	5 7 10
Tanners	1 11 9	2 10 6	4 10 2
Watchmakers	1 14 2	2 19 2	5 0 8
Wicker	1 2 11	2 2 4	3 12 11
Woodworkers	1 13 2	2 11 9	4 14 10
„ Country	2 9 0	2 14 11	4 16 4

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1927* (No. 3546), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission, consisting of five members, was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder.

The Act applies to the Metropolitan District only, but may be extended by proclamation to any other district.

The Commission comprises the following members, who were appointed for a term of three years from 1st July, 1928 :—

Mr. E. P. Eltham, B.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), President; Messrs. M. T. W. Eady and T. S. Nettlefold (representing the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers), and Messrs. J. H. Bradshaw and H. E. Foster (representing the Trades Hall Council). Members.

Mr. H. E. Johnson was appointed Secretary to the Commission and Registrar of Apprenticeship.

The following trades have been proclaimed as apprenticeship trades under the Act up to 31st December, 1929 :—

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Date of Proclamation.</i>
Plumbing and/or Gasfitting	10th October, 1928
Carpentry and/or Joinery	} 28th November, 1928
Plastering	
Painting and Decorating and/or Signwriting ..	
Printing Industry—	} 27th February, 1929
Hand composition	
Hand and machine composition, and attending and adjusting slug-casting and type-casting machines	
Bookbinding and/or guillotine machine operating	
Paper ruling	
Edge gilding	
Letter-press printing	
Lithographic printing	
Process engraving	
Stereotyping and/or electrotyping	
Electrical Fitting and/or Armature Winding	} 17th July, 1929
Electrical Mechanics and/or Electrical Wiring	

Trade Committees, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, have been appointed for these trades in order to advise the Commission in the framing of apprenticeship, regulations and other trade matters. The President of the Commission is *ex officio* Chairman of every Trade Committee.

Regulations governing apprenticeship in all of the above trades have been completed and are now in operation.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, an Annual Report outlining its operations during each year ending 30th June is presented by the Commission to the Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Factories. A definition of a factory under the Factories and Shops Act is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories, with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1929 the figures were 11,603 factories, with 136,025 employees.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation from the date of the consolidation of existing laws in 1915 to the passing of the Consolidating Act of 1928 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

Shops Metropolitan District and outside thereof. The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act* 1928, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of Shops. Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. The registration fee formerly ranged from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed, but from 1st March, 1923, it has varied from 2s. 6d. to £10. During the year 1915, 26,401 shops, employing 25,632 persons, were registered, whereas in 1929 the figures were 37,554 shops, with 41,463 employees.

Registered shops are divided into 26 classes. There was an increase for the year 1929 as compared with 1928 of 964 shops and

76 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below :—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1929.

	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,185	1,214	2,226	551	6,411	1,765
Booksellers, News Agents	729	777	383	318	1,112	1,095
Boot Dealers	367	850	267	341	634	1,191
Boot Repairers	916	77	604	128	1,520	205
Butchers	1,092	2,015	994	1,571	2,086	3,586
Chemists	456	802	269	328	725	1,130
Crockery	63	287	15	42	78	329
Cycle and Motor	565	1,117	836	503	1,401	1,620
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	786	520	197	105	983	625
Drapery	1,895	7,435	1,042	2,321	2,937	9,756
Fancy Goods Dealers	283	706	196	139	479	845
Fish	426	120	75	25	501	145
Florists	309	129	35	8	344	137
Fruit and Vegetable	1,711	334	1,079	302	2,790	636
Fuel and Fodder	741	589	256	237	997	826
Furniture	395	1,108	172	228	567	1,336
Grocers	2,531	2,659	1,267	1,286	3,798	3,945
Hairdressers	1,209	1,009	719	373	1,928	1,382
Hardware	506	1,409	445	622	951	2,031
Jewellery	200	223	194	72	394	295
Leather Goods	165	136	292	30	457	166
Men's Clothing	473	1,221	333	226	806	1,447
Musical Instruments	146	413	75	65	221	478
Tobacconists	935	102	212	36	1,147	138
Mixed	122	6	1,509	3,988	1,631	3,994
Shops not classified	1,564	1,968	1,092	392	2,656	2,360
Totals	22,770	27,226	14,784	14,237	37,554	41,463

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are

registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would otherwise be unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1929 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.			Number of Applicants for Work remaining on the Register at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Total Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained in the Metropolis and Country.
1929—January .. ..	..	..	3,621	155
February .. ..	..	..	3,098	105
March .. ..	..	..	3,555	135
April .. ..	..	..	4,952	223
May .. ..	..	..	4,917	336
June .. ..	..	..	5,422	464
July .. ..	..	..	5,835	800
August .. ..	..	..	4,617	934
September .. ..	..	..	3,830	425
October .. ..	..	..	3,725	409
November .. ..	..	..	4,459	168
December .. ..	..	..	5,046	640
Total .. ..	..	..	..	4,794

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1929:—

Year.			Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
			In the City.	In the Country.	
1925 .. ..	..	..	25,727	1,311	3,068
1926 .. ..	..	..	28,400	2,250	4,949
1927 .. ..	..	..	41,815	3,340	5,672
1928 .. ..	..	..	40,636	2,314	3,268
1929 .. ..	..	..	39,541	2,101	4,794

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the Exchange states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently a large allowance must be made for duplication of registrations. Of the total 39,541 city registrations last year, 17,312 were effected by men registering for the first time. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also to the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

During the year 1929 the number of railway tickets advanced was 3,795, valued at £3,535, of which £3,175 has been refunded. During the past twenty-nine years 85,435 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £73,233, of which £53,297 has been refunded.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the great war. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

Organization of Department. A description of this is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 369.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants.

Administration of Department. The administration of the Department has rested with the Repatriation Commission since 1st July, 1920, and its Head-quarters Office is at Commonwealth Offices, Post Office Place, Melbourne. The present Minister for Repatriation is the Hon. Frank Anstey, M.H.R.

Activities of Department. On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

**Summary of
Work of
Department.**

The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1930 :—

Employment—

Number of applications received	..	..	88,062
Number of positions filled	..	..	48,113

Assistance other than vocational training and employment—

Number of applications received	..	..	267,068
Number of applications approved	..	..	241,836

Assistance granted—

			£
Loans	..	..	525,337
General	..	..	5,279,834

Total 5,805,171

Vocational training statistics from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1930 :—

Number of applications received	..	..	16,559
Number of applications approved	..	..	11,744
Completed training	..	..	8,324
In training at 30th June, 1930	..	..	2

N.B.—The above figures relate to day training only.

**War
Pensions.**

Since 1st July, 1920, war pensions have been administered by the Repatriation Commission. The number of such pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1930, was 93,884 and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £2,296,164. Of the total number of pensioners, 24,536 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 69,348 were dependants of deceased and incapacitated members.

**Appeal
Tribunals.**

It was decided by the Commonwealth Government to create as from 1st June, 1929, tribunals to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the forces which has been accepted as arising out of war service.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1929, was 570. The total receipts of all the organizations were £5,743,089, of which £4,343,766 was contributed by the Government and £1,399,323 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £5,707,790. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 18,491, and there were no less than 369,755 distinct cases of out-door relief. With regard to the out-door relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.— INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1928–29.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	55	2,900	97,866	£ 179,097	£ 519,257	£ 698,354	£ 623,117
Women's Hospital	1	229	8,222	7,000	49,788	56,788	47,781
Children's Hospital	1	282	18,367	13,038	59,972	73,010	112,919
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	77	10,069	2,800	23,301	31,101	30,176
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	46	..	9,529	741	10,270	10,270
Heatherton Sanatorium	1	122	..	6,742	8,312	15,054	14,294
Janefield Sanatorium	1	54	..	7,026	997	8,023	6,838
Convalescent Homes	3	113	3,404	3,300	13,465	16,765	16,778
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	4	467	22,462	10,550	58,555	69,105	87,775
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving Houses	11	6,603	..	445,975	51,371	497,346	497,346
Foundling Hospitals	2	357	..	6,700	10,522	17,222	16,555
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	377	..	35,022	39,583	74,605	71,362
Total	82	11,627	160,390	726,779	840,864	1,567,643	1,535,211

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1928-29—continued.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	2,061	812	29,422	79,193	108,615	94,240
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	92			11,488	11,488	6,516
Benevolent Societies ..	145		35,920	36,230	56,804	92,534	90,020
Orphan Asylums ..	11	1,752		13,725	72,412	86,137	101,773
Total ..	165	3,905	36,732	79,377	219,397	298,774	292,549
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Children's Welfare Department ..	12	751	16,791	430,329	15,717	446,046	446,046
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	43		3,909	1,199	5,108	5,108
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	28		319	2,051	2,370	2,544
Female Refuges ..	10	670		3,420	47,449	50,869	45,305
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	3	152		320	9,015	9,335	8,606
Prisoners' Aid Society of Victoria ..	1		928	500	707	1,207	1,240
Gaois and Penal Establishments ..	12	1,185		113,252		113,252	113,252
Total ..	40	2,829	17,719	552,049	76,138	628,187	622,101
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	60,352	2,972,581	..	2,972,581	2,972,581
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	130		850	7,634	8,484	8,264
Charity Organization Society ..	1		4,496		7,959	7,959	7,411
Free Dispensaries ..	2		10,033	450	1,406	1,856	1,571
Other Societies ..	279		80,033	11,680	245,925	257,605	268,102
Total ..	283	130	154,914	2,985,561	262,924	3,248,485	3,257,929
Grand Total..	570	18,491	369,755	4,343,766	1,399,323	5,743,089	5,707,790

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1928-29 amounted to £2,657,256, of which £1,257,933, or 47 per cent., was contributed by the Government, and the expenditure amounted to £2,621,957. Of the Government contribution, £903,510 was expended on the Receiving Houses for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Children's Welfare Department, the Greenvale, Heatherton and Janefield Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

Charitable Institutions
—receipts and expenditure.

Charitable
Institutions—
receipts and
expenditure,
1920-1929.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1920 it was £1,230,566, and it had increased to £2,621,957 in 1929. This is equivalent to an advance of 113 per cent. The aid from Government increased by about 85 per cent., and that from other sources by 119 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Income of
Charitable
Institutions.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1928-29 47 per cent. was contributed by the Government, and about 10 per cent. was collected from patients. The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings are shown hereunder :—

SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29.

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid	179,097	7,000	13,038	7,200	35,022	9,500	1,007,076*	1,257,933
Municipal Grants	16,704	649	727	524	38,107	633	23,500	80,844
Private Contributions, Bequests under £100, and Unconditional Donations	87,606	3,983	12,664	4,008	..	5,926	177,408	291,595
Proceeds of Entertainments	29,775	1,031	1,157	48	..	2,831	14,020	48,862
Legacies and Special Donations	193,801	22,267	33,520	3,169	..	17,737	60,031	330,525
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations	23,454	1,595	3,250	430	..	1,124	3,639	33,492
Contributions of Indoor Patients	87,352	14,449	3,530	1,931	1,107	4,315	116,142	228,826
Out-patients' Fees	22,558	1,852	3,002	3,366	..	3,450	878	35,106
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,959	40,959
Interest or Rent	28,032	810	2,089	684	240	1,618	25,422	58,895
Other Sources	29,975	3,152	33	915	129	1,189	214,826	250,219
Total	698,354	56,788	73,010	22,275	74,605	48,323	1,683,901	2,657,256

* Including Hospitals for the Insane £445,975, Children's Welfare Department £430,329, and Benevolent Societies £36,230.

Charitable
Institutions
—Inmates
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1928-29.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.	
General Hospitals	49,173	2,900	3,726
Women's Hospital	7,293	229	96
Children's Hospital	4,247	282	405
Eye and Ear Hospital	2,248	77	16
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	2,067	77	44
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	4,820	377	115
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	280	161	8
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	289	196	4
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	233	46	7
Heatherton Sanatorium	288	122	65
Janefield Sanatorium	160	54	22
Receiving Houses for the Insane	1,009	87	40
Hospitals for the Insane	7,100	6,066	404
Idiot Asylum	492	450	24
Benevolent Asylums	3,813	2,061	480
Convalescent Homes	2,457	113	1
Blind Asylums	296	260	2
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	157	130	..
Orphan Asylums	2,354	1,752	2
Children's Welfare Department	18,448	17,542	34
Female Refuges	1,317	670	19
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	481	152	2
Old Colonists' Association	103	92	9
Lara Inebriates' Institution	235	43	1
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	96	28	3
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	163	130	2
Total	109,619	34,097	5,531

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 51 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 95 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 369 infants in the Female Refuges, and 188 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act (No. 3699) to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

Special powers of the Board include the closing of any subsidized institution including a benevolent society (not being a separate institution) and the amalgamation of any two or more subsidized institutions (not being separate institutions). Before the Board can exercise the power of closing an institution it must be satisfied that the institution or benevolent society is seriously mismanaged or that the funds thereof are substantially applied otherwise than for affording the relief for which the institution or benevolent society exists, or that the accommodation provided is defective, insanitary, or unsuitable, or that relief can be provided more effectively and economically by some other institution or benevolent society.

No institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Board.

A fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" is kept in the Treasury. To this fund the Government contributed a sum of £227,500 for the financial year 1928-29, and £227,500 for 1929-30. The salary of an Inspector of Charities, who has been appointed under the Act, together with the remuneration of other necessary officers and expenses, are paid out of the fund. Subject to these payments the fund may be applied to the establishment or maintenance of subsidized institutions or benevolent societies, the cost of the erection of new buildings or of repairs, additions, alterations, or equipment of existing buildings used for the purposes of any subsidized institution or for any other prescribed purposes. Matters to be considered in making payments out of the fund are the financial position of each institution or benevolent society, and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the next financial year otherwise than from the fund, the probable net receipts and expenditure of that financial year, also the actual number of persons relieved by it, the average number of beds (if any) occupied, the average length of stay of patients, and the average cost per bed during the preceding financial year.

Since the appointment of the Board some important reforms have been given effect to. In May, 1925, the Caulfield Military Hospital was taken over from the Defence Department by the Melbourne Hospital. The whole of the Metropolitan General Hospitals co-operated in the scheme and agreed to recompense, after subsidies provided were exhausted, the Melbourne Hospital for net expenditure on a proportionate basis of beds available to the respective hospitals. When the Melbourne Hospital took over the management of this hospital there were 50 beds available. The number of beds has since been increased to 175.

When the Board commenced its operations only one country hospital had maternity wards, whereas in 1930 there are eighteen either in existence or in process of construction.

The Board, in co-operation with the Government, has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. These regulations were gazetted on 29th May, 1929, and the provisions, in brief, are that—

- (a) Public hospitals may, on the recommendation of the Board, attach paying wards (divided into private and intermediate) to existing institutions.
- (b) That the conditions of admission to these wards will be prescribed in order to safeguard the interests of patients, the hospital, and the medical profession.
- (c) The scale of charges for accommodation will be subject to approval by the Governor in Council, and the fees chargeable by medical practitioners to patients in the intermediate section will be on an approved scale.
- (d) That no portion of the charitable funds of any public hospital shall be used in the erection, equipment, or for maintenance of the community section of the hospital.

Evidence of the importance of the policy of the Government regarding Community Hospitals is found in the eagerness of the majority of Committees of the institutions to take advantage of the regulations. Since the formation of the Board, there has been no decision which is more acceptable or of greater value to the Hospital System of Victoria. The Board is of the opinion that, under the Community Hospital Scheme, the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

There are now four proposals before the Board for the erection of entirely new hospitals on community lines, viz.:—Gippsland (Sale), Stawell, Wangaratta, and Castlemaine; other Committees have signified their desire to attach intermediate wards to existing hospitals, and the Board has granted approval to Hospital Committees at the following centres:—

Ararat.	Gippsland (Sale).	Ovens District (Beechworth).
Bairnsdale.	Hamilton.	Stawell.
Casterton.	Heathcote.	Warracknabeal.
Castlemaine.	Inglewood.	Warrnambool (Maternity section only).
Clunes.	Kilmore.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Colac.	Kyneton.	Wycheproof.
Creswick.	Maryborough.	Yarram.
Daylesford.	Orbost.	
Dunolly.		

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 372 beds. The number of in-patients treated in 1928-29 was 8,405, the daily average number being 408. In the

out-patients' and casualty departments 57,291 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 342,814.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1929, numbered 344,793. and the out-patients, 1,606,470.

In 1928-29 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £30,000; government fees to £1,238; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £1,905; private contributions amounted to £17,094; revenue from entertainments in aid to £1,022; bequests to £4,374; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,427; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £10,417; and out-patients' fees to £8,766; interest yielded a revenue of £16,043; and £6,241 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £99,527 and the expenditure was £112,282.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 224. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute is proving of valuable assistance in the many lines of research which are being conducted by an efficient and highly-trained staff.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In seven wards there are 175 beds open, 173 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1928-29 was £23,477.

**Alfred
Hospital.**

In May, 1871, the hospital was opened on a site comprising 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. The whole of the original buildings have been remodelled and enlarged, while many buildings, including new wards, operating theatres, research and investigation departments, a fine new nurses' home, and important additions to existing buildings have been erected. The cost of works carried out in this scheme of expansion up to the end of June, 1930, was £219,900. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. On 30th June, 1930, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1928-29 was 6,462, and during 1929-30 the number was 6,564. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 45,498 persons were treated in 1928-29, while in 1929-30 the total was 48,928. The attendances of these patients rose in number from 262,067 in 1928-29 to 304,720 in 1929-30. The total of the receipts for the year 1929-30 in all the accounts was £67,792. The principal items of receipt were Government grants, £20,650; municipal grants, £1,744; private contributions, £5,426; revenue from entertainments in aid, £2,615; Hospital

Sunday collections, £1,753; Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,975; in-door patients' fees, £7,577; out-door patients' fees, £8,389; interest, £984; visitors' contributions, £4,310; special donations and bequests, £5,416; donations from auxiliary, £2,450; Boutique profits, £800; and miscellaneous, £2,144 (including £1,945 from the Government on account V.D. Clinic). The total expenditure on maintenance was £84,403, and in addition £21,251 was spent on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c.

The Alfred Hospital has a very fine clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, the institution being the first in this State to establish such a department.

Other Hospitals, &c. Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sanatoria. The following public sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis have been established. The Greenvale Sanatorium at Broadmeadows, under the control of the Public Health Department; the Heatherton at Cheltenham, which is managed by a Board consisting of Government representatives; the Amherst, under the supervision of the Amherst Hospital Board; and the Janefield and the Austin Hospital beds, under the management of the Austin Hospital Committee and Sub-committee for Janefield.

Considerable improvements have been carried out during the year at Greenvale by the provision of an efficient water supply and a water carriage sewerage system.

In December, 1929, a ward containing twelve beds was set apart at Royal Park for indigent cases of a chronic non-progressive type.

In the following statement is shown the number of patients that can be accommodated in Public Sanatoriums :—

SANATORIA ACCOMMODATION.

Sanatorium.	Type of Case.	Number of Patients.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Greenvale ..	Early .. ..	..	90	90
Heatherton ..	Intermediate and advanced ..	87	37	124
Austin Hospital ..	Intermediate and advanced ..	80	29	109
Janefield ..	Intermediate and early ..	..	56	56
Amherst ..	Early	72	..	72
Royal Park ..	Chronic non-progressive ..	12	..	12
		251	212	463

The number of patients in the Sanatoria 30th June, 1929, and 30th June, 1930, and the number admitted, discharged, or transferred to Chest Clinic and who died during the year 1929-30 were as follows :—

PATIENTS, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, 1929-30.

Sanatorium.	Patients on 30.6.29.		Admissions.		Discharged or Transferred to Chest Clinic.		Deaths.		Patients on 30.6.30.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Greenvale ..	2	87	1	197	2	183	1	85	..	16
Heatherton ..	83	35	127	58	85	33	81	36	44	24
Austin ..	78	28	133	59	62	26	79	29	70	32
Janefield ..	..	55	..	109	..	90	..	52	..	22
Amherst ..	70	..	129	..	115	..	76	..	8	..
Totals ..	233	205	390	423	264	332	237	202	122	94

The following table shows the average duration of stay in sanatorium of patients discharged during the year ended 30th June, 1930, and the results of sanatorium treatment :—

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN 1929-30.

Sanatorium.	Average Length in Stay in Sanatorium in Weeks.	Condition of Patients of Discharge.			
		Markedly Improved.	Improved.	Unaltered.	Worse.
Greenvale	23	45	95	36	7
Heatherton	53	5	80	19	14
Austin	39·7	1	66	15	..
Janefield	21·16	16	54	19	23
Amherst	19	17	51	42	4
Mean average ..	31·17	84	346	131	48

Thirteen patients discharged from Heatherton were inmates of the institution for periods ranging from 105 weeks to 579 weeks.

The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,663 students

have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 1,661 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 73,126 persons have received instruction, and 46,520 have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 3,633 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service. This service attended to 13,767 calls, of which 2,564 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1930; the mileage travelled was 143,068. In 4,432 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 1,272, were undertaken during the year. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Preston, Prahran, Hawthorn, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 22 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, with a view to providing ambulance facilities throughout all districts in Victoria, and 69 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to smaller centres and placed in charge of the police officer in each district. These country stations, during the year ended 30th June, 1930, conveyed 2,179 patients, the distance covered being 37,842 miles. Since the formation of the country service in 1923, 14,085 patients have been conveyed a distance of 173,620 miles.

Charity Organization Society. A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1930, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £2,606; expenditure, £2,841; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £5,149; expenditure, £4,413; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £202; expenditure, £202. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 5,003, of which 1,728 had not previously come under the notice of the society.

Royal Humane Society. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) to provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia, (3) to restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are

successful; (4) to collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1930, 72 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 24 certificates, 17 bronze medals, and 8 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1929-30 amounted to £555, and the expenditure to £473. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. The society has an honorary correspondent in the capital city of each State.

**Royal Life
Saving
Society.**

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." Its objects are:—(1) To promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; (2) To stimulate public opinion in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, &c.; (3) To encourage floating, diving, plunging, and such other swimming arts as would be of assistance to a person endeavouring to save life; (4) To arrange and promote public lectures, demonstrations and competitions, and to form classes of instruction, so as to bring about a widespread and thorough knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of natation.

The work done by the society has increased greatly since its inauguration, and in 1929-30 the awards granted totalled 2,645. The total income for 1929-30 was £1,083 and the expenditure £974. The whole of the State schools in Victoria have become affiliated to the society, and it is expected that the awards will be considerably increased as the result of this connexion.

**Society for
the Protection
of Animals.**

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1929, 2,948 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,603 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 120 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £3,023, and the expenditure to £3,526.

**Lord Mayor's
Fund.**

This fund was inaugurated for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The first definite step to make the fund a permanent one was taken in April, 1923, when a chief executive officer and organizing secretary was appointed.

The receipts of the Fund during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 were as follows :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£
October Appeal	15,163	16,157
General Donations, &c. .. .	8,416	6,038
Police Carnival	1,544	2,038
Flower Day	2,921	2,456
Donations for specified institutions .. .	41,664	38,769
Total	69,708	65,458

The amounts allocated to the various charitable institutions in 1929-30 from the Lord Mayor's Fund, including Hospital Saturday receipts, and from the Hospital Sunday Fund were as follows :—

Institution.	From Lord Mayor's Fund.	From Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	5,904	2,287	8,191
Alfred Hospital	3,578	1,753	5,331
Children's Hospital	3,120	997	4,117
Women's Hospital	5,662	810	6,472
Austin Hospital	2,004	856	2,860
St. Vincent's Hospital	2,128	768	2,896
Melbourne Benevolent Asylum	881	569	1,450
Queen Victoria Hospital	1,010	281	1,291
Homœopathic Hospital	1,907	430	2,337
Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society	1,373	..	1,373
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,023	399	1,422
Williamstown Hospital	398	190	588
Melbourne District Nursing Society	2,986	236	3,222
Salvation Army	763	..	763
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	390	135	525
Victorian Civil Ambulance Service	426	..	426
Other institutions	25,419	1,121	26,540
Total distributed	58,972	10,832	69,804

In Melbourne and suburbs the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections for the Lord Mayor's October Appeal. The following amounts were collected in each of the last ten years :—1920, £19,750 ; 1921, £29,723 ; 1922, £20,368 (including a bequest of £2,461

Lord Mayor's
October
Appeal.

from the estate of a deceased person); 1923, £24,013; 1924, £30,100; 1925, £31,100; 1926, £32,000; 1927, £38,000; 1928, £46,000; and 1929, £41,000.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £737,532.

The sums which have been raised each year during the last ten years on Wattle Day (usually about the end of August) are as follows:—1921, £5,951; 1922, £5,293; 1923, £6,674; 1924, £7,645; 1925, £5,872; 1926, £6,566; 1927, £5,783; 1928, £5,343; 1929, £5,003; and 1930, £3,481. The organization of the annual Wattle Day appeal is now undertaken by the Children's Welfare Association, and the amounts obtained are allotted to charities for children through the Lord Mayor's Fund.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the amounts of pensions payable and the persons entitled to receive them. The amounts have since been increased.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is £1 per week. This rate was paid from 8th October, 1925. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1930, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 18,060; women, 27,435; total, 45,495. Invalid pensioners—men, 8,237; women, 10,404; total, 18,641.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, about 38 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1930.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives,

Wattle Day.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

Pensioners, 1901 to 1929-30.

when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1930, it had reached a total of 45,495 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1930, are shown in the following statement :—

**OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,
1920-21 TO 1929-30.**

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1920-21 (under Federal Act) ...	30,385	11,174	41,559	£ 1,533,430*
1921-22 " " ...	30,958	11,444	42,402	1,581,898*
1922-23 " " ...	31,248	11,707	42,955	1,589,362*
1923-24 " " ...	32,603	12,220	44,823	1,947,069*
1924-25 " " ...	33,845	12,950	46,795	2,027,202*
1925-26 " " ...	36,800	14,062	50,862	2,348,571*
1926-27 " " ...	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,666,470*
1927-28 " " ...	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,813,840*
1928-29 " " ...	42,795	17,557	60,352	2,972,581*
1929-30 " " ...	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,129,765*

* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week (increased to 3s. per week from 13th. September, 1923, to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October, 1928) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,226 and 376 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1930.

An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1930, was 617,515, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,087,575.

For the year ended 30th June, 1930, the number of claims granted was 33,381, and the amount paid in allowances £166,905. The records show that approximately 98 per cent. of the mothers apply for the allowance each year.

Maternity Allowance.

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

Lunacy
Department.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1928 and 1929 :—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1928 AND 1929.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (—).
	1928.	1929.	
In State Hospitals	5,644	5,690	+ 46
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	737	718	— 19
Boarded Out	120	123	+ 3
In Licensed Houses	62	69	+ 7
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses	24	20	— 4
Total Number of Registered Insane	6,587	6,620	+ 33
In Receiving Institutions	93	81	— 12
Total	6,680	6,701	+ 21
Voluntary Boarders	92	84	— 8
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	183	193	+ 10

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1925 to 1929 is given below :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1925	370	283	653	29	64	93	746
1926	384	345	729	50	62	112	841
1927	387	318	705	43	77	120	825
1928	441	303	744	42	91	133	877
1929	413	338	751	46	71	117	868

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, the Hospitals for the Insane for each of the years 1925 to 1929 are given below:—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1925 ..	147	145	292	198	158	356	648
1926 ..	141	151	292	208	195	403	695
1927 ..	154	180	334	268	180	448	782
1928 ..	132	156	288	248	194	442	730
1929 ..	195	202	397	235	193	428	825

Although the number of admissions is a high one, the residual increment of the year, both in the State Hospitals and in the total number of the registered insane, is low, the result of an increased discharge rate—otherwise there is little variation in the numbers dealt with by the Department. There is, nevertheless, a steady progression in the daily average number of those resident in the State Hospitals and that figure now stands at 5,679, and the ratio of certified insanity to population is now 1 in 268.

There has been a 25 per cent. reduction in the admissions of Voluntary Boarders, but an increase of ten in the number of military mental cases. With regard to the latter, one would be justified in expecting some decrease in the number of psychotic cases attributable to war conditions by this time; it must be remembered, however, that most of these patients were comparatively young men, or in the prime of life on enlistment, and are likely to be long lived. It is also obvious that the Repatriation authorities are alive to the possibility of latency in such a causation, and it is probable that the full total of our indebtedness in this respect has not yet been reached.

The Statistics of the Lunacy Department point to a very definite decrease in the number of admissions attributable to alcoholism and venereal disease.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Neglected and reformatory children. There were at the end of 1929 two industrial and four reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing dépôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools

are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1929, numbered 7,440—7,240 neglected and 200 reformatory children—and there were 15 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years :—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.*
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1925 ...	4,212	1,355	501	508	1	6,577
1926 ...	4,263	1,497	470	533	9	6,772
1927 ...	4,367	1,599	431	585	15	6,997
1928 ...	4,473	1,793	424	617	12	7,319
1929 ...	4,123	1,983	408	713	13	7,240

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1925 ...	86	29	19	1	...	135
1926 ...	83	45	13	...	...	141
1927 ...	98	46	19	1	...	164
1928 ...	111	49	17	...	...	177
1929 ...	120	57	22	1	...	200

* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1929 there were 10,244 such children.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by Children boarded out, &c. honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for children under 18 months, and 8s. per week for those over that age. These rates have been payable since 1st December, 1921. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT 1919, No. 3001.

A statement of the principal provisions of this Act which are now embodied in the *Maintenance Act* 1928 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1929, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 3,013 children, and 10,244 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 340 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 9,904.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1920 to 1929 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1920 TO 1929.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year.	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded out Children.	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children boarded out with Mothers.
				£		
1920 ..	4,128	6,928	11,056	210,457*	2,098	13,154
1921 ..	4,281	7,534	11,815	249,555*	1,945	13,760
1922 ..	4,189	7,651	11,840	264,257	1,979	13,819
1923 ..	4,133	7,641	11,774	268,255	2,227	14,001
1924 ..	4,123	7,660	11,783	274,628	2,365	14,148
1925 ..	4,212	8,154	12,366	284,384	2,500	14,866
1926 ..	4,263	8,532	12,795	308,250	2,650	15,445
1927 ..	4,367	9,094	13,461	339,028	2,794	16,255
1928 ..	4,473	9,904	14,377	385,036	3,023	17,400
1929 ..	4,123	10,244	14,367	384,876	3,317	17,684

* On 1st November, 1920, payment was increased from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per week for children under the age of 12 months, and from 7s. to 8s. per week for all over that age. From 1st December, 1921, the rate of pay for children under the age of 12 months was increased from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week, and for those between 12 and 18 months from 8s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

Cost of
maintenance
of neglected
and reformatory
children.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1929 to £420,387, and that for reformatory school children to £5,600; the expenses of administration amounted to £18,827, making a total gross expenditure of £444,814. A sum of £15,497 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £220 from other sources, making the net expenditure £429,098. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1929, was 7,240; of this total, 4,123 were maintained in foster homes, 297 were in Government receiving dépôts, 396 were in other institutions, 408 were at service earning their own living, 20 were in hospitals, 13 were on a visit, and 1,983 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1929, was 200. Of this number 120 were maintained in private schools, 22 were in service earning their own living, 57 were with relatives at no cost to the State and one was in Hospital. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the statement which follows:—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1920 TO 1929.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1920	..	..	238,448	1925	..	..	322,710
1921	..	..	282,380	1926	..	..	348,868
1922	..	..	295,440	1927	..	..	368,172
1923	..	..	299,456	1928	..	..	417,361
1924	..	..	312,943	1929	..	..	429,098

Neglected
children
maintained
by societies
or private
persons.

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1928 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference, if there be sufficient cause, to the control of the Children's Welfare Department. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the

provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1929 :—

SOCIETIES AND PERSONS APPROVED UNDER THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT TO HAVE THE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.28.	Admissions during 1929.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.29.
		Court Commitals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Melbourne Orphanage Asylum, Brighton	303	..	..	95	305
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Society	264	4	5	20	260
Victorian Children's Aid Society	125	..	4	44	111
Church of England Mission...	99	2	1	72	100
Methodist Homes, Cheltenham	210	8	3	89	289
Gordon Institute	60	3	3	12	59
Rurwood Boys' Home	35	3	..	27	35
Methodist Boys' Home (Central Mission Training Farm)	66	1	..	44	86
Presbyterian Girls' Home, Elsternwick	36	..	9	..	36
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	127	1	111	108	124
Sutherland Homes	148	1	..	49	139
Milton Boys' Home (Ragged Boys' Home)	49	3	4	6	55
Church of England Boys' Home, Auburn and Canterbury	51	..	..	14	60
Kilmany Park Boys' Home, Sale	52	1	8	1	54
Seaside Garden Home for Boys, Newhaven	112	23	..	58	117
Mrs. Lyons, Coburg	34	..	..	5	39
Church of England Home, Clarendon-street, East Melbourne	56	2	37	67	83
St. Agnes' Home for Girls, Glenroy	61	..	3	3	65
St. Nicholas' Home for Boys, Glenroy	61	..	2	9	62
Central Mission, 47 Lang-street, South Yarra	17	4	..	12	13
Total	1,966	56	190	735	2,092

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1929, reached the large total of 21,621, viz., 7,455 (7,440 State wards and 15 incapacitated) under the control of the Children's Welfare Department, 10,244 boarded out with mothers, 2,092 under the supervision of societies registered under the Children's Welfare Act, 370 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,460 in Orphan Asylums.

On 31st December, 1929, there were 324 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act. The deaths during the year numbered 14. In addition,

108 children became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 103 of the Act. There were 28 cases of adoption of children notified during the year. The work of inspection is performed by five female inspectors.

Infant Welfare.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are established and maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £125 per annum for each full-time and proportionately for each part-time nurse employed. At 30th June, 1930, there were 73 municipalities maintaining 129 centres. Of these 33 in the metropolitan area were supporting 74 centres and 40 in the country were supporting 55 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1930, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 30,857. Their attendances numbered 189,051, and the nurses made 55,749 visits. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 91, but including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 109 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the four years 1926-27 to 1929-30 :—

	1917-18.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Nurses in centres	1	69	69	88	91
Home visits	1,407	62,535	66,802	68,022	55,749
Total individual babies ..	913	25,735	25,718	28,105	30,857
Total attendances	4,116	192,142	232,384	259,784	244,800

There are five infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, three of which train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, one trains infant welfare nurses only, and one trains mothercraft nurses only. They are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies. The various infant welfare activities are being co-ordinated in an Advisory Infant Welfare Council by the Honorable the Minister of Public Health.

There are ten creches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 4d. per child per day, and this includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1929, were 71,172.

Bush Nursing.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout State in the rural areas, and at the end of June, 1930, the bush nursing centres numbered 69, of which 26 have bush nursing hospitals and the bush nurses numbered 78, the majority of which hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

RELIEF FUNDS.**VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.****Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.**

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. On 31st December, 1929, there remained on the fund five widows. In addition to the amounts paid to the widows and children mentioned, grants of surplus moneys are made annually to deserving cases. In 1929, the sum so allotted was £1,169. The amount at credit of the fund on 31st December, 1929, was £24,607.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.**Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund.**

The establishment of this Fund is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

During the year 1929 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,449, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £1,442. For the year ended 31st December, 1929, the total revenue was £3,656—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £577, interest to £1,343, and contributions by the mine-owners to £872 and by the Government to £864. The expenditure included £1,449 paid in allowances in addition to the amounts paid at the mines, and £314 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £29,474. Relief was given in 615 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 29 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 16. Five fatal accidents occurred during the year. There are 16 widows, 2 mothers, and 20 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities during 1929 and previous years.

WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND**The Watson Sustentation Fund.**

Information in relation to the establishment of this fund is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612. The following are the particulars of members of the Fund relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure :—From the inception of the Fund in 1891 to the end of 1929 the total

expenditure was £41,252, of which £36,727 represented sick pay and £3,505 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1929, 27 members were relieved and 6 died, and 21 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £611. Sick pay for 1929 amounted to £426, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £78, and expenses of administration to £78; the total expenditure being £582. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1928 was £1,058, and at the end of 1929, £1,087.

QUEEN'S FUND.

Queen's Fund. This fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1929-30 was 74, to whom £1,056 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £143. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1930, was £17,855. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for the year 1929-30 (£955) an amount of £260 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust for distribution to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living. A sum of £260 was distributed in this manner, £1 was expended on management, and £11 remained in the bank at the date of balancing.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

A serious fall in the prices of primary products during 1930 and a consequent loss of national income resulted in a distressing increase in the rate of unemployment.

Unemployment. According to information furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician by secretaries of certain trade unions, the membership of which consisted of slightly less than 50 per cent. of the total number of trade unionists in this State, there were 9.4 per cent. of the members unemployed during the second quarter of the year 1929. In the fourth quarter of the year 1930 the percentage of members unemployed rose to 21.9 per cent. The information supplied did not include members out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Information regarding unemployment is not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, &c.).

The following statement shows for each of the eight quarters ended December, 1930, the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions which furnished returns :—

Quarter.	Percentage of Members Unemployed.	
1929.		
1st (January to March)	8.6
2nd (April to June)	9.4
3rd (July to September)	13.0
4th (October to December)	13.5
1930.		
1st (January to March)	14.1
2nd (April to June)	17.6
3rd (July to September)	19.4
4th (October to December)	21.9

There does not appear to be any indication of an early check to the increasing rate of unemployment.

For the purpose of relieving distress caused by increasing and widespread unemployment, a measure for raising money by way of income tax was submitted to Parliament by the Ministry in April, 1930. The relief proposals of the Ministry, as amended, are embodied in the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief Act 1930* and the *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1930*. These Acts were subsequently amended by the *Unemployment Relief Amendment Act 1930*, which was passed on the 24th December, 1930.

It is estimated that the amount of £700,000 will be raised for the relief of unemployment under the first two of the above-mentioned Acts.

The amount of expenditure authorized from the Unemployment Relief Fund and the number of men provided with apportioned work from the date of the commencement of the statutory relief measures to 11th October, 1930, were as follows :—

Department, &c.	Amount of Authorized Expenditure.	Number of Men provided with apportioned Work.
	£	
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	103,000	4,809
Public Works	178,621	3,754
Municipalities Grants of £1 for £1	83,482	10,316
Forests	70,000	2,157
Country Roads Board	152,400	2,536
Mines	10,000	215
Lands	3,235	168
Railways	12,800	1,065
Hospitals and Orphanages	81,083	231
University	5,000	26
Castlemaine Art Gallery	500	17
Public Library	7,000	34
Sustenance	130,000	..
Total	837,121	25,328

A sum of £180,000 was made available to this State by the Commonwealth Government from the Federal Roads Trust Account for relief works, and in June, 1930, the Commonwealth Government decided to place a sum of £1,000,000 on its Estimates for the year 1930-31 for the relief of unemployment in Australia. The portion of that amount made available to this State was £192,750.

The following statement shows the authorized expenditure to 11th October, 1930, in connexion with the amounts received from the Commonwealth Government, and the number of men among whom the work was apportioned:—

Departments, &c.	Authorized Expenditure.	Number of Men provided with apportioned Work.
	£	
Country Roads Board	180,000	2,655
Country Roads Board	76,500	1,539
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	85,000	1,485
Public Works	4,800	48
Lands	20,000	358
Hospitals	15,100	..
Total	381,400	6,085

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that for the period of about five months ended 11th October, 1930, the authorized expenditure for the relief of distress occasioned by unemployment was £1,218,521, and that rationed work was provided for 31,413 men.

As the authorized expenditure to 11th October, 1930, for the relief of unemployment had absorbed the whole of the estimated revenue available for that purpose, the Hon. the Premier, with the object of raising additional revenue, submitted to Parliament in November, 1930, an Unemployment Relief Amendment Bill, which was passed on 24th December, 1930. The increased rates of tax and stamp duty provided for in this amending Act are given in "Part Finance" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

The additional revenue that will be raised for unemployment relief by the increased rates of tax is estimated to be £903,000, making the total estimated amount of taxation which will be available for relief purposes £1,603,000.

Every person whose gross income amounted to £50 or upwards for each of the years ended 30th June, 1930, and 1931, is required to furnish to the Commissioner of Taxes returns of such income for each of such years. It is estimated that the number of taxpayers who will be liable to pay unemployment relief tax will be 250,000, or 100,000 more than the number of

Relief Tax
Returns.

income taxpayers for the year 1929-30. In addition, all persons in receipt of salary or wages of not less than £1 per week and not more than £6 per week will be liable for the payment of stamp duty at the specified rates.

All sums collected by and paid to the Commissioner of **Unemployment Relief Fund.** Taxes and the Comptroller of Stamps under the Unemployment Relief Acts are required to be carried to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund. The following payments may be made out of the Fund :—

- (1) Sums for works for the relief of unemployment and for providing sustenance for persons out of employment.
- (2) Sums for assisting the settlement of suitable persons who are out of employment on Crown lands.
- (3) Costs and expenses of establishing and maintaining camps or homes for the accommodation of unemployed workers who are unmarried.
- (4) Cost of collecting the tax.
- (5) Refund to taxpayers of overpayment of unemployment relief tax.

Temporary advances of any sum or sums, not exceeding at any time £500,000, may be made out of The Public Account to the Unemployment Relief Fund in order to meet expenditure that may arise in providing works for the relief of unemployment and sustenance for persons out of employment before sufficient moneys for those purposes are available.

Relief Works Board.

Provision has been made for the appointment of an Unemployment Relief Works Board consisting of—

- (a) Two responsible Ministers of the Crown.
- (b) A representative of Rural Industries.
- (c) A representative of Commerce.
- (d) A representative of Employees.
- (e) A member of Charities Board.

The duties of the Board are to consider and recommend methods for the prevention and relief of unemployment.

Rates of pay on relief works.

The daily rate of pay of, and the work allotted to, persons employed in any works for the relief of unemployment shall in all cases be as recommended by the Unemployment Relief Works Board, but shall not be greater than the basic wage.

As far as practicable any person employed on relief works in the metropolis shall not be so employed for more than three days in any one week, and any person so employed outside the metropolis shall not be employed for more than four days in any one week.

In the employment of unemployed persons on relief works preference is given to persons who are married or to persons on whose earnings other persons are ordinarily dependent for support.

Sustenance. A sustenance scheme, for the relief of persons able and willing to work, but who could not find employment, was inaugurated by the Government in May, 1930, by the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Inspector of Charities, the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, and the Secretary to the Treasury.

Distribution of Sustenance. The distribution of sustenance under the Unemployment Relief Act is made through Relief Committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria. They are generally comprised of representatives of Municipal Councils, Ladies' Benevolent Societies and other charitable organizations operating in the district.

Method of Distribution. All applicants for sustenance are required to fill in an unemployment registration form, and make a statutory declaration that the particulars furnished are true and correct. Relief Committees have discretionary power to make full investigation into any application before granting sustenance.

The following sustenance grants are made weekly to approved applicants by Relief Committees :—

	Bread—Large Loaves.	Meat—Value.	Groceries—Value.
		s. d.	s. d.
Individuals boarding with strangers—			
four months resident in district ..	2	1 6	2 3
Man and wife	2	2 0	4 6
Man and wife with one child ..	2	2 6	5 0
Man and wife with two children ..	2½	2 6	5 6
Man and wife with three or four children	3	3 0	6 6
Man and wife with five children and over	3½	3 6	7 6

Single women in the metropolitan area out of employment and without homes are provided with work for two days weekly at 7s. 6d. per day. Application for relief must be made on the prescribed form. Inquiries as to the *bona fides* of each applicant are made by members of Relief Committees.

Unemployed single women living with parents or relatives are, per medium of a special appeal by the Ladies' Benevolent Societies, given employment for one day each week at 7s. 6d. per day. Under this scheme about 2,000 single women have been assisted. The Government has contributed £1,000 towards this scheme.

With the object of making provision for employment in **Relief Works**, lieu of sustenance, the Government invited the co-operation of municipalities in instituting relief works. When any arrangement is made in respect of any works, the proportion payable out of the Unemployment Relief Fund in respect of labour in connexion with such works shall be at least double the proportion payable out of the municipal fund in regard to such labour.

Sustenance provided under the Unemployment Relief Acts may be summarized under the following headings :—

- (1) Sustenance distributed by approved Relief Committees.
- (2) Provision for work for two days each week for single women in the metropolitan area, without homes.
- (3) Subsidies to Ladies' Benevolent Societies to assist in providing work for one day per week for unemployed single women living with parents or relatives.
- (4) Shelters and meals for single men without homes.

The Commonwealth Government has granted the use of **Broadmeadows Camp**, the military camp at Broadmeadows, situated about 11 miles from Melbourne, for the establishment of a camp for homeless single men. Each applicant for admission must register for employment at the Government Labour Bureau before he is admitted. The camp provides accommodation for 600 men, and is in charge of Colonel J. Scanlon.

This Committee, which has been formed for the purpose of organizing and stimulating local effort for charitable relief, has been of great assistance in relieving distress arising from unemployment. Through its efforts food, clothing, and money have been collected from all over the State and distributed through the approved Relief Committees.

State Relief Committee.

FINANCE.

State Finance. Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with one or other of three Funds, viz.:—(a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. The Treasurer's Finance Statement of revenue and expenditure relates to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but in the succeeding tables the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts is included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. The special appropriations represent services such as interest on the public debt, sinking fund contributions, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and some other officials, expenditure on State pensions, endowments to municipalities, etc.

A concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury is shown in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, pages 76 to 80.

Commonwealth and State Financial Relations. A brief outline of the principal provisions of the "Financial Agreement" is given in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 75.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1929-30 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds gives the following result:—

	£	£
Revenue deficit at 31st December, 1929	.. ..	112,266
Revenue, 1929-30	27,323,842	
Expenditure, 1929-30	28,496,712	
Deficit for the year .. ..	.. ..	1,172,870
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1930 .. ..	.. ..	1,285,136

The differences between the amounts of revenue and expenditure shown above and those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the

Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1929-30 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	24,609,725	25,782,595
Add Commonwealth contribution towards payment of Interest	2,127,159	2,127,159
Add public revenue of the following funds—		
Country Roads Board Fund	804,493*	804,493*
Licensing Fund	162,201†	162,201†
Police Superannuation Fund	11,189	11,189
Assurance Fund	4,339	4,339
Cattle Compensation Fund	25,922	25,922
Metropolitan Roads Fund	5,778	5,778
Swine Compensation Fund	12,649	12,649
Deduct—		
Loss on non-paying railways	204,613	204,613
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges	185,000	185,000
Appropriation to Revenue from State Coal Mine, Act No. 3838	50,000	50,000
Total	27,323,842	28,496,712

* Excluding £360,485 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3662 and 3844.

† Excluding £227,044 transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717.

Compiled on the above basis, the revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years are shown in the next statement:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (—)	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
1925-26	25,269,756	25,559,583	— 289,827	— 977,505
1926-27	27,128,700	27,744,903	— 616,203	— 1,593,708
1927-28	27,357,917	27,521,270	— 163,353	— 1,757,061
1928-29	28,156,034	28,104,947	+ 51,087*	— 112,266†
1929-30	27,323,842	28,496,712	— 1,172,870	— 1,285,136

* Only £16,336 appropriated towards reduction of deficit by 30th June, balance (£34,751) by 31st December following (Act No. 3341). In addition, £1,593,708 of the accumulated deficiency was redeemed by Redemption Funds.

† At 31st December, 1929.

Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heads of Revenue.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payments to State ..	2,090,951	2,127,159	2,152,615	2,101,703	2,127,159
State Taxation—					
Income Tax ..	2,238,429	2,382,991	3,035,014	2,881,917	2,981,050
Land Tax ..	457,441	517,229	560,013	560,765	531,426
Probate Duty ..	940,609	1,111,876	1,117,164	1,079,840	1,133,422
Entertainments Tax ..	..	..	..	..	53,348
Betting Taxation (Stamp duties, licences, and percentage) ..	133,067	142,071	135,265	145,532	145,748
Other Stamp Duties ..	1,017,351	1,059,655	1,004,079	1,016,365	985,088
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts*	641,765	804,903	922,437	1,065,734	1,147,957
Liquor Taxation and Licences† ..	352,826	354,096	365,453	365,941	362,122
Other Licences‡ ..	37,647	37,551	36,696	36,494	35,552
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,899	1,564	1,878	1,543	1,708
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	12,423,715	13,373,119	12,624,544	12,840,604	11,729,153
Water Supply ..	470,072	539,981	574,559	658,896	620,632
State Coal Mine ..	524,137	670,540	705,307	776,246	872,967
State Electricity Commission ..	448,341	518,802	598,414	750,943	878,017
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth ..	80,454	80,426	80,600	149,686	..
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	137,997	79,435	58,900	90,046	87,561
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	27,886	32,455	28,205	52,558	34,486
Interest on Loans—					
Country Roads Board ..	74,757	85,888	92,882	86,066	..
Developmental Roads Act ..	62,084	72,323	80,493	92,524	98,167
Wharfage Rates, &c. ..	69,544	72,546	74,689	69,344	70,994
Other ..	60,842	61,462	48,027	86,680	63,837

* Moneys paid into the Country Roads Board Fund and Metropolitan Roads Fund. Included under "Taxation" in accordance with the recommendation of the Perth Conference of Statisticians.

† Received by the Licensing Fund.

‡ Excluding Race Clubs Licences, which are included in "Betting Taxation".

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1925-26 TO 1929-30—*continued*.

Heads of Revenue.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Land—	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.*	449,436	427,441	415,792	464,511	382,738
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement	256,814	271,746	288,889	343,370	403,015
Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	1,186,764	1,193,727	1,229,426	1,275,829	1,273,469
Fees, Fines, &c.† ..	265,993	277,758	295,150	328,295	305,812
Tramways Act 2995 (Sec. 88) ..	104,393	108,453	109,252	118,368	118,503
Sale of Books and Documents, &c. (Govt. Printer) ..	82,085	143,112	145,013	145,836	164,111
Harbor Trust Contributions ..	139,698	140,565	150,699	144,736	143,885
Department of Agriculture‡ ..	49,661	52,985	50,432	58,908	54,478
Miscellaneous ..	443,098	386,841	376,030	366,754	517,437
Total ..	25,269,756	27,128,700	27,357,917	28,156,034	27,323,842
Per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 15 0 1	£ s. d. 15 16 11	£ s. d. 15 14 2	£ s. d. 15 19 9	£ s. d. 15 7 6

* Excluding proceeds of land by auction, which are payable into the Developmental Railways Account; such payments amounted to £21,898 in 1925-26, £24,131 in 1926-27, £23,281 in 1927-28, £22,676 in 1928-29, and £17,732 in 1929-30.

† Excluding fees payable under Motor Car Act (see "Taxation").

‡ Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

Heads of State Expenditure. The following table shows for the last five years the principal heads of expenditure from State Revenue:—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE:
1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heads of Expenditure.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor ..	10,504	12,940	9,141	9,676	14,118
Parliament and Ministry ..	98,859	138,898	124,518	124,073	138,680
Civil Establishment, n.e.i. ..	442,581	483,272	475,861	466,757	458,596
Pensions and Gratuities* ..	656,797	735,955	800,297	848,461	879,161

* For details, see page 269.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE: 1925-26 TO
1929-30—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	270,029	292,383	296,804	302,871	305,382
Police ..	647,075	710,449	721,106	741,230	749,194
Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	116,542	114,397	111,502	113,253	122,134
<i>Education, &c.</i>					
State Schools ..	2,108,112	2,286,103	2,517,679	2,620,089	2,673,797
Technical Schools ..	143,808	152,428	164,837	164,832	167,801
University ..	64,628	71,261	70,103	70,625	61,975
Libraries, &c. ..	42,817	53,785	56,053	53,809	56,759
Art and Science ..	9,661	10,155	9,211	9,087	8,824
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	32,234	33,860	33,701	32,175	36,006
Public Health ..	115,982	137,369	138,395	160,326	141,270
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	1,096,300	1,156,358	1,235,839	1,294,181	1,293,502
<i>Crown Lands, &c.</i>					
Crown Lands* ..	250,106	257,201	257,898	241,143	715,208
Agriculture and Stock† ..	279,849	332,091	307,435	305,731	288,967
Mining‡ ..	57,037	57,463	52,193	51,272	46,843
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ..	9,598,888	10,234,464	9,844,477	9,457,047	9,216,112
Water Supply ..	236,194	249,246	260,179	265,872	266,602
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	114,642	104,821	119,447	100,700	94,082
Roads and Bridges ..	29,302	84,573	73,416	37,831	62,646
Country Roads Board ..	664,069	808,663	937,094	1,065,905	814,493
State Electricity Commission ..	19,144	14,662	12,497	10,723	11,868
State Coal Mine ..	471,530	605,218	621,316	729,820	688,253
State Coal Mine Depreciation Fund ..	41,807	54,555	73,567	41,847	130,279
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	85,825	55,891	89,941	73,288	90,553
Development of Export Trade ..	48,362	60,875	60,946	62,625	56,425
Discharged Soldiers Concessions Fund ..	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Municipal Endowment, &c.§ ..	183,862	188,824	210,492	188,294	183,791
Other Public Works ..	167,166	180,806	158,382	144,111	164,886

* Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

† Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Development of Export Trade."

‡ Excluding "State Coal Mine"

§ Including annual payment from Licensing Fund.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE: 1925-26 TO
1929-30—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Public Debt Charges.</i>					
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	6,372,993	6,826,662	6,937,764	7,566,342	7,740,312
Redemption Funds, &c. ...	618,304	689,913	...	...	...
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	...	...	349,616	374,869	433,667
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	25,000	29,000	31,000	29,000	27,000
Fire Brigades ..	62,254	66,733	70,198	72,150	73,649
Immigration ..	26,352	26,060	20,131	13,822	11,405
Licences Reduction Board, including Compensation ..	81,293	101,275	48,533	45,281	57,893
Railway passes to Blind and Incapacitated Soldiers ..	10,400	11,299	12,115	12,518	14,061
Liquidation of guaranteed Bank Overdrafts of Freezing Companies, &c. ...	74,194	113,676	27,142	6,874	431
Cattle Compensation Fund ..	24,614	21,895	26,933	27,240	25,922
Swine Compensation Fund ..	...	...	8,806	14,822	12,649
Miscellaneous ..	85,467	104,424	69,705	79,375	86,516
Total ..	25,559,583	27,744,903	27,521,270	28,104,947	28,496,712
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population ..	15 3 7	16 4 2	15 16 1	15 19 2	16 0 8

In regard to the surpluses of various years, it is interesting to note to what purposes the money so appropriated was applied in subsequent years. Up to 30th June, 1930, the total amount appropriated was £2,936,307, of which all but £3,296 had been expended. Particulars of such expenditure to 30th June, 1928, are shown in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 86. The expenditure during 1928-29 and 1929-30 amounted to £1,062 and £673 respectively, and in each year was applied to the service of "Charitable Institutions."

**Surplus
Revenue
Expenditure.**

In the following statement, details are given relating to the number of persons employed by the State and the Commonwealth Governments in Victoria, by Municipalities, and by certain corporate bodies in 1929, also the salaries and wages paid :—

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY THE STATE AND COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS IN VICTORIA, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CERTAIN CORPORATE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Heading.	Year.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.
		Permanent.	Temporary or Part Time.	Total.	
State Government—					£
Public Service ..	1929	4,106	1,916	6,022	1,692,524
Police	2,141	..	2,141	550,255
Teachers	1928	8,906	1,277	10,183	2,171,926
Railways	1928-29	20,997	7,301	28,298	7,486,157
Commonwealth Government (employees in Victoria)	8,459	5,330	13,789	3,173,384
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	..	6,309	1,634	7,943	1,864,815
Shires	1,894	2,561	4,455	791,006
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	5,301	..	5,301	1,458,711
State Electricity Commission	..	3,004	23	3,027	833,836
Metropolitan Gas Company	..	2,166	..	2,166	616,733
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	603	3,169	3,772	971,009
State Savings Bank	1,460	269	1,729	452,561
Melbourne Harbor Trust	940	37	977	291,805
Geelong Harbor Trust	99	2	101	44,574
Melbourne Electric Supply	..	1,158	..	1,158	306,011
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	488	3,324	3,812	892,725
Country Roads Board	93	731	824	277,485
Commonwealth Bank (Victorian Staff)	940	..	940	217,034
Melbourne University	283	153	436	114,911
Forests Commission	174	865	1,039	189,256
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	469	170	639	140,075
Other Bodies and Institutions*	798	761	1,559	309,774
Total	70,788	29,523	100,311	24,846,567

* Comprising :—Ballarat Electric Supply and Tramways, Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, Bendigo Electric Supply and Tramways, Bendigo Sewerage Authority, Country Fire Brigades Board, Geelong Electric Supply and Tramways, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and Royal Mint.

**Salary
Reductions—
Members of
Parliament
and State
Employees.**

There was a serious and unanticipated decline in the consolidated revenue towards the end of the financial year 1929-30. As it appeared probable that the revenue would continue to fall during the year 1930-31, the Government, with the object of balancing the Budget for the latter year, submitted to Parliament proposals for raising new revenue and for the substantial reduction of expenditure. Among the measures passed by Parliament for reducing expenditure were the *Special and Other Appropriations Reduction Act 1930* (No. 3945) and the *Public Service Payments Reduction Act 1930* (No. 3946). These Acts provided for percentage reductions in salaries or wages of members of Parliament, Ministers of the Crown, and all State employees (excluding Railway employees, whose pay is determined by the Railways Classification Board). It is estimated that the expenditure of the State for the financial year 1930-31 will be reduced by about £180,000 by the operation of these statutory reductions, which are not applicable to the salaries of the Governor and the Judges of the Supreme Court. The reductions will operate from 1st October, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, and are as follows:—

Rate of Pay per Annum.		Percentage Reduction per Annum.
		£ s. d.
Exceeding the basic rate* and not exceeding £260 ..	..	4 10 0
" £260 and not exceeding £312 ..	..	5 5 0
" £312 ..	£416 ..	5 15 0
" £416 ..	£520 ..	6 5 0
" £520 ..	£624 ..	7 0 0
" £624 ..	£728 ..	7 15 0
" £728 ..	£850 ..	8 10 0
" £850 ..	£950 ..	9 5 0
" £950 ..	£1,050 ..	10 0 0
" £1,050 ..	£1,150 ..	10 15 0
" £1,150 ..	£1,250 ..	11 10 0
" £1,250 ..	£1,450 ..	13 0 0
" £1,450 ..	£1,500 ..	14 0 0
" £1,500 ..	..	15 0 0

* "Basic Rate" means the rate of pay which is the monetary equivalent of the figure prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician relating to cost of living and representing the weighted average for four towns in Victoria and the capital city for September Quarter, 1930. The rate shall be subject to adjustments on each succeeding first day of February, May, August, and November, in accordance with subsequent publication of figures.

INCOME TAX.

**State
Income Tax.**

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or

received in Victoria, in the preceding year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria ; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the assessable income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company registered under the *Companies Act* 1928, or to any company in liquidation.

In the statement shown on page 264, relating to Income Tax assessments on *incomes* of each of the last five years, the figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates for the years 1923–24 to 1926–27 are shown in the *Year-Book* of 1928–29, pages 88 to 90. The exemptions and rates for 1927–28 were as follows :—

The minimum income of individuals subject to tax was £201. The exemption allowed on incomes between £201 and £500 was £200, but no exemption was allowed on incomes exceeding £500, or to companies. The following further deductions were granted to taxpayers whose incomes did not exceed £800 per annum :—(1) £50 for the maintenance of his wife provided she had not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum ; (2) £50 in respect of each child under 16 years of age ; (3) certain expenses during illness ; (4) friendly society contributions ; and (5) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20.

The rates of tax were :—

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Companies.
Up to £500 ..	4½d.	d.	
	£1 to £500	9	
	5½d.	11	
	£501 to £1,000		
	6½d.	13	
Exceeding £500 ..	£1,001 to £1,500	15	
	7½d.		
	£1,501 and upwards	17	
	8½d.		
			Mutual Life Assurance Companies, 12d. in the £1 in respect of the Mutual Life Assurance business, and 18d. in the £1 on all other business. Other Companies, 18d. in the £1 of the taxable amount of income.

A super-tax was imposed on incomes (excluding companies) over £800. The amount of super-tax was as follows :—

From £801 to £1,000 ..	10	per cent. of amount otherwise chargeable.			
„ £1,001 to £1,250 ..	12½	„	„	„	„
„ £1,251 to £2,200 ..	15	„	„	„	„
„ £2,201 to £5,000 ..	20	„	„	„	„
Exceeding £5,000 ..	25	„	„	„	„

Details of the complete assessments on incomes of the years 1923-24 to 1927-28 are given below :—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes of—				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Number of Assessments :					
Individuals ..	127,818	139,183	142,892	153,108	153,840
Companies ..	2,890	2,982	3,349	3,662	3,832
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	130,708	142,165	146,241	156,770	157,672
Taxable Incomes :					
Individuals ..	£ 38,509,468	£ 44,143,795	£ 41,132,659	£ 42,175,690	£ 41,635,391
Companies ..	£ 16,372,972	£ 17,580,245	£ 16,853,965	£ 18,190,171	£ 17,350,812
Total ..	£ 54,882,440	£ 61,724,040	£ 57,986,624	£ 60,365,861	£ 58,986,203
Tax payable :					
Individuals ..	£ 970,815	£ 1,234,038	£ 1,129,200	£ 1,382,856	£ 1,367,174
Companies ..	£ 1,014,945	£ 1,159,459	£ 1,110,516	£ 1,345,340	£ 1,279,478
Total* ..	£ 1,985,760	£ 2,393,497	£ 2,239,716	£ 2,728,196	£ 2,646,652
Per taxpayer :					
Individuals ..	£ s. d. 7 11 11	£ s. d. 8 15 11	£ s. d. 7 18 1	£ s. d. 9 0 8	£ s. d. 8 17 9†
Companies ..	35l 3 10	388 16 5	331 11 11	367 7 7	333 17 10
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—					
Individuals ..	d. 6.05	d. 6.65	d. 6.58	d. 7.87	d. 7.88
Companies ..	d. 14.88	d. 15.83	d. 15.82	d. 17.75	d. 17.69

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 257.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable incomes not exceeding £500 was £1 16s. 6d.; and of those exceeding £500 the average amount was £42 18s. 5d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers in 1927-28, who were assessed to pay tax, amounted to £84,464,403, but, as 127,391 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption, the amount available for taxation was £58,986,203.

The total number of individuals and companies who paid tax on their incomes for 1927-28 is detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1927-28 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	78,651	4,945	356	83,952	800	84,752
101 to 200	26,762	2,626	615	30,003	398	30,401
201 - 350	11,139	1,584	718	13,441	359	13,800
351 - 500	5	1	1	7	267	274
501 - 700	4,159	1,521	5,103	10,783	249	11,032
701 - 1,000	2,229	867	3,171	6,267	280	6,547
1,001 - 1,200	950	309	1,326	2,585	127	2,712
1,201 - 1,500	752	285	1,248	2,285	136	2,421
1,501 - 2,000	543	237	1,101	1,881	204	2,085
2,001 - 2,400	213	99	516	828	103	931
2,401 - 3,000	149	85	411	645	115	760
3,001 - 4,000	118	63	349	530	147	677
4,001 - 5,000	65	26	178	269	109	378
5,001 - 6,000	21	14	102	137	72	209
6,001 - 7,400	21	8	70	99	84	183
7,401 and over ..	20	16	92	128	382	510
Total ..	125,797	12,686	15,357	153,840	3,832	157,672

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes for 1927-28 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes :—

TAXABLE INCOMES (1927-28 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	3,589,202	227,773	22,561	3,839,536	33,825	3,873,361
101 to 200	3,795,245	383,491	93,256	4,271,992	58,692	4,330,684
201 - 350	2,734,614	388,663	179,840	3,303,117	97,470	3,400,587
351 - 500	2,111	500	470	3,081	112,601	115,682
501 - 700	2,406,002	891,782	2,977,719	6,275,503	147,614	6,423,117
701 - 1,000	1,912,238	722,165	2,695,830	5,330,233	233,762	5,563,995
1,001 - 1,200	1,040,415	338,499	1,449,243	2,828,157	139,957	2,968,114
1,201 - 1,500	1,008,273	381,562	1,660,851	3,050,686	182,590	3,233,276
1,501 - 2,000	930,831	405,396	1,894,452	3,230,729	354,836	3,585,565
2,001 - 2,400	464,682	214,427	1,129,343	1,808,452	224,475	2,032,927
2,401 - 3,000	397,226	227,532	1,095,046	1,719,854	308,871	2,028,725
3,001 - 4,000	403,490	218,222	1,192,587	1,814,299	501,269	2,315,568
4,001 - 5,000	293,785	110,062	787,630	1,197,477	489,749	1,687,226
5,001 - 6,000	114,485	74,907	547,938	737,330	395,568	1,132,898
6,001 - 7,400	135,804	52,056	463,827	651,687	555,163	1,206,850
7,401 and over ..	186,620	236,062	1,150,576	1,573,258	13,514,370	15,087,623
Total ..	19,415,073	4,879,149	17,341,169	41,635,391	17,350,812	58,986,203

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on the 1927-28 incomes are set out hereunder:—

TAX PAYABLE ON 1927-28 INCOMES.

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	67,922	8,585	602	77,109	2,536	79,645
101 to 200	69,640	14,382	2,393	86,415	4,399	90,814
201 — 350	49,714	14,656	4,504	68,874	7,310	76,184
351 — 500	40	11	14	65	8,445	8,510
501 — 700	56,009	41,937	79,991	177,937	11,070	189,007
701 — 1,000	50,600	37,765	82,972	171,337	17,507	188,844
1,001 — 1,200	29,792	19,452	47,960	97,204	10,497	107,701
1,201 — 1,500	30,691	23,241	58,275	112,207	13,694	125,901
1,501 — 2,000	30,083	26,213	70,325	126,621	26,613	153,234
2,001 — 2,400	16,171	14,866	44,095	75,132	16,836	91,968
2,401 — 3,000	14,635	16,796	46,571	78,002	23,165	101,167
3,001 — 4,000	15,371	16,639	51,639	83,649	37,595	121,244
4,001 — 5,000	11,521	9,084	34,577	55,182	36,681	91,863
5,001 — 6,000	4,740	6,195	26,085	37,020	29,668	66,688
6,001 — 7,400	5,682	4,339	22,074	32,095	41,837	73,732
7,401 and over ..	7,949	20,300	60,076	88,325	991,825	1,080,150
Total ..	430,560	274,461	632,153	1,367,174	1,279,478	2,646,652

In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax collected throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Government, in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30, amounted to £9,841,496 and £11,120,029 respectively.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. Previously to 1923 the rate of tax was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, but since the year mentioned an increased amount has been payable—a super-tax of 5 per cent. having been added to the old rate. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for

every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds £500.

An analysis, in specified groups of estates, of the 1929 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1928, is given hereunder.

ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1929.

Unimproved Values of Estates ranging between—	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	No.	£	£
1 and 500 ..	62,020	22,187,549	29,595
501 and 600 ..	12,196	6,755,998	14,596
601 and 750 ..	12,314	8,309,589	17,859
751 and 1,000 ..	13,787	12,012,235	25,771
1,001 and 1,250 ..	8,501	9,562,915	20,417
1,251 and 1,500 ..	6,679	9,173,191	19,723
1,501 and 2,000 ..	8,893	15,470,027	33,361
2,001 and 3,500 ..	12,949	34,154,666	73,691
3,501 and 5,000 ..	5,669	23,588,922	51,060
5,001 and 6,000 ..	2,129	11,652,416	25,239
6,001 and 7,000 ..	1,425	9,208,519	19,908
7,001 and 8,000 ..	1,009	7,559,387	16,386
8,001 and 9,000 ..	664	5,627,228	12,111
9,001 and 10,000 ..	492	4,663,155	10,076
10,001 and 15,000 ..	1,370	16,484,465	35,693
15,001 and 20,000 ..	524	9,043,354	19,746
20,001 and 25,000 ..	286	6,361,751	13,815
25,001 and 30,000 ..	160	4,361,365	9,541
30,001 and 35,000 ..	129	4,185,836	9,156
35,001 and 40,000 ..	92	3,425,515	7,422
40,001 and 50,000 ..	113	5,045,752	11,037
50,001 and 75,000 ..	138	8,406,722	18,149
75,001 and 100,000 ..	61	5,200,234	11,267
100,001 and 150,000 ..	38	4,678,634	10,082
150,001 and 200,000 ..	11	1,878,262	4,109
200,001 and over ..	15	4,127,215	8,963
Total ..	151,664	253,124,902	528,773

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1925 to 1929.

LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
	No.	£	£ s. d.	£
1925	126,552	451,896	3 11 5	212,877,604
1926	132,029	467,137	3 10 9	223,862,138
1927	137,099	480,887	3 10 2	229,995,614
1928	142,127	508,991	3 11 7	243,092,361
1929	151,664	528,773	3 9 9	253,124,102

Common-wealth Land Tax. In addition to the State Land Tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth Land Tax, which was assented to on 17th November, 1910. The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1926-27 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The returns assessed numbered 7,089, of which 6,696 belonged to resident and 393 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, and including the Victorian interests in the returns of 1,733 Central Office taxpayers who owned land in more than one State, was £88,490,294. The tax payable on the latter amount was £769,839, being £756,922 for residents and £12,917 for absentees.

RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Victorian Railways, financial results.

A summary of the results of the working of the Victorian Railways during the last five years is given in the appended statement. The figures have been taken from the Railways Report and represent the actual business done each year, not the receipts and payments brought to account by the Treasury within the year. They include particulars of the Road Motor Services as well as the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.

RAILWAYS BALANCES: 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Item.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ..	12,743,566	13,760,769	12,953,039	13,262,387	12,088,013
Working Expenses ..	9,595,132	10,227,442	9,830,186	9,463,560	9,204,541
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	219,396	215,015	213,080	209,129	201,871
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	18,712	78,575	122,870	157,770	192,481
Net Receipts ..	2,910,326	3,239,737	2,786,903	3,428,928	2,489,120
Interest on Cost of Construction ..	3,092,695	3,287,277	3,340,612	3,491,757	3,526,117
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-182,369	- 47,540	-553,709	-62,829	-1,036,997

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pension and Superannuation Schemes in force.

A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 98.

During the year 1929-30, the Government expended on pensions, gratuities, etc., the sum of £879,161. Of this amount, £429,648 was spent on ex-public servants who had contributed nothing towards their pensions. The remainder represents payments from State revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure for each of the last five years.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC., 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Officers of Parliament ..	467	..	..	..	..
Railways ..	215,789	214,900	211,730	207,643	201,679
Defences ..	221	221	222	133	53
Lunacy ..	2,223	1,968	1,861	1,850	1,544
Under Constitution Act	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	..
County Court Judges ..	750	750	750	750	750
Civil Service ..	32,646	30,465	26,394	23,994	22,235
Public Service ..	44,078	42,513	183,954	183,357	178,240
Education Department ..	138,927	141,670			
Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	28,728	27,400	25,568	24,568	21,980
Various Allowances ..	1,427	1,581	1,759	2,043	2,025
Compensations and Gratuities ..	5,638	1,793	1,960	1,504	1,142
Total Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	472,394	464,761	455,698	447,342	429,648
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy	71,000	74,000	84,000	84,000	81,500
Transferred from Licensing Fund (Act No. 3717) ..	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines ..	13,570	15,106	14,015	13,724	11,189
Police Pensions Fund ..	50,000	50,000	52,000	55,500	56,500
The Superannuation Fund	26,833	109,088	171,584	224,895	277,324
GRAND TOTAL	656,797	735,955	800,297	848,461	879,161

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund

Police Superannuation Fund.

under the provisions of Act No. 3717 ; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1929-30 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £117,524, consisting of £115,689 from Government revenue as shown in the preceding table, £1,835 from members of the force, and £3,135 balance brought forward. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £117,433 (£114,197 for pensions and £3,236 for gratuities), thus leaving a balance of £3,226 at 30th June, 1930.

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those members of the Police Force who joined it prior to the 25th November, 1902.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined it since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. Details of the principal provisions of this Act appear in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under this Act) during 1929-30 amounted to £109,492 as follows :—Deductions from pay, £12,618 ; special appropriation, £56,500 ; interest on investments, £17,600 ; and £22,774 balance brought forward. Pensions paid during the year amounted to £1,078, gratuities to £559, deductions of pay returned to £467, and there was a balance of £444,388 at 30th June, 1930, of which £431,000 was invested.

**The Super-
annuation
Fund.**

An Act (No. 3782 of Consolidated Acts of 1928) to make provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for State public servants and railway employees was passed by the State Parliament on 24th November, 1925. The date of commencement of the Act was 25th November, 1925, and contributions were made payable as from the 1st January, 1926, which date is the "appointed day." Pensions were made payable as from the same date. A fund has been established into which is paid the contributions of officers and the amounts received from the Government ; also the income derived from investments. The benefits provided by the Act are paid from the fund. Further information, relating the operations of this Act, is shown in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, pages 101 to 103. The *Superannuation Act* 1930 (No. 3947) provides that in the case of a reduction in salary the number of units will not be reduced, except in the case of reduction on account of misconduct, unless an officer elects that they shall be reduced. The reduced number for which an officer shall then contribute shall not be less than the number appropriate to his reduced salary.

During the year 1929-30, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £749,000, consisting of contributions from officers, £395,095 ; from revenue, £276,125 ; and interest on investments, £77,780. The items of expenditure were as follows :—Pensions,

£314,388; retrenchments, £3,344; assurance premiums, £360. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1930, was £1,857,613, of which £1,856,760 was invested.

In the year 1929-30, £4,058 was paid out of the Port Phillip Sick and Superannuation Fund (£4,049 for pensions, and £9 for sick allowances). The Government does not contribute to this Fund, it being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings; and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1929-30 the State expended on education generally the sum of £3,346,947. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and also the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not now obtainable. The expenditure in each of the last five years, as detailed in the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, was as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Expenditure on—	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,499,792	1,602,065	1,762,722	1,851,072	1,881,231
Intermediate	66,683	74,399	86,750	95,133	105,015
Secondary	137,737	161,873	186,570	205,726	236,251
Training of Teachers ..	39,260	53,209	62,010	66,883	66,183
Administration	77,334	89,625	86,710	83,244	80,957
Buildings (State Schools)	459,303	508,121	578,691	398,939	360,262
Pensions and Gratuities ..	142,358	151,286	155,819	162,656	167,037
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	255,790	282,555	313,124	318,094	339,778
Buildings	95,686	64,448	49,297	30,713	39,474
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.	71,675	78,241	77,804	70,292	69,640
Buildings, Apparatus, &c.	19,086	10,837	10,167	14,181	1,069
Miscellaneous	50	50	200	50	50
Total	2,864,754	3,076,709	3,369,864	3,296,983	3,346,947*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of population ..	1 14 0	1 15 11	1 18 8	1 17 5	1 17 8

* In addition, £41,078 paid by students in fees during the calendar year 1929 was expended on technical education.

The foregoing statement deals with expenditure by the State on education generally, but in the following two tables an effort has been made to account for the expenditure incurred in connexion with primary and secondary education of the State Schools only (excluding amount expended on technical education). Owing to the difficulty in apportioning certain items of expenditure, viz.:—training of teachers, administration, &c., the totals shown hereunder are slightly overstated.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS): 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Education:—	£	£	£	£	£
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,435,593	1,537,084	1,691,358	1,772,944	1,842,021
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	6,450	6,437	6,514	7,143	7,754
Subsidized Schools ..	64	124	89	108	162
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,166	2,026	2,000	2,000	2,500
Special Subjects—					
Domestic Arts ..	15,279	14,976	16,727	17,692	*
Manual Training ..	23,037	23,059	21,385	21,989	*
Physical Training ..	1,280	1,387	1,480	2,239	2,126
Medical Inspection ..	12,143	12,615	14,105	17,773	17,422
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	513	326	4,289	4,101	4,568
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,126	1,452	2,831	2,792	2,525
Singing ..	1,141	2,579	1,944	2,291	2,153
Total Primary ..	1,499,792	1,602,065	1,762,722	1,851,072	1,881,231
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	40,421	43,368	49,062	50,981	57,757
Evening Continuation Classes ..	547	699	954	717	173
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	25,715	30,332	36,734	43,435	47,085
Total Intermediate ..	66,683	74,399	86,750	95,133	105,015
Secondary—					
High Schools ..	130,199	154,225	178,200	197,838	227,962
Scholarships ..	7,538	7,648	8,370	7,888	8,289
Total Secondary ..	137,737	161,873	186,570	205,726	236,251
Training of Teachers ..	39,260	53,209	62,010	66,883	66,183
Administration ..	77,334	89,625	86,710	83,244	80,957
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	373,069	329,448	428,292	274,237	235,340
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	18,496	20,650	20,287	22,845	20,634
Rents ..	6,989	7,350	5,946	4,988	4,958
Higher Elementary Schools ..	6,841	22,255	14,081	14,701	5,566
Domestic Arts Schools, etc. ..	†	†	†	†	14,565
High Schools ..	53,908	128,418	110,085	82,168	78,899
Total Buildings ..	459,303	508,121	578,691	398,939	360,262
Pensions and Gratuities ..	142,358	151,286	155,819	162,656	167,037
Total ..	2,422,467	2,640,578	2,919,272	2,863,653	2,896,936

* Included in "Intermediate" and "Secondary Education."

† Included in "Primary Education."

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance for each of the last five years :—

**COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF
VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS) : 1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Year.	Expenditure by the State.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars— Average Attendance.†	Cost per Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1925-26 ..	2,422,467	26,423	2,396,044	190,305	12 11 10
1926-27 ..	2,640,578	29,266	2,611,312	191,547	13 12 8
1927-28 ..	2,919,272	33,459	2,885,813	193,705	14 17 11
1928-29 ..	2,863,653	36,427	2,827,226	197,634	14 6 1
1929-30 ..	2,896,936	41,224	2,855,712	201,247	14 3 10

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable.

† Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and of the loan expenditure of the State Government and of municipal and local bodies in Victoria, during each of the last five years, will be found in the next table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure, the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted.

State and
Local
Finance.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:
1925 TO 1929.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
State Government ..	£ 24,062,182	£ 25,022,361	£ 26,871,965	£ 27,105,017	£ 27,891,718
Municipal	5,426,507	5,902,059	6,356,439	6,629,037	6,876,954
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	818,800	823,323	882,675	785,346	850,138
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,178,862	1,361,093	1,353,289	1,452,134	1,612,268
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,968,785	2,154,007	2,505,855	2,494,100	2,435,548
Fire Brigades Boards ..	90,564	101,014	111,971	121,403	130,042
Other* ..	194,425	225,938	231,842	225,226	256,474
Total ..	33,740,125	35,589,795	38,314,036	38,812,263	40,053,142
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government ..	23,927,778	25,312,188	27,488,168	27,268,370	27,840,631
Municipal	5,747,882	6,082,235	6,539,783	6,756,341	7,008,149
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	762,559	773,924	812,816	775,963	797,312
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,189,285	1,356,277	1,341,611	1,497,585	1,639,745
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,201,031	2,396,484	2,503,927	2,521,161	2,552,422
Fire Brigades Boards ..	88,178	104,241	106,276	120,880	127,777
Other* ..	185,007	204,067	217,402	225,554	235,125
Total ..	34,101,720	36,229,416	39,009,983	39,165,854	40,201,161

* Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1925 TO 1929
—continued.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	7,940,589	8,001,375	9,277,180	9,119,441	7,128,273
Municipal ..	1,184,890	1,318,187	1,678,352	1,744,378	1,883,537
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	660,302	427,574	682,521	550,189	392,891
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,211,912	1,651,921	1,508,383	2,110,967	2,061,956
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	908,916	541,239	985,216	823,715	510,587
Fire Brigades					
Boards ..	19,048	14,236	40,823	5,917	33,366
Other ..	111,251	153,775	188,091	168,652	232,928
Total ..	12,436,908	12,108,307	14,360,566	14,523,259	12,243,538
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total ..</i>	46,138,628	48,337,723	53,370,549	53,689,113	52,444,699
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 20 7 3	£ s. d. 21 2 8	£ s. d. 22 7 8	£ s. d. 22 5 9	£ s. d. 22 14 11
Ordinary Expenditure ..	20 11 7	21 10 3	22 15 9	22 9 10	22 16 7
Loan Expenditure	7 5 3	7 3 10	8 7 9	8 6 9	6 19 1

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1930.

Loans Raised
and
Redeemed.

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1930.

	£
Cash received	380,370,254
Discount and expenses, after deducting premiums	4,417,201
Securities issued	384,787,455
Add liability on account of flotation in course	648,200
„ advances by Commonwealth Government on account of loan to be floated	2,181,624
„ temporary advances under Act No. 3200 pending loan flotation	4,387,483
	392,004,762
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	203,767,341
National Debt Sinking-Fund	1,806,110
Other Funds	24,062,804
Discount (securities purchased under par)	79,513
	229,715,768
Loans outstanding as at 30th June, 1930	162,288,994

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date (excluding the advances, &c., referred to above), securities representing £384,787,455 have been issued, and that the amount of cash received has been £380,370,254. This means that the State has received £98 17s. in cash for every £100 bond given.

The following table gives particulars relating to the loans raised in London, New York, and Melbourne, and also shows the amounts which were outstanding at 30th June, 1930 :—

LOANS FLOATED TO 30th JUNE, 1930.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid Off (including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1930.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures.	Total Payable in—	
					London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London Register	133,758,058*	69,634,954	56,727,979	7,395,125	63,504,839	618,265†
Melbourne Register ..	251,029,397	160,080,814	72,204,551	18,744,032	..	90,948,583
Total ..	384,787,455	229,715,768	128,932,530	26,139,157	63,504,839	91,566,848
Add Liability on account of flotation in course .. ..					..	648,200
„ Advances by Commonwealth Government on account of loan to be floated					1,057,913	1,123,711
„ Temporary advances under Act No. 3200 pending loan flotation ..					4,187,483	200,000
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1930					68,750,235†	93,538,759

* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† This amount represents the outstanding amount of Inscribed Stock which has been transferred from the London to the Melbourne Register.

‡ Including £4,658,461 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

Purposes for which Outstanding Loans were raised.

The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1930, amounted to £162,288,994, which includes the advances, &c., shown on page 276. The purposes for which this amount was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH OUTSTANDING LOANS WERE RAISED.

Loans Raised for—	Amount of Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1930.	Annual Interest Payable.
	£	£
Railways	74,540,172	3,584,140
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	24,883,146	1,387,624
Closer Settlement	9,367,415	417,240
Waterworks—Country	23,148,873	1,118,993
Roads—		
Main	4,088,533	212,774
Developmental	5,126,172	267,842
Electricity Supply	16,361,580	842,621
State Forests	435,050	22,405
All other purposes	4,338,053	203,486
Total	162,288,994	8,057,125

Of the proceeds of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1930, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £1,274,970, of which £1,150,412 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.; £64,426 for Railways; £46,776 for Country Water Supply; £10,900 for the Electricity Commission; £1,588 for State Forests; £760 for Country Roads (Developmental); and £108 for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.

During the last ten years there has been a very large increase in the Public Debt, the actual increase having been £74,641,255, or about 85 per cent. Below is given a statement showing the chief works and services for which the additional liabilities were incurred :—

PUBLIC DEBT—INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Work or Service for which raised.	Loans outstanding at 30th June—		Increase.
	1920.	1930.	
	£	£	£
Railways	57,626,317	74,540,172	16,913,855
Waterworks—Country	9,779,025	23,148,873	13,369,848
Metropolitan	1,313,182	..	1,313,182*
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement ..	6,499,696	24,883,146	18,383,450
Closer Settlement	4,970,263	9,367,415	4,397,152
Electricity Supply	7,600	16,361,580	16,353,980
Roads	2,096,979	9,214,705	7,117,726
State Forests .. .. .	..	435,050	435,050
All other Works and Services	4,101,391	4,338,053	236,662
In Aid of Revenue	1,253,286	..	1,253,286*
Total	87,647,739	162,288,994	74,641,255

* Decrease.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1930, are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

Due Dates
of Loans.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1930.

Due Date. (Financial Year.)	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1930-31	1,432,212	10,425,093	11,857,305
1931-32 .. .. .	..	3,928,080	3,928,080
1932-33 .. .. .	..	7,805,146	7,805,146
1933-34 .. .. .	..	19,141,435	19,141,435
1934-35	2,980,849	12,883,671	15,874,520
1935-36 .. .. .	..	6,700,534	6,700,534
1936-37 .. .. .	..	4,857,117	4,857,117
1937-38 .. .. .	..	523,000	523,000
1938-39 .. .. .	..	175	175
1939-40 .. .. .	..	3,132,872	3,132,872
1940-41	3,906,800	627,980	4,534,780
1941-42 .. .. .	..	1,815,270	1,815,270
1942-43	13,875,800	1,638,740	15,514,540
1944-45	807,075	400	807,475
1945-46	1,049,868	15,400	1,065,268
1948-49	5,202,146	265,168	5,467,314
1949-50	6,119,695	112,262	6,231,957
1952-53 .. .. .	..	239,500	239,500
1953-54 .. .. .	..	478,874	478,874
1955-56	2,751,094*	..	2,751,094
1957-58	1,907,367*	..	1,907,367
1959-60	2,962,116	8,584	2,970,700
1960-61	5,999,000	1,000	6,000,000
1975-76	14,510,817	..	14,510,817
Government Option† .. .. .	..	5,162,472	5,162,472
Not yet fixed‡ .. .. .	..	11,794,075	11,794,075
Liability on a/c of flotation in course .. .. .	..	648,200	648,200
Advances by Commonwealth on a/c of Loans to be floated	1,057,913	1,123,711	2,181,624
Temporary advance from Westminster Bank, London, pending flotation	4,187,483	200,000	4,387,483
Total	68,750,235	93,538,759	162,288,994

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

† At option of Government on giving twelve months' notice.

‡ Amounts received from Commonwealth for purposes of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.

Loans and
interest
payable in
London and
Australia.

The next table gives information relating to the loans outstanding and interest payable thereon, in London and Australia respectively, for the years indicated. Included in the London loans for the last five years are those raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government for Victoria, but which are repayable to the Agent-General in London by the State Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN
LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1930.

At 30th June—		Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
		London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
		£	£	£	£
1900	..	44,655,579	4,670,306	1,735,307	152,096
1910	..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915	..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920	..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925	..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1926	..	54,503,506	85,761,483	2,525,676	4,355,216
1927	..	58,040,287	91,506,679	2,652,314	4,663,048
1928	..	64,713,531	93,469,939	2,980,545	4,766,123
1929	..	68,056,026	91,496,627	3,166,399	4,708,873
1930	..	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371

* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £1,926,436 at end of 1925-26 and 1926-27, £4,695,367 at end of 1927-28, and £4,658,461 at end of 1928-29 and 1929-30.

The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1930, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively :—

**RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH
JUNE, 1930.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
%	£	£	£
7½ .. ..	..	565,814	565,814
6/15/2 .. ..	..	613,248	613,248
6/7/0 .. ..	..	5,480,743	5,480,743
6 .. ..	..	7,383,286	7,383,286
5½ .. ..	..	2,015,450	2,015,450
5½	6,887,649	5,325,863	12,213,512
5½ .. ..	..	100,000	100,000
5/6/11 .. ..	..	3,553,124	3,553,124
5/5/3 .. ..	..	1,581,146	1,581,146
5½ .. ..	..	29,356,200	29,356,200
5½ .. ..	..	431,750	431,750
5	32,941,460	24,098,784	57,040,244
4½ .. ..	..	50,000	50,000
4½	5,999,000	81,730	6,080,730
4½	838,734	68,000	906,734
4½ .. ..	..	500,000	500,000
4	2,962,116	1,043,551	4,005,667
3½ .. ..	..	220,000	220,000
3½	6,119,695	4,051,368	10,171,063
3	5,202,146	4,246,791	9,448,937
1½	130,173	..	130,173
1	991,654	..	991,654
Various	1,432,212	800,000	2,232,212
Not fixed	5,245,396	1,971,911	7,217,307
Total	68,750,235	93,538,759	162,288,994
Average Rate of Interest	% 4·69	% 5·17	% 4·96

Growth of
Public Debt.

While the Public Debt has increased from year to year a very noticeable feature is the rapid increase which has occurred during the few years prior to 1928-29. During the latter year, the amount at the credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds was applied to the liquidation of £5,540,369 of the Public Debt. As compared with 1920 the debt per head of population at 30th June, 1930, had increased by 57·0 per cent.; the interest payable per head had increased by 92·9 per cent. in the same period. In the following statement is shown the growth of the public debt and of the interest payable thereon since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

**GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST,
1855 TO 1929-30.**

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6·00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5·99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5·78	16 13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ...	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 10 1	3 16 3
1926 ..	140,264,989	6,880,892	4·91	82 15 7	4 1 3
1927 ...	149,546,966	7,315,362	4·89	86 12 5	4 4 9
1928 ...	158,183,470	7,746,668	4·90	90 8 5	4 8 7
1929 ...	159,552,653	7,875,272	4·94	90 5 4	4 9 1
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4·96	91 0 3	4 10 4

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations
Guarantee Loans.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all expenditure from the latter, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the last four years and the total to date :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS.

Purpose.	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June, 1930.
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	1,821,005	1,651,884	1,249,409	953,432	73,310,565
Water Supply—					
Country	1,541,900	1,529,759	1,503,819	589,648	22,675,683
Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Closer Settlement ..	881,450	1,153,498	785,069	846,691	10,872,472
Discharged Soldiers.					
Settlement	984,912	941,524	458,127	590,756	26,512,761
Country Roads	1,042,441	882,896	746,254	531,363	10,446,819
Electricity Supply ..	1,893,740	1,433,747	1,713,794	1,774,954	16,292,992
State Schools, Technical Schools, and					
University	403,354	447,927	275,487	258,580	4,998,621
State Coal Mine .. ..	..	..	..	..	249,399
Seed and Fodder					
Advances to Farmers ..	..	97,246	122,716	165,609	990,186
Cool Storage—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	5,000	..	..	578,299
Municipalities—Loans, Advances, and Grants	600	..	..	..	1,129,414
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	331,101
Wire Netting	32,337	32,635	55,198	20,538	616,195
Parliament Houses, Law Courts, etc. ..	..	..	15,822	74,032	842,122
State Forests	193,030	86,601	57,515	53,539	433,815
All other works and services	167,534	215,521	145,063	175,587	5,180,720
In aid of Revenue ..	314,827	641,203	..	..	3,875,682
Total	9,277,180	9,119,441	7,128,273	6,034,779*	182,482,423

* Signifies the amount charged to Loan Funds during 1929-30, which differs from the actual expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans, viz :—£6,467,067.

The total interest paid (including all expenses of payment) on loans raised to 30th June, 1930, amounted on that date to about £150,000,000, of which £95,000,000 had been paid in London and £55,000,000 in Melbourne. The amount of interest and expenses paid during each of the last five financial years is shown in the next table :—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London.	Commission on Redemption, Expenses of Conversion, &c.	Total.
	London.	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ..	2,315,702	4,037,915	7,678	8,071	3,627	6,372,993
1927 ..	2,500,564	4,317,124	267	8,707	..	6,826,662
1928 ..	2,576,136	4,342,269	6,597	12,762	..	6,937,764
1929 ..	3,042,330	4,484,513	23,936	15,513	..	7,566,342
1930 ..	3,078,202	4,622,935	20,908	18,267	..	7,740,312*

* Of this amount £2,127,159 was contributed by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554), the National Debt Sinking Fund was established. The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1929-30 :—

			£
At credit of the State at 30th June, 1929	..	..	391,078
Contributions during 1929-30—		£	
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	..	213,970	
" " under Federal Aid Roads Act	..	6,235	
" State under Financial Agreement	..	433,667	
			653,872
Interest received	..	..	9,181
			1,054,131
Cancellation of securities to the value of £1,061,605	..	..	1,049,040
At credit of the State at 30th June, 1930	..	..	5,091

TRUST FUNDS.

The liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgements amounted to £6,026,603 at 30th June, 1930. Of this sum, £3,298,721 was invested in Victorian Government and Commonwealth Government inscribed stock and in other securities; cash advances totalled £2,236,672; and the balance (£491,210) was at the credit of the Public Account.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States at 30th June, 1930, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rates per cent., and the rates *per capita*. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

The particulars of the debts, &c., of the States (excepting Victoria) have been supplied by the Commonwealth Statistician. The Victorian figures appearing in the Treasurer's Finance Statement have been adopted.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT
30TH JUNE, 1930.

State.	Public Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	%
Victoria* ..	162,288,994	91 0 3	8,057,125	4 10 4	4·965
New South Wales	270,630,848	108 17 11	13,586,793	5 9 4	5·020
Queensland ..	112,623,979	119 10 6	5,354,135	5 13 8	4·754
South Australia ..	93,986,118	161 17 5	4,758,973	8 3 11	5·063
Western Australia	71,990,141	171 19 3	3,500,538	8 7 3	4·862
Tasmania ..	22,688,862	105 5 4	1,094,322	5 1 6	4·823

* Including liability on account of flotation in course, £648,200; advances by Commonwealth on account of loans to be floated, £2,181,624; and temporary advances under Act No. 3200, £4,387,483.

After deducting from the Victorian debt shown above the advances by the Commonwealth on account of loans to be floated (£2,181,624) and the temporary advance under Act No. 3200 (£4,387,483), the gross

public debt of the six States amounted to £727,639,836. Excluding loans raised on behalf of the States, but including the debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and of the Northern Territory, the gross public debt of the Commonwealth was £372,957,362. Therefore the liability of the Australian public (£1,100,597,198) at 30th June, 1930, is equal to £170 18s. 6d. per head of the population.

The gross and net indebtedness of the Government, Municipalities, and other Local Governing Bodies of Victoria for the year 1929 are shown in detail hereunder. From the debts of all Local Governing Bodies the amounts of outstanding loans received from the Government have been excluded.

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1929.

Heading.	Loans Outstanding—			Accrued Sinking Fund.	Net Indebtedness.
	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
State Public Debt—					
Securities issued	64,493,026*	91,496,627	160,740,188	391,025	160,349,163.
Advance on account of loan to be floated	3,563,000	..			
Public Account Advances ..	..	841,376			
Treasurer's Advance ..	..	346,159			
Municipalities†—					
Melbourne City Council ..	..	4,173,250	4,173,250	537,311	3,635,939
Geelong City Council ..	..	141,892	141,892	18,710	123,182.
Other Municipalities ..	..	8,109,658	8,109,658	141,871	7,967,787
Other Local Governing Bodies—					
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	1,440,000	2,464,836	3,904,836	354	3,904,482
Geelong Harbor Trust† ..	..	223,700	223,700	..	223,700
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	2,390,000	19,235,120	21,625,120	825,242	20,799,878.
Bendigo Sewerage Authority ..	..	377,463	377,463	..	377,463
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	..	1,337,950	1,337,950	81,534	1,256,416
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority† ..	..	345,555	345,555	1,457	344,098
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	1,000,000	4,464,367	5,464,367	412,584	5,051,783
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	..	240,508	240,508	..	240,508
Grand Total ..	72,886,026*	133,798,461	206,684,487	2,410,088	204,274,399

* Including £4,658,461 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Excluding outstanding loans received from State Government, as follows:—Municipalities, £920,301; Geelong Harbor Trust, £394,990; and Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, £304,817.

The net amount of State and Local Debts (£204,274,399) is equal to £115 11s. 5d. per head of the population at 30th June, 1929.

TAXATION.

The subjoined table shows in detail, for each of the last five financial years, the amount of taxation collected in Victoria by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities.

TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL : 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount received during—				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	15,282,000	16,526,000	15,825,000	15,643,000	16,119,000
State—					
Income Tax ..	2,238,429	2,382,991	3,035,014	2,881,917	2,981,050
Land Tax ..	457,441	517,229	560,013	560,765	531,426
Probate Duty ..	940,609	1,111,876	1,117,164	1,079,840	1,133,422
Entertainments Tax ..	..	..	..	..	53,348
Betting Taxation (Stamp duties, licences, and percentage) ..	133,067	142,071	135,265	145,532	145,748
Other Stamp Duties ..	1,017,351	1,059,655	1,004,079	1,016,365	985,088
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts † ..	641,765	804,903	922,437	1,065,734	1,147,957
Liquor Taxation and Licences ..	352,826	354,096	365,453	365,941	362,122
Other Licences ..	37,647	37,551	36,696	36,494	35,552
Duties on Bank Notes.. ..	1,899	1,564	1,878	1,543	1,708
Total State Taxation ..	5,821,034	6,411,936	7,177,999	7,154,131	7,377,421
Municipal Taxation.. ..	3,507,089	3,745,745	3,902,894	4,049,228	†
Total Taxation ..	24,610,123	26,683,681	26,905,893	26,846,359	†

* Estimated.

† See footnote on page 257.

† Not available.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by the Commonwealth, the State, and Municipalities for each of the last five years was as follows :—

**COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1925-26 TO 1929-30**

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	9 1 6	9 13 1	9 1 9	8 17 8	9 1 5
State	3 9 2	3 14 11	4 2 5	4 1 3	4 3 0
Municipal ..	2 1 7	2 3 9	2 4 10	2 6 0	†
Total ..	14 12 3	15 11 9	15 9 0	15 4 11	†

* Average taxation per head throughout the Commonwealth.

† Not available.

The *Income Tax Act 1929* (No. 3850) fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1929. The rates were as follows :—

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Companies.
Up to £500 ..	5d. £1 to £500 6d. £501 to £1,000 7d.	d. 10 12 14	Mutual Life Assurance Companies, 12d. in the £1 in respect of their Mutual Life Assurance business, and 19d. in the £1 on all other business. Other Companies, 19d. in the £1 of the taxable amount of income.
Exceeding £500 ..	£1,001 to £1,500 8d. £1,501 and upwards 9d.	16 18	

A super-tax on incomes (excluding Companies) over £800 was imposed as shown on page 264.

The *Finance Act 1930* (No. 3889) fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1930. The rates were as follows :—

A super-tax on incomes (excluding Companies) over £800 was imposed as shown on page 264.

(1). *Stamp Duty.* Persons in receipt of salaries or wages amounting to not less than £1 and not more than £6 per week, irrespective of whether such amounts are paid daily, weekly, monthly, or otherwise, shall be taxed on such amounts as follows:—

- (a) From the 1st July, 1930, to 12th January, 1931, a stamp duty of one penny per week on each £1 and on every fractional part of £1 not being less than ten shillings ;
- (b) From 13th January, 1931, to 31st August, 1931, as under :—

Amount of Weekly Salary or Wages.						Amount of Tax per Week.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.
1	0	0	-	1	9 11½	1
1	10	0	-	1	19 11½	2
2	0	0	-	2	2 0	7
2	2	0½	-	2	8 0	8
2	8	0½	-	2	14 0	9
2	14	0½	-	3	0 0	10
3	0	0½	-	3	6 0	11
3	6	0½	-	3	12 0	12
3	12	0½	-	3	18 0	13
3	18	0½	-	4	4 0	14
4	4	0½	-	4	10 0	15
4	10	0½	-	4	16 0	16
4	16	0½	-	5	2 0	17
5	2	0½	-	5	8 0	18
5	8	0½	-	5	14 0	19
5	14	0½	-	6	0 0	20

(2) *Unemployment Relief Tax.* Persons, the whole of whose income is not liable to the Unemployment Stamp Duty on wages, shall be taxed on each £1 of the income not so liable to Stamp Duty, earned in the year ended 30th June, 1931, as follows :—

Amount of Taxable Income.		Rate of Tax per £100.
		<i>s. d.</i>
Not less than £52 and not amounting to £104		10 0
Over " £104 exceeding £312		22 6
Over " £312 but not exceeding £500		22 6
" £500 £750		27 0
" £750 £1,000		31 6
" £1,000 £1,200		36 0
" £1,200 £1,400		40 6
" £1,400 £1,600		45 0
" £1,600 £1,800		49 6
" £1,800 £2,000		54 0
Exceeding £2,000		58 6

Where a person's income consists partly of salary or wages liable to Stamp Duty and partly of other income, the rate of tax applicable to the latter portion is the same as if his total income were liable to Unemployment Relief Tax.

The Commissioner of Taxes is empowered to make provisional assessments on returns of income earned in the years ended 30th June, 1929, and 30th June, 1930, and subsequently to make adjustments on the basis of the income earned in the year ended 30th June, 1931.

Particulars, relating to the provisions made for the relief of distress occasioned by unemployment, appear in Part "Social Condition" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

Customs and
Excise.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on 16th September, 1902. Extensive alterations of duties were made by Tariffs brought down on 8th August, 1907, and 3rd December, 1914. The present Tariff which also very materially altered previous duties came into operation on 25th March, 1920, and was assented to on 16th December, 1921. Amendments affecting a large number of the duties of that Tariff have since been made. There are three scales of duties—British Preferential, Intermediate, and General. The first relates to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, but its provisions may be applied wholly or in part to any of the British Dominions. The Intermediate Tariff may be applied to any part of the British Dominions, or to any foreign country.

Recorded
Value of
Imports and
Exports.

The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. Such amount is:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; plus
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at port of export; plus
- (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any currency other than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported is, generally, taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the State in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. As the sale price abroad of the following items was less than their value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth, an alteration to the following effect was made in the method of valuation of such goods on export as from 1st July, 1929 :—
 (1) Sugar—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers ;
 (2) Butter—the current market value less the amount paid as export bonus ; (3) Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth less the amount of any bounty or rebate payable.

Oversea
Imports and
Exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the five years 1925-26 to 1929-30 are set forth hereunder :—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
IMPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1925-26	50,279,350	47,705	50,327,055	29 17 8
1926-27	55,420,734	140,202	55,560,936	32 9 2
1927-28	47,663,768	247,363	47,911,131	27 10 3
1928-29	45,849,841	155,809	46,005,650	26 2 6
1929-30	41,759,093	122,431	41,881,524†	23 11 4
EXPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1925-26	33,251,037	66,264	33,317,301	19 15 8
1926-27	34,981,662	5,211	34,986,873	20 8 9
1927-28	31,639,958	88,600	31,728,558	18 4 5
1928-29	38,151,538	1,285,687	39,437,225	22 7 11
1929-30	22,839,787	13,660,156	36,499,943	20 10 9

* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† Excluding "Outside Packages," £419,569, not previously recorded separately.

Percentage
of Common-
wealth Trade.

Victoria's portion of the value of Commonwealth trade for each of the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Victoria's Portion of Commonwealth Trade—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1925-26 ..	151,638,178	148,771,934	300,410,112	33·2	22·4	27·8
1926-27 ..	184,716,594	145,140,367	309,856,961	33·7	24·1	29·2
1927-28 ..	147,944,970	143,213,070	291,158,040	32·4	22·2	27·4
1928-29 ..	143,647,881	144,850,452	288,498,333	32·0	27·2	29·6
1929-30 ..	129,545,935*	125,127,148	254,673,083	32·3	29·2	30·8

* Excluding "Outside Packages," £1,535,385, not previously recorded separately.

The principal articles imported from overseas countries into Victoria during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes:

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1926-27 TO 1929-30.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.				
Butter	204,269	113,664	34	155
Cheese	52,079	60,789	12,469	10,462
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	414,628	289,655	307,896	335,774
All other	105,922	124,112	112,070	102,520
Meats	189,749	166,006	156,858	92,177
All other Animal Foodstuffs	15,071	15,146	12,078	13,072
Total, Class I. ..	981,718	769,372	601,405	554,160

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa Butter, &c.	79,327	93,078	49,546	37,672
Cocoa and Chocolate	83,731	129,801	102,932	113,261
Coffee and Chicory	60,569	64,925	59,123	69,637
Confectionery	42,350	41,916	42,571	53,078
Fruits, Dried	47,709	47,853	39,391	44,055
Fruits, Fresh	8,469	9,347	1,933	10,474
Fruits &c., Preserved	60,604	17,968	18,682	20,827
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice	96,554	58,719	10,599	10,639
All other	105,983	70,675	31,235	18,238
Hops	2,839	13	551	518
Mustard	23,266	20,938	24,510	23,680
Nuts, Edible	154,315	152,673	119,032	120,575
Pickles and Sauces	18,269	16,585	17,186	19,202
Sago and Tapioca	20,957	19,375	21,096	19,408
Spices	94,077	90,475	113,954	93,543
Tea	1,166,783	986,456	949,569	677,115
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	139,722	151,293	128,371	151,417
Total, Class II. ..	2,205,524	1,972,090	1,730,281	1,483,339
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	64,840	58,958	60,061	47,498
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy	33,059	32,101	34,352	27,514
Gin	40,941	83,287	87,960	56,137
Whisky	197,184	192,688	196,193	168,097
Other	12,868	10,044	10,576	9,244
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling	23,666	17,023	18,476	18,597
Other	9,783	10,446	11,036	10,474
Total, Class III. ..	382,341	404,547	418,654	337,561
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	25,894	33,154	25,956	27,888
Unmanufactured	568,368	591,658	382,888	341,873
Cigars	35,735	32,110	32,833	29,048
Cigarettes	144,726	152,738	172,802	123,102
Snuff	708	267	563	360
Total, Class IV ..	775,431	809,927	615,047	522,271

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	57,322	30,411	33,705	46,112
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	22,841	15,850	15,867	21,970
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	309,105	219,413	332,007	221,437
Other	143,071	185,572	210,123	198,041
Silk, Raw	98,439	121,329	130,232	212,645
Wool	405,954	823,047	360,091	188,099
All other Animal Substances ..	54,581	44,378	41,360	57,251
Total, Class VI. ..	1,033,991	1,409,589	1,089,680	899,443
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES.				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp	209,191	215,359	186,895	186,760
Kapok	117,451	102,525	119,318	70,236
All other	115,310	114,530	109,884	104,445
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	32,472	7,825	11,631	10,465
Gums and Resins	107,162	98,004	90,418	108,821
Pulp for Papermaking ..	54,751	125,846	93,547	132,262
Seeds	135,412	174,134	197,211	152,823
Tanning Substances ..	57,737	36,461	23,451	33,047
All other Vegetable Substances	43,867	46,141	42,648	48,744
Total, Class VII. ..	873,353	920,825	875,003	847,603
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFAC- TURED FIBRES.				
(a) Apparel.				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	188,275	162,692	140,004	92,317
Boots and Shoes	175,220	163,028	166,577	175,361
Corsets	37,037	26,193	26,516	25,356
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	386,557	452,225	244,398	166,289
Gloves	257,560	234,775	253,206	246,380
Hats and Caps	361,097	384,308	409,674	268,863
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock- ings)	727,571	621,531	433,474	301,712
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments	73,289	63,271	63,935	63,918
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	14,358	15,576	20,754	32,796
Trimnings	577,748	448,452	449,637	349,343
Other	347,678	289,063	330,207	292,221

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—continued.				
(b) Textiles.				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck	345,517	275,133	273,054	271,135
Cotton and Linen	3,855,789	3,293,499	2,939,427	2,968,427
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods	223,608	216,410	232,287	213,601
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c.	205,715	176,154	207,996	149,459
Silk	2,746,452	2,252,915	2,498,226	2,179,207
Velvets, Velvetens, Plushes, &c.	259,820	185,967	242,862	217,866
Woollen	1,114,725	1,041,740	703,082	553,933
Other	453,385	428,210	386,333	370,812
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c.	991,024	893,024	841,523	746,602
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	362,700	253,554	293,669	323,602
All other Textiles	706,917	744,478	620,621	569,129
(c) Manufactured Fibres.				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Podder	123,937	158,580	132,692	198,093
Corn and Flour	1,089,429	870,176	1,071,695	616,804
All other	207,694	173,438	178,485	132,021
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage)	62,125	68,205	41,679	41,062
Yarns—				
Artificial Silk	193,824	257,703	318,492	369,181
Cotton	548,394	433,177	522,672	607,299
Wool	361,820	186,591	168,468	169,466
Other	73,963	56,885	51,867	50,104
Total, Class VIII.	17,073,228	14,826,953	14,263,502	12,782,059
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene, &c.	312,823	269,281	326,238	219,279
Lubricating (Mineral)	349,803	292,122	389,890	342,119
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	1,861,476	1,494,582	1,786,336	2,062,278
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	680,470	538,082	492,840	491,700
Total, Class IX.	3,204,572	2,594,067	2,995,304	3,115,376
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	275,419	263,173	248,998	215,596
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	262,564	298,351	282,067	612,095

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—continued.

Articles.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MA- CHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Ap- pliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered ..	336,358	350,580	312,903	284,139
Dynamo Machines ..	322,203	249,527	145,484	188,400
Telephones and Switchboards	240,074	154,079	80,010	114,643
N.E.I. ..	1,394,022	1,117,355	916,577	930,485
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural) ..	219,094	210,077	173,013	148,563
Engines ..	446,684	518,643	489,549	428,652
All other Machines and Machinery ..	2,033,841	1,823,570	1,641,775	1,767,012
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manu- factures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys ..	146,300	120,455	125,587	114,437
Gas Appliances ..	44,830	41,622	28,940	21,440
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. ..	561,426	407,564	281,424	282,355
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. ..	87,529	170,352	54,801	92,130
Pig and Scrap ..	44,594	44,889	23,203	15,444
Pipes and Tubes ..	474,652	398,214	409,654	364,140
Plate and Sheet ..	1,773,398	1,523,997	1,387,963	1,251,094
Railway and Tramway Material ..	19,170	47,957	7,258	14,771
Wire ..	278,107	225,653	189,105	234,391
Lamps and Lampware ..	183,552	117,937	154,860	140,645
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) ..	375,646	273,832	297,655	267,876
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c.	242,393	146,635	175,131	146,339
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c.	432,842	314,170	456,648	195,214
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c.	3,580,237	1,917,654	2,725,967	1,945,129
Other, and Parts ..	737,595	606,235	878,853	613,031
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery ..	1,725,568	1,489,913	1,462,977	1,300,336
Total, Class XII. ..	13,700,115	12,270,910	12,419,337	10,858,666

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
(a) <i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed	1,525,646	1,244,346	687,308	382,048
Rubber Manufactures ..	650,053	395,766	335,936	261,091
(b) <i>Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Glace Kid	77,820	81,852	118,465	81,480
Patent and Enamelled ..	41,844	16,480	5,849	3,075
All other	115,290	89,608	87,839	100,497
Total, Class XIII. ..	2,410,653	1,828,052	1,235,397	828,191
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.				
Timber—				
Dressed	745,668	507,083	548,770	566,955
Undressed	976,054	957,203	826,852	864,423
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture ..	225,052	215,577	196,253	199,318
Total, Class XIV. ..	1,946,774	1,679,863	1,571,875	1,630,696
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE.				
Cement (Portland)	11,417	10,846	7,263	6,539
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	261,387	237,238	232,838	218,406
Glass and Glassware	379,530	322,335	357,540	330,469
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware	123,371	90,472	99,208	69,778
Total, Class XV. ..	775,705	660,891	696,849	625,192

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Paper—</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards	92,065	95,900	99,324	121,442
Printing	1,175,117	1,061,242	974,110	1,009,014
Wrapping of all Colours ..	137,085	119,824	128,122	128,532
Writing and Typewriting ..	233,823	227,313	208,487	228,831
All other	224,733	203,713	204,323	211,541
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c.	408,457	422,350	406,125	401,771
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c. ..	70,812	78,221	78,218	84,313
Pens and Pencils	67,733	62,563	63,285	57,961
All other	297,464	337,004	287,573	282,488
Total, Class XVI. ..	2,707,289	2,608,130	2,449,567	2,525,893
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Fancy Goods	434,153	376,684	400,130	400,872
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	252,739	223,663	280,883	175,140
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	225,777	189,819	184,337	157,038
Total, Class XVII. ..	912,669	790,166	865,350	733,050
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.	134,545	133,351	118,034	105,879
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c.	125,806	61,536	53,048	34,326
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	140,256	157,498	167,171	168,469
Total, Class XVIII. ..	400,607	352,385	338,253	308,674
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Acids	50,267	60,751	75,187	64,947
Cream of Tartar	65,728	75,671	49,850	48,027
Dyes	125,746	89,238	95,664	96,065
Fertilizers	528,605	489,010	621,378	537,828
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	56,923	43,363	51,626	52,679

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS— <i>continued.</i>				
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions	128,125	104,769	122,329	116,861
Proprietary Medicines	69,924	68,246	70,414	74,981
Sodium Salts	159,930	147,214	144,669	109,644
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions	110,281	104,373	99,521	74,810
Sulphur (Brimstone).. .. .	184,735	218,381	175,711	217,978
All other Drugs and Chemicals	418,338	346,712	375,144	388,366
Total, Class XIX.	1,898,602	1,747,778	1,881,493	1,782,186
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explo- sives	327,246	353,793	347,535	266,260
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c.	130,825	116,182	101,994	92,948
Brushware	177,939	133,948	121,748	105,101
Matches and Vestas.. .. .	45,198	39,156	28,332	29,927
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts	382,936	208,132	123,558	63,676
Other and Parts	75,953	66,110	53,345	45,541
Soap	33,160	30,665	32,408	33,667
All other Articles	369,600	478,302	429,154	413,810
Total, Class XX.	1,542,857	1,426,288	1,238,074	1,050,930
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	134,549	234,414	147,485	114,164
Silver	5,583	12,757	8,197	8,214
Bronze—Specie	70	192	127	53
Total, Class XXI.	140,202	247,363	155,809	122,431
Grand Total	55,560,936	47,911,131	46,005,650	41,881,524

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to 57 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Excluding gold and bullion, &c., the imports for 1930 showed a decrease of £4,090,748, as compared with the previous year.

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during each of the last four years are shown hereunder in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1926-27 TO 1929-30.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.				
Butter	2,611,855	2,447,774	3,157,722	2,668,755*
Cheese	6,358	7,032	12,916	5,172
Eggs	46,397	25,795	54,660	35,135
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams	11,090	8,383	12,517	13,016
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	60,949	32,564	29,328	10,471
Lamb	1,053,502	639,486	1,096,891	1,279,836
Mutton	141,998	117,200	431,440	248,021
Rabbits and Hares ..	44,999	44,563	136,273	123,492
Preserved in Tins ..	27,601	23,780	19,640	15,607
Sausage Casings ..	189,127	147,359	171,839	162,934
Other	21,347	10,650	37,607	11,901
Milk and Cream	1,066,655	1,174,436	1,412,229	985,292
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	4,589	4,886	5,590	4,004
Total, Class I. ..	5,286,467	4,683,908	6,578,652	5,563,636
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Biscuits	66,519	65,247	50,149	37,059
Fruits, Dried	1,205,534	1,232,915	1,580,023	1,426,593
Fruits, Fresh	27,529	403,342	47,318	428,989
Fruits, Preserved in liquid ..	191,835	355,178	340,473	469,327
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat	6,976,711	1,489,426	5,969,821	690,247
Other	50,592	63,709	35,395	41,078
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) ..	2,123,361	2,115,398	2,260,895	1,880,057
Other	39,116	42,699	63,718	10,570
Jams and Fruit Jellies ..	13,105	12,195	8,680	6,411
Tea	28,063	42,467	34,135	19,411
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs ..	133,707	139,398	101,884	105,158
Total, Class II. ..	10,856,072	5,961,974	10,492,491	5,114,900

* Basis of valuation amended as from 1st July, 1929 (see page 292).

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	£ 135,025	£ 203,617	£ 84,756	£ 96,157
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.. ..	256,277	241,192	215,665	177,141
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS	35,383	53,431	92,201	61,682
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS. Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	161,222	264,213	114,221	67,018
Opossum	161,190	135,356	132,057	59,240
Rabbit and Hare	381,334	549,802	604,842	441,074
Sheep	1,317,783	1,848,248	1,989,172	1,363,874
Other	84,594	85,164	97,928	51,598
Wool—				
Greasy	12,779,536	13,407,193	13,877,161	7,031,516
Scoured and Washed	1,266,412	1,687,505	1,399,756	831,918
Tops	259,998	148,637	66,309	25,706
All other Animal Substances ..	16,524	15,523	16,446	17,736
Total, Class VI.	16,428,593	18,141,641	18,297,892	9,889,680
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES	41,237	57,362	63,207	63,841
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes	5,111	3,394	2,473	2,096
All other Apparel	41,564	47,589	54,540	51,861
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	90,115	109,014	96,496	130,811
Total, Class VIII.	136,790	159,997	153,509	184,768
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined	355,498	224,643	463,438	256,863
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	43,484	41,453	81,517	55,171
Total, Class IX.	398,982	266,096	544,955	312,034
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	6,365	4,494	3,938	1,786
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	10,366	15,426	13,312	28,018

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery—Machines and Machinery</i> ..	161,664	163,805	188,182	198,769
(b) <i>Metal and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery—</i>				
Iron and Steel	14,701	26,653	33,610	25,935
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	418	18	4,563	1,493
Tin Ingots	66,206	48,969	45,568	8,084
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	16,549	23,545	313	377
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof ..	158,250	179,397	174,713	169,636
Total, Class XII. ..	417,788	442,387	446,949	404,294
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Indiarubber and Manufactures	29,781	36,277	29,573	19,015
Leather and Manufactures ..	149,227	155,870	125,886	123,910
Total, Class XIII. ..	179,008	192,147	155,459	142,925
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	27,236	32,882	34,275	26,138
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE	9,550	14,394	16,551	16,133
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Paper	20,443	13,689	9,605	16,136
Stationery	45,345	50,109	50,628	53,926
Total, Class XVI. ..	65,788	63,798	60,233	70,062
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Precious Stones, Unset; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	7,610	29,790	18,418	40,963
All other Jewellery, Time-pieces, and Fancy Goods ..	17,926	20,691	34,352	28,877
Total, Class XVII. ..	25,536	50,481	52,770	69,840

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIA, 1926-27 TO 1929-30—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..	£ 60,754	£ 61,689	£ 66,235	£ 58,295
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Casein	34,803	32,804	69,623	64,539
Fertilizers—				
Ammonium Sulphate ..	10,941	4,359	643	1
Other	3,270	2,838	9,180	5,840
Medicines	146,020	5,391	2,663	5,027
Oil—Eucalyptus	54,245	81,089	71,131	53,500
All other Drugs and Chemicals	31,914	36,813	32,868	37,545
Total, Class XIX. ..	281,193	163,294	186,108	166,452
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap	206,865	211,081	212,234	217,483
Vessels transferred abroad ..	—	519,200	215,912	46,000
All other Articles	116,387	99,467	164,234	128,522
Total, Class XX. ..	323,252	829,748	592,380	392,005
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	4,521	87,488	1,281,467	13,653,275
Silver	690	1,112	4,220	6,876
Bronze	—	—	—	5
Total, Class XXI. ..	5,211	88,600	1,285,687	13,660,156
Australian produce	34,560,673	30,907,649	38,599,668	36,019,351
Other produce	426,200	820,909	837,557	480,592
Grand Total	34,986,873	31,728,558	39,437,225	36,499,943

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, skins, fruits (all kinds), meats, and milk and cream exported during the last five years amounted to slightly more than 92 per cent. of the total Australian produce exported (exclusive of gold, silver, and bronze specie) for that period—wool alone represented 43 per cent. Excluding specie and bullion, the exports during 1929-30 showed a decrease of £15,311,751 as compared with the previous year.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder :—

**IMPORTS (CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT
THERE TO, 1925-26 to 1929-30.**

Country.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Imports of Products or Manufactures of—					
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	22,100,081	23,680,151	20,728,602	19,014,408	18,437,775
Canada	1,198,663	1,209,914	917,607	1,595,998	1,163,251
India and Ceylon	2,637,029	2,943,629	2,420,247	2,587,664	1,989,143
Malaya (British)	1,260,622	1,304,047	1,144,386	637,856	409,942
New Zealand	1,118,750	1,295,657	1,652,838	967,812	654,246
South African Union ..	238,080	195,643	121,622	106,224	61,079
Other British Possessions	472,681	584,923	563,146	645,987	493,261
Belgium	307,225	335,785	372,649	325,336	363,211
China	231,662	228,401	209,064	186,882	176,194
Egypt	3,694	3,594	4,179	12,092	3,347
France	1,600,236	2,126,822	1,613,219	1,457,446	1,168,745
Germany	1,107,158	1,794,727	1,849,422	1,876,528	1,831,512
Italy	639,878	625,232	579,222	619,447	541,390
Japan	1,360,650	1,519,972	1,195,129	1,387,183	1,345,268
Netherlands	324,224	434,232	314,081	297,798	314,142
Netherlands East Indies	1,749,867	1,693,954	1,356,164	1,657,275	1,293,043
Norway	548,192	514,493	303,955	438,935	302,944
Philippine Islands ..	127,199	72,595	82,896	67,773	63,746
Russia	14,064	25,724	38,074	41,942	46,667
Sweden	636,220	667,413	692,679	459,941	689,111
Switzerland	817,705	1,093,549	887,023	779,292	647,773
United States of America	10,863,473	12,087,684	9,770,167	9,767,973	8,774,519
Other Foreign Countries	964,702	1,052,795	1,054,850	1,073,858	1,111,215
Total	50,327,055	55,560,936	47,911,131	46,005,650	41,881,524
Exports to—					
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,082,439	13,844,874	13,025,453	16,654,156	23,398,177
Canada	84,663	104,520	151,208	309,224	304,192
India and Ceylon	556,243	494,238	549,087	2,772,572	1,779,827
Malaya (British)	1,180,622	1,027,076	1,133,774	1,164,703	655,721
New Zealand	1,787,777	1,478,166	1,154,390	1,022,684	942,860
South African Union ..	365,522	399,519	333,808	585,665	266,447
Other British Possessions	378,669	402,084	371,889	546,486	344,568
Belgium	494,392	963,640	1,038,664	1,154,896	468,927
China	141,592	115,790	114,503	626,833	138,487
Egypt	661,974	1,145,212	565,575	834,512	433,723
France	3,855,842	3,551,518	3,409,355	3,664,286	1,932,576
Germany	725,505	1,882,772	1,978,994	1,216,684	805,943
Italy	1,042,467	1,942,458	972,462	1,253,526	452,437
Japan	2,343,115	2,905,735	2,483,649	2,779,580	1,593,424
Netherlands	37,280	186,003	57,535	320,123	58,067
Netherlands East Indies	1,115,521	1,098,811	1,177,483	1,307,296	1,351,901
Norway	83,198	2,501	13,066	3,078	20,536
Philippine Islands ..	25,923	34,059	38,602	33,601	38,945
Russia .. ..	.. ..	918	740,125	487,634	102,455
Sweden	27,505	26,060	73,759	34,414	33,097
Switzerland	2,371	8,008	4,871	5,468	11,240
United States of America	3,934,637	2,908,782	2,062,513	1,985,545	1,102,538
Other Foreign Countries	409,994	459,094	277,793	624,259	203,795
Total	33,317,304	34,936,873	31,728,558	30,437,225	36,499,943

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Slightly more than 64 per cent. of the total value of the exports in 1930 were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst 44 per cent. of the imports were their products or manufactures. The chief articles of United Kingdom origin imported in the last five years and the principal articles exported direct thereto in the same period were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>					
Whisky	£ 324,532	£ 196,270	£ 192,369	£ 195,905	£ 167,904
Cigarettes	118,560	140,085	146,784	167,547	115,541
Apparel and Attire	864,723	752,040	584,240	456,172	356,689
Trimmings and Ornaments	143,810	134,821	94,811	77,612	65,562
Piece Goods—					
Cotton and Linen	3,295,167	3,319,207	2,898,547	2,605,936	2,685,020
Woolen	850,802	911,848	868,888	564,585	465,956
Silk	338,884	452,376	438,681	525,304	637,508
Canvas and Duck	342,110	321,758	269,590	268,008	267,923
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	136,547	149,737	142,558	215,813	172,232
Other	357,441	436,994	432,160	379,145	354,878
Floor Coverings	838,998	933,786	824,461	764,448	674,242
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	298,133	312,949	218,496	258,635	283,834
Yarns	635,240	954,411	775,903	805,201	754,596
Machines and Machinery	2,083,474	2,346,755	2,092,712	1,668,934	1,788,952
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	2,401,098	2,727,763	2,563,403	2,090,052	2,034,005
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts)	869,143	1,132,779	443,998	549,699	549,305
Other Vehicles and parts	415,135	415,406	359,802	408,623	381,668
Other Metals and Manufactures	1,540,597	1,459,511	1,265,502	1,239,562	1,082,096
Rubber and Rubber Goods	280,703	288,428	144,799	118,469	118,023
Crockery and Household Ware	180,083	184,803	163,385	165,997	148,532
Glass and Glassware	144,113	147,553	133,458	148,345	111,992
Paper	1,122,409	1,200,936	1,004,891	954,892	990,097
Books	381,442	360,833	370,220	359,562	356,404
Fancy Goods	231,475	222,926	194,229	188,273	181,109
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	128,208	149,892	101,196	110,991	97,800
Dyes	78,915	94,873	76,637	74,522	72,680
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	298,143	245,887	284,699	297,371	201,129
All other Articles	3,410,691	3,685,526	3,642,183	3,354,805	3,322,098
Total	22,100,081	23,680,151	20,728,602	19,014,408	18,437,775
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter	1,934,801	2,012,500	1,806,740	2,470,892	2,041,829
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	1,417,784	1,206,875	741,005	1,396,269	1,418,406
Rabbits and Hares	52,177	44,350	43,345	134,792	121,796
Preserved in tins	52,636	4,041	13,027	9,217	9,376
Milk and Cream	31,922	28,535	11,082	27,343	18,295
Fruits—all kinds	1,242,905	1,157,952	1,569,278	1,618,745	1,870,975
Wheat and Flour	1,301,400	2,483,284	981,397	1,355,737	439,527
Hides and Skins	1,159,554	1,019,060	1,323,717	1,128,699	848,558
Wool	6,061,382	4,888,821	5,092,864	6,285,869	3,406,481
Tallow, unrefined	128,918	139,190	52,745	126,123	48,368
Tin Ingots	39,075	65,399	48,365	42,427	1,050
Leather, &c.	87,699	38,593	50,595	36,655	53,393
Bullion and Specie	7,460	1,297	1,268	1,253,848	12,506,268
All other Articles	614,726	754,977	1,290,025*	767,540	613,855
Total	14,082,439	13,844,874	13,025,453	16,654,156	23,398,177

* Including "Vessels transferred abroad," £500,000.

The value of the trade with India and Ceylon was £3,768,970 in 1930, and was less than in the previous year by £1,591,266. There was a decrease in imports of £598,521, and also in exports of £992,745. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans	11,822	11,027	12,982	12,976	10,312
Coffee	19,618	19,677	23,732	11,874	17,939
Rice	131,302	86,116	49,260	392	1,113
Nuts	35,869	41,925	36,541	35,219	538
Tea	572,558	762,314	575,280	626,488	496,827
Hides and Skins	7,069	26,731	49,774	37,405	88,080
Fibres	39,442	44,217	30,663	49,474	47,130
Gums and Resins	29,788	13,503	19,664	18,953	23,596
Seeds	76,556	44,245	59,932	82,122	53,430
Hessians	247,893	186,969	149,800	181,279	187,592
Floor Coverings	9,814	11,530	19,635	12,264	7,548
Bags and Sacks	1,249,427	1,412,160	1,195,646	1,374,578	938,361
Oils in Bulk	10,829	8,542	7,652	2,499	2,750
Waxes	6,895	6,528	2,300	5,709	8,459
Rubber, &c.	63,452	152,576	67,145	40,317	5,515
All other Articles	122,195	115,569	129,241	96,115	99,953
Total	2,637,029	2,943,629	2,420,247	2,587,664	1,989,143
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter	12,463	12,497	16,890	20,314	23,902
Meats	9,026	19,990	8,693	17,061	10,551
Milk and Cream	215,103	30,019	36,490	44,545	42,529
Biscuits	6,888	7,518	5,315	4,786	4,358
Hay and Chaff	10,294	14,080	7,300	5,242	9,544
Fruits (preserved in liquid)	2,546	860	1,898	1,802	2,561
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal	180,207	262,712	207,895	2,379,354	344,670
Jams and Jellies	5,612	3,280	2,667	1,762	746
Horses	12,012	16,062	28,076	43,540	44,444
Wool	14,790	23,480	50,075	106,668	70,966
Tallow (unrefined)	29,611	31,966	13,889	55,896	44,901
Leather, &c.	3,168	2,428	2,321	1,246	984
Soap	6,830	6,499	6,637	6,963	5,802
Specie and Bullion	53,804	500	87,332	31,119	1,142,502
All other Articles	43,889	62,367	73,109	52,234	31,367
Total	556,243	494,238	549,087	2,772,572	1,779,827

The value of the trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1930, was £1,597,106. The exports thereto amounted to £942,860, and represented 2·6 per cent. of the total overseas exports. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND ORIGIN
AND OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED DIRECT TO
THAT COUNTRY, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>					
Butter	166,871	204,260	113,622	1	..
Fish	32,872	37,870	52,391	45,861	38,627
Milk and Cream	3,021	5,458	6,565	6,098	5,358
Meats	17,485	29,275	33,691	21,772	13,215
Grain and Pulse	18,120	38,708	49,149	16,950	16,796
Hops	5,002	2,833	..	561	518
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	15,597	23,968	11,062	13,043	19,707
Hides and Skins	315,788	263,617	212,936	277,446	145,526
Wool	25,011	182,742	590,986	131,787	10,809
Flax and Hemp	67,188	86,005	60,743	63,889	58,634
Oakum and Tow	25,687	24,219	18,992	18,335	13,229
Seeds	55,198	38,736	34,084	40,830	22,025
Timber	273,792	145,067	123,027	123,996	148,858
Gold and Silver	28,092	126,755	230,511	129,318	100,182
All other articles	69,586	86,144	115,076	77,935	60,767
Total	1,118,750	1,295,657	1,652,838	967,812	654,246
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds	166,101	170,088	156,514	133,864	157,688
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat	435,948	199,772	138,188	3,800	2,481
Flour	86,861	276,890	30,358	19,973	19,045
Barley	2,634	893	..	56	229
Oats	6,141	7,992	634	1,823	11,469
Rice and Rice Meal	14,427	18,521	16,742	7,324	4,298
Tea	39,761	26,312	39,855	33,669	18,929
Spirituos and Alcoholic Liquors	22,559	18,311	14,145	11,969	14,661
Tobacco manufactured	361,429	253,908	236,012	210,240	171,839
Apparel	14,228	19,693	22,705	22,866	16,349
Piece Goods	24,233	25,516	35,421	40,397	20,401
Oils	79,733	7,959	3,984	5,851	6,369
Machines and Machinery	46,058	71,895	55,169	78,204	53,002
Metal manufactures	57,652	50,564	44,990	41,528	50,196
Rubber manufactures	84,601	27,277	22,124	15,273	16,109
Leather, &c.	16,456	7,388	9,726	9,764	12,982
Books	15,159	15,992	10,100	9,512	11,861
Drugs and Chemicals	26,006	27,236	35,829	28,435	36,778
Photographic goods and materials	49,117	47,758	46,204	46,108	46,730
All other Articles	238,683	209,206	235,690	302,533	272,444
Australian produce	1,542,859	1,309,090	961,837	736,751	778,250
Other produce	244,918	169,076	192,553	285,933	164,610
Total	1,787,777	1,478,166	1,154,390	1,022,684	942,860

The trade with Belgium was suspended in 1918 and 1919, and has not yet recovered its pre-war proportion, which was 3 per cent. of the total oversea trade of Victoria. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
BELGIUM, 1925-26 TO 1929-30

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Belgian origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed ..	2,116	19,061	17,947	19,343	4,393
Gloves	20,322	16,879	17,119	15,890	13,152
Piece Goods	30,601	39,566	38,841	54,503	61,112
Artificial Silk .. ..	..	303	908	9,686	16,882
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	5,922	13,058	24,569	4,820	6,789
Copper	2,873	8,197	6,720	4,789	585
Iron and Steel	14,001	17,728	6,432	8,850	11,511
Vehicles	19,198	19,080	1,630	980	1,783
Glass and Glassware	123,844	80,595	55,312	76,016	80,350
Paper	25,886	25,787	24,711	16,366	16,497
Precious Stones, Unset	6,425	3,663	10,556	23,102	21,454
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	11,496	13,545	17,267	18,523	23,582
All other Articles	44,541	73,323	150,637	72,468	105,121
Total	207,225	335,785	372,649	325,336	363,211
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Wheat	53,688	334,226	69,579	42,440	..
Hides and Skins	53,928	38,840	106,306	73,454	76,471
Wool	358,462	528,594	798,616	991,035	340,200
Tallow	17,838	22,624	13,239	17,409	11,926
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	1,189	3,167	2,888	1,106	8,614
All other Articles	9,287	41,189	48,036	29,452	31,716
Total	494,392	968,640	1,038,664	1,154,896	468,927

In 1930 the value of the trade with France was £3,101,321, or nearly 4 per cent. of the oversea total. Details of the exports to France and of the goods of French origin received in the past five years are given in the appended table:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH FRANCE, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of French origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy	32,701	32,777	32,074	34,310	27,509
Wine	28,716	26,974	20,549	22,887	22,791
Gums and Resins	28,321	37,996	29,014	30,141	29,749
Apparel—					
Trimnings and Ornaments	124,613	154,315	104,866	84,844	59,810
Gloves	31,249	36,245	18,605	19,055	24,021
Other	203,560	339,052	344,601	184,798	110,496
Piece Goods	611,104	885,495	612,859	641,331	462,217
Oils	14,594	16,041	18,513	20,470	24,304
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	16,037	24,900	13,170	3,690	2,737
Motor Cars and Parts	94,046	105,175	28,637	16,786	14,203
Rubber Manufactures	63,185	61,983	38,174	43,828	23,715
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	26,455	37,937	48,204	28,778	42,744
Pipes (smoking)	13,044	16,552	16,240	11,755	10,570
Cream of Tartar	23,797	15,483	16,937	15,948	21,344
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	23,538	34,902	23,092	27,227	23,498
All other Articles	265,226	321,010	247,684	271,598	269,037
Total	1,600,236	2,126,822	1,613,219	1,457,446	1,168,745
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>					
Butter	1,835	4,200	62	8,440	..
Wheat and Flour	6,274	474,032	81,053	76,696	51,338
Hides and Skins	536,182	493,749	784,029	768,964	504,312
Wool	3,279,225	2,568,910	2,516,682	2,787,804	1,347,570
Tallow (unrefined)	3,032	2,697	11,381	1,400	2,006
All other Articles	29,294	12,900	16,148	20,982	27,350
Total	3,855,842	3,551,518	3,409,355	3,664,286	1,932,576

The trade with Germany in 1929-30 amounted to 3·4 per cent. of the total with oversea countries; in the year prior to the war (1913) the percentage was 8·4. Wool was the chief item exported to Germany, and during the past five years accounted for 70·8 per cent. of the total exports to that country—the percentage for 1929-30 being 69·3.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria</i>					
<i>(of German origin).</i>					
Apparel—					
Gloves	120,339	107,136	89,135	97,919	66,753
Other	109,893	269,891	335,611	283,674	249,522
Piece Goods	71,021	191,517	188,121	167,669	143,476
Machines and Machinery ..	133,545	202,513	262,993	346,041	354,138
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles	8,752	12,659	23,101	49,977	8,148
Plated Ware and Cutlery ..	24,305	33,293	26,011	21,272	18,803
Other	132,698	266,467	180,168	192,416	195,088
Glass and Glassware	15,563	23,769	28,269	29,289	31,690
Paper	22,764	44,812	48,836	48,549	64,157
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	14,457	23,518	29,261	29,420	23,503
Fancy Goods	70,662	81,997	72,984	82,707	82,544
Timepieces	37,077	38,148	39,341	32,780	28,695
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	26,565	43,858	50,557	40,901	39,181
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	46,096	90,079	78,479	92,905	109,171
Bags, Baskets, &c.	17,107	24,291	27,659	21,471	26,739
Brushware	5,945	30,166	24,104	14,744	14,564
Musical Instruments	112,659	106,163	66,865	47,201	28,223
All other Articles	137,710	204,450	277,927	277,593	347,117
Total	1,107,158	1,794,727	1,849,422	1,876,528	1,831,512
<i>Exported from Victoria to Germany.</i>					
Butter	7,806	4,362	217	13,303	1,456
Sausage Casings	15,315	5,858	3,088	5,872	2,641
Fruits (all kinds)	35,483	321	98,377	154	71,111
Wheat and Flour	54,481	325,186	83,585	3,052	..
Wool	507,601	1,321,404	1,482,222	812,573	558,208
Hides and Skins	60,405	162,605	228,310	308,239	59,086
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	..	16,559	1,828	4,878	132
Casein	8,501	5,659	14,387	13,653	7,650
Eucalyptus Oil	10,314	21,142	30,889	18,688	16,006
All other Articles	25,599	19,676	36,091	36,272	89,653
Total	725,505	1,882,772	1,978,994	1,216,684	805,943

The value of Japanese goods received in 1929-30 represented only slightly more than 3 per cent. of the total oversea imports, as compared with 8·8 per cent. in 1918-19. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	3,452	7,657	6,029	8,806	21,681
Silk, Raw	*	95,037	116,252	130,189	210,045
Fibres	2,706	5,901	5,920	6,141	6,620
Grass or Straw, &c. .. .	6,302	5,833	2,580	4,630	3,758
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings .. .	9,477	8,820	9,887	258	140
Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .	21,485	18,817	15,504	13,220	14,797
Hats and Caps .. .	16,774	13,722	7,353	35,242	15,880
Other	20,720	13,955	12,509	14,205	18,841
Piece Goods—Silk .. .	762,429	931,104	726,377	835,362	728,388
Cotton and Linen .. .	222,444	165,300	109,995	66,777	74,130
Other	24,171	21,767	3,276	8,485	2,608
Oils	5,197	4,696	10,718	11,461	12,409
Timber	34,768	4,759	39,280	40,347	47,220
China ware	26,156	26,688	29,174	31,234	26,633
Glass and Glassware .. .	19,590	20,347	19,303	17,004	14,088
Fancy Goods	25,802	20,800	16,870	19,222	26,186
Jewellery and Precious Stones .. .	8,214	14,410	12,791	6,434	5,161
Camphor	8,648	5,963	3,684	4,346	3,768
All other Articles .. .	147,308	92,396	51,627	78,820	112,920
Total	1,360,650	1,519,972	1,195,129	1,387,183	1,345,268
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Butter	564	95	65	948	8,108
Milk and Cream	105,630	61,095	58,499	68,786	62,027
Grain and Pulse	1,054,784	842,297	123,897	640,565	200,427
Wool	1,094,858	1,899,254	2,205,030	1,857,225	1,146,193
Tallow (un-refined) .. .	45,895	42,765	55,280	112,979	93,625
Casoin	23,070	24,474	14,759	52,125	54,843
Fertilizers	8,115	13,323	4,100	1,586	2,567
All other Articles .. .	10,199	22,432	17,019	45,364	25,644
Total	2,343,115	2,905,735	2,483,649	2,779,580	1,593,424

* Not itemized for 1925-26.

Trade with
Netherlands
East Indies.

The Netherlands East Indies accounted for 3·4 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in 1930. The chief articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory	32,757	26,450	24,410	22,106	31,672
Sago and Tapioca	4,555	1,181	3,365	6,362	3,909
Spices	9,559	4,771	8,093	10,687	7,952
Tea	532,442	379,425	393,744	311,902	167,310
Tobacco—unmanufactured	27,780	30,342	62,856	45,715	11,211
Hides and Skins	2,852	16,242	13,083	33,248	23,184
Fibres	133,274	162,755	158,023	165,782	113,854
Seeds	16,367	15,619	11,401	17,717	16,079
Oils	846,966	884,528	569,913	902,988	843,415
Rubber, crude	99,053	135,188	79,445	94,093	36,928
All other Articles	42,062	37,503	31,831	46,675	37,529
Total	1,749,867	1,698,954	1,356,164	1,657,275	1,293,043
<i>Exported from Victoria to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter	451,169	415,862	454,913	438,019	442,216
Meats	17,722	10,292	4,923	2,674	2,743
Milk and Cream	93,233	106,974	107,357	208,202	336,408
Biscuits	74,608	45,388	43,512	31,890	21,232
Fruits, and fruit juices	28,230	31,329	35,660	40,575	38,312
Grain and Pulse	360,590	401,264	425,595	446,940	453,577
Machines and Machinery	2,378	4,124	2,371	2,722	1,761
Leather, &c.	39,474	38,895	53,315	32,328	20,683
Ammonium Sulphate	4,640				
All other Articles	43,477	44,683	48,837	53,946	35,069
Total	1,115,521	1,098,811	1,177,483	1,307,296	1,351,901

Trade with United States of America. The value of the trade with the United States in 1930 was £9,877,057, or 12·6 per cent. of the value of the Victorian oversea trade. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>					
Fish, Preserved in Tins	55,610	46,719	19,809	45,282	32,842
Sausage Casings	107,003	82,285	65,815	63,146	32,385
Tobacco, &c.	423,658	526,777	549,859	344,402	354,635
Gums and Resins	34,170	27,382	23,829	19,043	25,626
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings	114,922	144,964	150,697	149,654	110,319
Gloves	10,215	7,193	5,613	4,533	3,673
Other	156,048	177,712	154,626	148,871	135,790
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	274,545	396,763	326,530	337,991	283,486
Other	74,212	123,933	93,143	101,871	86,585
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns ..	84,244	165,266	88,762	179,134	204,819
Oils	1,855,778	1,760,771	1,650,951	1,693,750	1,878,157
Paints and Varnishes	61,791	61,381	71,587	74,737	60,225
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	31,688	40,079	32,503	71,982	89,038
Machines and Machinery	1,583,024	1,948,895	1,584,608	1,364,069	1,314,841
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Vehicles and parts	2,564,476	2,823,542	1,959,538	2,377,217	1,594,213
Iron and Steel	175,252	308,954	114,257	127,545	72,143
Tools of Trade	133,403	171,423	116,237	130,667	109,759
Other	422,218	453,507	373,727	384,955	376,022
Rubber, &c.	338,134	231,142	130,936	87,862	70,057
Leather, &c.	64,668	116,419	87,547	115,898	84,962
Timber	929,071	764,990	748,170	645,735	588,481
Glass and Glassware	45,239	47,767	40,041	34,166	19,591
Paper	76,374	86,404	81,301	99,309	79,974
Stationery	122,540	132,813	130,078	140,215	132,826
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods	84,380	112,293	83,021	84,711	77,465
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	149,475	156,217	142,719	128,885	140,301
Sulphur (Brimstone)	138,816	183,963	217,096	161,663	216,577
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives ..	70,292	63,177	44,607	28,179	35,435
Instruments—Musical	192,191	289,770	149,715	93,773	42,097
All other Articles	490,036	585,173	532,855	528,738	522,195
Total	10,868,473	12,087,684	9,770,167	9,767,973	8,774,519
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings	159,187	168,441	139,435	162,486	154,698
Hides and Skins	427,036	362,618	392,643	612,412	424,808
Wool	3,193,089	2,304,047	1,419,526	1,039,700	405,798
Tallow (unrefined)	21,690	..	17,993	44,840	1,675
Platinum—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	50,914	12,177	3,895	..	..
Eucalyptus Oil	13,713	14,054	22,404	25,668	15,175
All other Articles	69,058	47,445	66,617	100,439	100,384
Total	3,934,687	2,908,782	2,062,513	1,985,545	1,102,538

Destination of principal articles exported. Wool, butter, wheat and flour, fruits (all kinds), hides and skins, and meats were the six principal articles exported from Victoria in 1930—their value being equal to nearly 53 per cent. of the total exports. The countries which received these products are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED IN 1929-30.

Destination.	Wool.	Butter.	Wheat and Flour.	Fruits (all kinds).	Hides and Skins.	Meats.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	3,406,481	2,041,829	465,834	1,870,975	848,558	1,562,422
Aden ..	..	24	14,092	44	..	..
Canada ..	22,875	11,825	..	148,285	732	67,083
Hong Kong ..	..	3,373	29,199	4,168	..	1,018
India and Ceylon ..	70,966	10,910	344,669	7,887	..	10,235
Malaya (British) ..	..	75,385	144,640	7,454	..	16,326
Malta ..	..	119	15,717	..	..	2,442
Mauritius ..	..	5,800	57,952	56	..	..
New Zealand ..	1,527	..	21,526	157,688	412	584
Pacific Islands (British) ..	..	884	1,812	2,336	..	3,828
South African Union ..	..	2,381	144,791	1,034	..	278
Sudan ..	..	14	27,720	14	..	18
Other British Countries ..	..	4,628	12,941	572	153	49
Africa, Portuguese East ..	..	1,351	37,348	237	..	..
Africa, Portuguese West ..	..	35	36,450	..	..	..
Belgium ..	340,200	4,456	..	10	76,471	18,301
Canary Islands ..	..	47	1,870	9	..	..
China ..	155	16,776	1,264	2,982	..	20
Egypt ..	..	21,693	401,350	993	2,202	5,596
Finland ..	..	..	..	..	1,743	10
France ..	1,347,570	..	51,338	49	504,312	5,484
French Indo-China ..	..	405	12,143	13	..	..
Germany ..	558,208	1,456	..	71,111	109,086	8,821
Italy ..	432,495	3	..	2	3,943	313
Japan ..	1,146,193	8,108	180,865	14	5,230	637
Mexico ..	12,488	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	23,241	..	606	24,702	1,441	..
Netherlands East Indies ..	..	442,216	452,331	15,390	..	2,743
Norway ..	119	..	..	..	833	..
Peru ..	..	..	32,163	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	..	7,150	11,486	..	315	493
Russia ..	102,481	..	..	4	..	..
Siam ..	..	5,129	48,980	11	..	..
Sweden ..	16,853	..	..	2,936	1,162	..
United States of America ..	405,798	..	1	21	424,808	157,588
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,490	2,758	21,216	6,012	1,403	989
Total ..	7,889,140	2,668,755	2,570,304	2,324,909	1,982,804	1,865,278

The value of the above-mentioned six articles added to that of the next principal item (milk and cream) represented 88·8 per cent. of the total merchandise exported. The value of milk and cream exported amounted to £985,292, of which £343,953 was sent to British Malaya, £336,408 to Netherlands East Indies, and £99,538 to China.

Customs and
Excise
Revenue.

The following statement shows the overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1929-30 :—

OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED
AT VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1929-30.

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- beel.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports ..	40,782,668	958,265	82,551.	58,040	..	41,881,524*
Exports ..	34,436,204	939,467	392,656	731,616	..	36,499,943
Total ..	75,218,872	1,897,732	475,207	789,656	..	78,381,467
Gross Revenue—						
Customs ..	9,057,041	193,550	15,223	14,005	..	9,279,819
Excise ..	3,020,284	30,412	..	..	17,026	3,067,722
Other sources	27,151	207	..	61	3	27,422
Total ..	12,104,476	224,169	15,223	14,066	17,029	12,374,963†

* Excluding "Outside Packages," £419,569. † After deducting £446,286 for Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £11,928,677.

Interstate
Trade.

On the 13th September, 1910, the Commonwealth Government abandoned the collecting and recording of information relating to Interstate imports and exports, but at the Statisticians' Conference, held in 1926 at Perth, it was resolved that action should be taken by each Statistician, with the exception of West Australia and Tasmania (where schemes for collecting Interstate trade statistics are already in force), with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of Interstate trade.

Monthly returns of twelve specified articles (quantities only) interchanged between Victoria and the other States, have been received

from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, Ports and Harbors Department, Warrnambool Harbor Board, and the Department of Agriculture. The tabulated totals of these items for the year 1929-30, excluding all oversea cargo interchanged, are shown in the following table:—

INTERSTATE TRADE OF 12 SPECIFIED ARTICLES (QUANTITIES ONLY).

Article.	Imported into Victoria from other States during 1929-30, and recorded by—					
	Department of Agriculture (Live Stock by Land and Sea).	Victorian Railways. ¹	Port of Melbourne. ²	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	..	207	3,055	..	..	3,262
Coal .. ..	..	2	390,790	209,146	14,561	614,499
Flour .. ..	..	14,522	176	..	..	14,698
Fruit, fresh ..	..	18,037 ³	4,296	..	..	22,333
Fruits, dried ..	..	876	590	..	..	1,466
Oats .. ..	..	4,259	592	..	..	4,851
Onions .. ..	..	60	4	..	..	64
Potatoes .. ..	..	165	473	..	..	638
Wheat .. ..	..	46,930	..	..	..	46,930
Wool .. ..	..	26,912	4,021	191	..	31,724
	No.					No.
Cattle	104,672	..	..	..	..	104,672
Sheep	2,872,340	..	..	..	..	2,872,340

Article.	Exported from Victoria to other States during 1929-30, and recorded by—					
	Department of Agriculture (Live Stock by Land and Sea).	Victorian Railways. ¹	Port of Melbourne. ²	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	..	152	1,982	..	..	2,134
Coal .. ..	..	1,029	76	..	..	1,105
Flour .. ..	..	2,840	8,064	..	..	10,894
Fruit, fresh ..	..	20,563	6,355	..	..	26,918
Fruit, dried ..	..	161	7,660	..	..	7,821
Oats .. ..	..	3,604	7,112	203	..	10,919
Onions .. ..	..	7,089	15,441	6,823	205	29,558
Potatoes .. ..	..	35,830	27,425	244	94	63,593
Wheat .. ..	..	756	9,810	3,746	..	14,312
Wool .. ..	..	846	4,851	644	..	6,341
	No.					No.
Cattle	29,155	..	..	..	..	29,155
Sheep	1,018,455	..	..	..	..	1,018,455

¹ New South Wales and South Australia only.

² Including interstate wares transhipped to Victorian ports, but excluding interstate imports transhipped to overseas and interstate ports.

³ Including 5,884 tons from Queensland re-waybilled at Wallangarra.

⁴ Including coastal cargo transhipped to interstate ports.

The foregoing table refers to the quantities of twelve articles interchanged between Victoria and the other States. The States from and to in the case of imports and exports respectively are available for only five of the aforementioned items. These consist of butter, flour, wheat, cattle, and sheep, and information relating to the importing and exporting State of these articles is given below :—

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF FIVE SPECIFIED ARTICLES,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT
AND EXPORT, 1929-30.**

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	522	736	..	..	2,004	3,262
Flour	14,245	..	238	..	165	14,698
Wheat	28,626	..	18,304	..	..	46,930
	No.		No.		No.	No.
Cattle	99,422	..	882	..	4,368	104,672
Sheep	2,844,054	..	26,238	..	1,998	2,872,340

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	175	26	822	785	326	2,134
Flour	1,874	1,285	1,047	5	6,683	10,894
Wheat	472	21	307	4	13,508	14,312
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	13,592	6	15,510	17	30	29,155
Sheep	708,161	54	263,283	4,509	42,448	1,018,455

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration. In the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 321) and at the port of Melbourne (page 323) coastal shipping is included.

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the last five years were as follows :—

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,470	2,667	2,589	2,474	2,499
Tons	6,485,561	7,187,147	6,844,809	6,798,092	6,911,048
Average tonnage ..	2,626	2,694	2,644	2,748	2,766
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,447	2,666	2,608	2,466	2,488
Tons	6,494,779	7,180,748	6,869,313	6,815,305	6,877,418
Average tonnage ..	2,654	2,693	2,634	2,764	2,764

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1930, steamers numbered 2,482 of the vessels entered, and 2,472 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 6,890,548 and 6,859,345 respectively. The inward shipping included 26 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,848, whilst the outward shipping included 335 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 654,761.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1929-30 are set out in the following statement :—

Shipping with
principal
countries.

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1929-30.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	1,731	3,552,264	8	640	1,675	4,138,896	12	10,403
United Kingdom	217	1,384,020	..	..	191	1,322,561	3	5,516
New Zealand	45	86,447	..	..	48	85,750	..	..
India	22	76,815	..	..	17	65,148	..	..
Straits Settlements	25	85,755	..	..	22	65,982	..	..
Other British	75	237,250	..	..	82	252,647	..	..
Total British Countries	2,115	5,422,551	8	640	2,235	5,931,004	15	15,919
Japan	49	181,269	..	..	52	189,574	..	..
Dutch East Indies	30	187,361	..	..	36	155,781	..	..
United States	158	621,377	..	..	64	243,468	..	..
Other Foreign	130	527,990	9	19,860	85	339,488	1	2,154
Total Foreign Countries	367	1,467,997	9	19,860	237	928,341	1	2,154
Grand Total ..	2,482	6,890,548	17	20,500	2,472	6,859,345	16	18,073

Nationality of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1929-30 was as shown hereunder:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1929-30.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian	1,461	1,903,383	1,445	1,886,448
United Kingdom	608	3,469,635	608	3,444,599
Canadian	28	101,503	28	101,503
Hong Kong	17	44,212	18	48,076
New Zealand	42	79,761	42	80,501
South African	2	6,418	3	9,001
Other British	5	10,896	6	12,818
Total, British	2,163	5,615,808	2,150	5,582,946
Foreign—				
Danish	11	40,462	12	42,815
Finnish	9	22,950	8	20,523
French	8	42,637	9	45,664
German	41	175,961	39	166,533
Holland	31	150,645	32	155,009
Italian	24	107,257	24	107,257
Japanese	52	197,024	57	211,157
Norwegian	63	202,765	64	203,996
Swedish	37	112,924	35	106,523
United States	57	231,068	55	223,438
Other Foreign	3	11,547	3	11,547
Total, Foreign	336	1,295,240	338	1,294,472
Grand Total ..	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418

Shipping
entered at
Victorian
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coastwise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1930:—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1929-30.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunningham (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnambool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Oversea—										
Steam ..	195	659,291	..	..	5	18,014	2	6,871	..	..
Sailing ..	9	19,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate*—										
Steam ..	2,100	5,842,453	..	..	158	328,619	7	21,870	15	13,430
Sailing ..	7	560	..	..	1	80	..	..	..	..
Oversea via Ports—										
Steam ..	19	57,677	..	..	46	167,777	6	23,461	..	..
Interstate via Ports—										
Steam ..	68	155,960	..	..	42	82,806	8	40,760	3	2,415
Local (within the State)—										
Steam ..	832	287,087	46	8,180	252	111,979	76	17,634	135	32,332
Sailing ..	185	7,304	..	..	19	4,932	..	..	..	..
Total ..										
Steam ..	3,214	7,002,468	46	8,180	505	708,995	99	110,616	153	48,177
Sailing ..	201	27,724	..	..	20	5,012	..	..	..	..
Grand Total..	3,415	7,030,192	46	8,180	525	714,007	99	110,616	153	48,177

NOTE.—“Ports” mean Victorian ports.

* Including “Oversea via States.”

Ferry
Service.

The Williamstown City Council owns one steamer which is engaged in the transport of passengers between Port Melbourne and Williamstown. It is licensed to carry 342 passengers. During the year ended 30th September, 1930, the number of passengers carried was 136,530, whilst the total revenue and expenditure amounted to £3,088 and £7,135 respectively. There were 6 persons employed, and the total mileage was 12,740.

Cargo
discharged and
shipped.

Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1930, are shown hereunder. The first table gives the tonnage of Interstate and Oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the second tabulation shows only the tonnage of Oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels carrying.

**TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO
DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1929-30.**

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne	1,114,743	2,018,855	656,729	545,774
Geelong	208,535	129,542	32,289	58,666
Portland	872	10,330	..	6,207
Warrnambool	20,919	..	5,988	..
Total	1,345,069	2,158,727	695,006	610,647

**TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1929-30, ACCORDING
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.**

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian	22,744	3,165
Great Britain	1,357,125	363,261
Canadian	31,483	20,095
Hong Kong	8,751	6,488
New Zealand	43,028	25,524
South African	300	3,079
Other British	7,969	4,430
Total, British	1,471,400	426,042
Danish	58,766	265
Finnish	48,911	3,848
French	4,841	..
German	41,575	25,850
Holland	43,783	48,240
Italian	11,266	20,622
Japanese	64,528	49,657
Norwegian	161,994	18,302
Swedish	88,400	12,541
United States of America	139,175	5,280
Other Foreign	24,088	..
Total, Foreign	687,327	184,605
Grand Total	2,158,727	610,647

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

**Port of
Melbourne.**

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 10·76 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1930. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 71 acres, of which 28 acres are under sheds. The constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure are shown in part "Municipal Statistics."

**Trade of
the Port.**

In the year 1930, vessels to the number of 3,214 (2,928 steamers, and 286 sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 11,260,397 berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1930 was 2,637,538, and that of exports 1,256,751. These figures include Interstate and Coastal tonnage, which amounted to 1,031,870 in the case of imports and 610,237 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Interstate imports, and, excluding 75,717 tons transhipped to vessels and used mainly for their own consumption, the quantity imported during 1930 amounted to 677,446 tons.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

**Post Offices
and Registered
Articles.**

The following statement contains particulars in relation to the number of post offices in Victoria, also the number of registered articles (other than packets) dealt with in this State in the last five years :—

POST OFFICES, AND REGISTERED ARTICLES POSTED AND RECEIVED, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Registered Articles—			
		Posted for Delivery Within the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Outside the Commonwealth.	Total Posted.	Received from Outside the Commonwealth.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1926	2,714	1,714,752	111,905	1,826,657	162,796
1927	2,729	2,362,500	118,595	2,481,095	176,073
1928	2,748	1,911,366	123,709	2,035,075	187,716
1929	2,738	2,084,423	119,544	2,203,967	162,750
1930	2,732	2,031,560	111,479	2,143,039	171,002

* Excluding "telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted.

Postal Returns.

Details of the postal matter dealt with in Victoria during the years 1922-23 to 1926-27 appear in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 477. Pending an investigation into the system of recording such particulars, later information is not available except in regard to registered articles (as shown in the previous table) and parcels. The number of the latter dealt with in 1929-30 was as follows:—Posted for delivery—(a) within the Commonwealth, 2,450,639, and (b) outside the Commonwealth, 74,376; received from outside the Commonwealth, 132,837.

Dead Letters.

During 1929-30 money and valuables to the amount of £27,502 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles (29,837) were posted without address, and of that number 157 contained money and valuables to the extent of £2,158.

Money Orders and Postal Notes.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in Victoria in each of the last five years:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of Money Order Offices open	661	680	695	709	735
Money Orders issued—					
Inland .. { Number ..	459,172	478,621	495,407	494,732	505,212
{ Amount £	2,424,209	2,513,771	2,593,090	2,612,542	2,623,002
Interstate .. { Number ..	84,568	87,862	86,932	84,227	81,507
{ Amount £	511,899	496,273	499,437	471,370	451,021
Beyond the Com- { Number ..	76,101	82,729	84,532	86,772	87,618
monwealth { Amount £	256,432	281,719	280,349	286,976	316,125
Total .. { Number ..	619,841	648,712	666,371	665,731	674,337
{ Amount £	3,192,630	3,291,763	3,372,876	3,370,888	3,390,148
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland .. { Number ..	468,582	475,011	488,738	495,276	503,593
{ Amount £	2,431,019	2,520,942	2,595,093	2,618,378	2,627,713
Interstate .. { Number ..	139,044	145,105	151,088	148,090	144,178
{ Amount £	736,803	754,694	787,883	760,638	732,916
Beyond the Com- { Number ..	86,556	35,233	37,368	37,364	38,573
monwealth { Amount £	139,566	130,916	137,881	135,220	135,988
Total .. { Number ..	639,182	655,349	677,194	680,730	686,344
{ Amount £	3,307,388	3,406,552	3,520,857	3,514,736	3,496,617
Postal Notes—					
Issued .. { Number ..	4,619,497	4,539,488	4,715,578	4,759,531	4,893,975
{ Amount £	1,572,587	1,665,216	1,704,911	1,720,553	1,765,486
Paid—Issued with- { Number ..	2,935,129	2,904,339	3,013,348	3,106,130	3,142,456
in the State { Amount £	1,049,904	1,089,324	1,137,816	1,169,662	1,186,140
Paid — Issued in { Number ..	397,546	393,681	432,192	441,366	422,514
other States { Amount £	151,953	156,366	164,025	166,406	164,853

Of the orders issued in 1929-30, 6,822 for £23,241 were payable in New Zealand, and 60,035 for £195,954 were payable in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 19,147 for £57,209 issued in New Zealand, and 13,771 for £58,007 issued in the United Kingdom.

The following statement gives particulars relating to the telegraph business in the Victorian offices during the last five years :—

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)..	2,300	2,333	2,365	2,409	2,442
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Despatched ..	4,244,806	4,219,566	3,999,927	3,874,173	3,741,895
Other Countries—					
Despatched ..	230,408	240,786	242,991	256,167	250,769
Received ..	221,879	226,383	224,530	230,293	229,231
Transiting the State ..	16,910	16,054	69,231	346,559	329,909
Total Number of Messages Handled..	4,714,003	4,702,789	4,536,679	4,707,192	4,551,804
Revenue Credited—	£	£	£	£	£
Telegrams	281,037	277,863	270,426	258,671	241,332
Cablegrams	35,221	34,204	39,103	46,477	40,712
Total	316,258	312,067	309,529	305,148	282,044

The connexion of one subscriber to a telephone office constitutes an exchange. Information relating to the telephone service in Victoria is given below for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 :—

TELEPHONES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,426	1,518	1,573	1,620	1,656
Public Telephones ..	1,914	2,112	2,208	2,256	2,295
Lines Connected ..	93,215	101,891	108,678	114,603	118,074
Instruments Connected ..	127,000	138,609	147,788	155,841	160,381
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	74.9	80.3	83.9	88.2	89.9

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1930, are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria represented 45 per cent. of the total for Australia.

WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA, 1929-30.

Class of Licence.	Number.
Coast	1
Ship	55
Land	3
Broadcasting A	*
Broadcasting B	5
Broadcast Listeners—	
Ordinary	139,887
Experimental—	
Transmitting and Receiving	185
Portable	1
Special	11

* "A" Class stations are now controlled by the Postmaster-General's Department. No "A" Class Broadcasting licences are now in existence.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 are contained in the following table :—

Post Office
revenue and
expenditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Particulars.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
<i>Revenue.*</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Postage	1,306,183	1,383,227	1,404,827	1,441,804	1,404,827
Money Order Commission	51,381	59,646	60,872	61,422	60,872
Poundage on Postal Notes	11,511	12,376	12,701	16,092	12,701
Private Boxes and Bags	96,277	96,383	149,740	137,008	149,740
Miscellaneous					
Total Postal	1,465,352	1,551,632	1,628,140	1,656,326	1,628,140
Telegraph	339,033	345,896	344,525	334,168	344,525
Telephones	1,143,906	1,310,880	1,412,763	1,529,634	1,412,763
Grand Total†	2,948,291	3,208,408	3,385,428	3,520,128	3,385,428
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries	1,390,080	1,444,929	1,644,354	1,664,562	1,691,961
Conveyance of Mails	258,157	267,345	276,503	282,320	287,994
Contingencies	558,563	549,805	593,287	576,171	591,785
Miscellaneous	20,839	20,057	24,411	24,129	24,993
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	51,621	52,108	52,793	51,376	48,794
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	35,186	32,845	41,981	32,690	25,837
Proportion of Audit Expenses	2,813	2,902	3,114	3,222	3,366
New Works—					
Telegraph and Telephone	1,533,577	1,088,911	897,240	697,526	630,943
New Buildings, &c.	127,635	58,349	49,834	23,421	54,448
Interest on Transferred Properties.. .. .	42,957	42,779	61,362	61,362	61,362
Total Expenditure‡	4,021,283	3,569,030	3,644,859	3,417,279	3,421,483

* Including "Central Office" collections.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments, which includes loan expenditure as follows:—£1,661,262 in 1925-26, £1,147,260 in 1926-27, £947,074 in 1927-28, £720,947 in 1928-29, and £685,391 in 1929-30.

RAILWAYS.

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 334, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the Road Motor Services, and the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways—all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of the tramways mentioned are also shown separately on page 332. The usual motive power is steam, but electric traction is used on the suburban lines (with the exception of a small section of the Outer Circle line between East Camberwell and Deepdene), and on the 9·79 miles of tramways referred to above. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·77 miles (·21 double and 121·56 single), of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in.; and 4·61 miles (2·21 miles double and 2·40 single) of electric street tramway, the gauge of which is 4 ft. 8½ in. The

following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years :—

**RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Length of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	336·28	336·28	336·28	338·72	348·28
Single Lines (miles)	4,344·25	4,355·50	4,412·81	4,411·94	4,416·08
Total	4,680·53	4,691·78	4,749·09	4,750·66	4,764·36
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	43,102,954	43,693,084	44,432,267	45,268,221	46,331,145
Average Cost per mile	9,209	9,313	9,356	9,535	9,725

At 30th June, 1930, 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of railways were in course of construction, and 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles had been authorized but construction had not been commenced.

Total capital cost of railways and equipment. The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows :—

**TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., AND
EQUIPMENT, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Year Ended 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.		Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
	Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.	Lines in Progress of Construction.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ..	68,911,902	175,260	295,984	26,162	16,749	69,426,057
1927 ..	70,301,304	419,824	329,426	..	37,931	71,088,485
1928 ..	72,297,261	501,818	336,215	..	25,502	73,160,796
1929 ..	73,075,876	894,375	335,987	..	26,208	74,332,446
1930 ..	74,234,081	408,312	337,718	..	40,209	75,020,320

* Including at 30th June, 1930, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed (£421,088), and cost of lines now closed for traffic (£275,254).

The loan liability of the Railways Department at 30th June, 1930, is represented by stock and debentures outstanding to the nominal amount of £74,540,173 on which the annual interest *payable* is £3,584,140, or at the average rate of 4·808 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £2,802,362—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding was 4·808 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds of current loans available for railway construction, &c., was 4·996 per cent.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, contributions amounting, at 30th June, 1930, to £4,288,689 (on which no interest is charged) have been made from Consolidated Revenue for capital purposes.

Railway
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1925, are given in the following table :—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Miles Constructed ..	4,680·53	4,691·78	4,749·09	4,750·66	4,764·36
„ Dismantled ..	36·14	36·14	36·14	36·14	37·70
„ Closed to Traffic ..	11·62	11·62	6·40	5·71	4·15
„ Open for Traffic ..	4,632·77	4,644·02	4,706·55	4,708·81	4,722·51
Train Mileage ..	18,267,000	18,781,264	19,302,971	19,022,771	18,708,773
Passenger Journeys*	175,354,111	177,102,686	172,350,327	168,440,449	164,471,582
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	8,728,496	9,234,923	8,117,961	8,187,088	7,513,606

* Including 17,504 in 1925-26, 193,362 in 1926-27, 497,314 in 1927-28, 450,799 in 1928-29, and 611,064 in 1929-30, by the Road Motor Services.

The mileage given in preceding tables relates to lines of railway irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which had been opened for traffic at 30th June, 1930, was 5,098·45 miles of main tracks, and 1,029·57 miles of sidings.

The tonnage of goods and live stock carried (7,513,606) was 673,482 less than in 1928-29. The items of goods carried in 1929-30 showing greatest tonnage were stone, gravel, and sand, 1,139,962 tons; fire-wood, 711,351 tons; wheat, 546,652 tons; minerals, 485,060 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 689,999 tons, and comprised 66,248 horses, 464,184 cattle, 11,196,289 sheep, and 342,204 pigs.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	5,497,109	5,748,514	5,488,652	5,303,122	4,904,785
Parcels, &c. ..	513,842	532,900	525,569	518,302	470,188
Other ..	132,109	131,303	131,713	131,255	128,915
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	4,777,686	5,519,649	4,894,706	5,432,815	4,716,294
Live Stock ..	636,326	649,743	711,909	664,729	730,008
Minerals ..	151,439	174,704	158,515	159,132	160,600
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	439,543	476,631	471,928	454,018	430,808
Sale of Electrical Power ..	145,026	58,157	35,204	38,574	34,542
Rentals ..	156,546	141,503	145,089	149,118	159,161
Other ..	293,940	327,665	389,754	411,322	352,712
Total ..	12,743,566	13,760,769	12,953,039	13,262,387	12,088,013
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works ..	1,941,699	2,289,580	2,119,381	1,932,618	1,759,893
Rolling-stock ..	3,604,566	3,757,319	3,671,092	3,588,627	3,596,430
Transportation ..	3,184,207	3,384,729	3,273,646	3,144,911	3,056,555
Electrical Engineering Branch ..	466,770	410,671	355,770	357,010	345,566
Stores Branch ..	80,162	90,180	111,706	141,094	202,871 133,922
Pensions and Gratuities ..	219,396	215,105	213,080	209,129	192,781 201,870
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	18,712	78,575	122,870	157,770	133,922 192,481
Other ..	317,728	294,873	298,591	302,300	312,175
Total ..	9,833,240	10,521,032	10,166,136	9,833,459	9,598,893
Net Receipts ..	2,910,326	3,239,737	2,786,903	3,428,928	2,489,120
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	77·16	76·45	78·48	74·15	79·41

The receipts for 1929-30 were £1,174,374 less than those received in 1928-29. Passenger business decreased by £448,791, and goods, &c., business by £649,774. Working expenses showed a decline on the previous year of £234,566.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement :—

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.			Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)
			£	£	£
1925-26	..	..	3,092,695	2,910,326	— 182,369
1926-27	..	..	3,287,277	3,239,737	— 47,540
1927-28	..	..	3,340,612	2,786,903	— 553,709
1928-29	..	..	3,491,757	3,428,928	— 62,829
1929-30	..	..	2,480,120 3,526,117	3,526,117 2,489,120	— 1,036,997

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,534	4,636	4,671	4,708	4,718
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile	2,811	2,968	2,773	2,817	2,562
Expenses per Mile	2,169	2,269	2,176	2,089	2,034
Net Profits per Mile	642	699	597	728	528

This table does not take account of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £13,551,688, of the narrow-gauge stock £112,558, of the electric street tramway stock £100,738, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £32,192.

The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below :—

**RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Year.	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
				£
1925-26 ..	19,091	9,834	28,925	7,273,485
1926-27 ..	21,982	7,468	29,450	7,792,554
1927-28 ..	21,401	6,705	28,106	7,551,103
1928-29 ..	20,877	6,768	27,645	7,277,902
1929-30 ..	20,258	4,484	24,742	6,959,806

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1929-30 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

**St. Kilda-
Brighton and
Sandringham-
Beaumaris
Electric
Tramways.**

ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1929-30.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked	5.18	4.61	9.79
Car Mileage	563,092	188,618	751,710
Number of Passengers Carried	5,197,617	1,543,830	6,741,447
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	53,963	17,252*	71,215
Working Expenses	46,174	11,972	58,146
Interest Charges	9,269	6,844	16,113
Net Result	Loss 1,480	Loss 1,564	Loss 3,044
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1930—	£	£	£
Construction of Line	133,853	103,127	236,980
Rolling-stock	68,896	31,842	100,738

* Including £2,616 recouped from the Treasury; and £333 representing the guarantee by the Sandringham City Council for the period 1st July, 1929, to 31st August, 1929, and which amount has not yet been paid.

Particulars are given in the following table in relation to the operations during the last three years of the Road Motor Services which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—

ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1927-28 to 1929-30.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Car Mileage	No.	852,015	293,593	286,498
Passenger Journeys	No.	497,314	450,799	611,064
Gross Revenue	£	61,702*	15,136†	14,992‡
Working Expenses	£	78,812	31,237	27,328
Interest Charges	£	2,751	1,738	1,346
Net Result	£	Loss 19,861	Loss 17,839	Loss 13,682
Capital Expenditure at end of year	£	25,502	26,208	40,209

* Including passenger fares, £60,246; and other revenue, £1,456.

† Including passenger fares, £10,132; and other revenue, £5,004.

‡ Including passenger fares, £7,280; and other revenue, £7,762.

Railway accidents.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in railway accidents and the amount paid in compensation, damages, &c., for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30:—

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Nature of Accident.	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	53	..	28
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	4	139	10	113
Employees	5	17	2	9
Shunting Accidents—				
Employees	4	28	5	16
Other Persons	2	2	2	9
Employees proceeding to and from Duty	..	2	1	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings	18	35	15	14
Trespassers	13	4	22	8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Total	46	281	57	197
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 15,836		£ 23,126	

Municipal railway.

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length, and, up to 30th September, 1929, cost £40,647 for construction and equipment. For the year ended 30th September, 1929, the gross receipts were £7,629, and the working expenses, including interest, £6,793. The train mileage for the same year was 9,306, the number of passenger journeys was 7,846, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 22,193.

Private railway.

Another railway in Victoria, not belonging to the State system, is one of 3-ft. gauge and 11 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, it is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th June, 1930, the cost of construction was £80,133, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £7,559 and £9,171 respectively. The above construction and maintenance cost includes the cost of about 8 miles of

steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown. This tramway is used for haulage of the logs of the company to which the line belongs and of sawn timber of other sawmillers, but not for passenger traffic. The freights on the extension line are included in the above receipts. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 18,500, and the passenger journeys numbered 12,807.

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 26·439 miles of cable lines, double track, and 146·436 miles of electric lines, of which 111·853 miles are double, and 34·583 miles single track.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading "Railways," page 332, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 338.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
1925-26	120·716	39·610	24,424,938	235,350,941	£ 2,128,689	£ 1,745,528	1,444	5,989
1926-27	126·511	39·076	24,564,284	227,419,311	2,507,676	1,751,797	1,284	5,965
1927-28	135·711	35·986	25,133,548	225,192,156	2,517,786	1,756,777	1,299	5,761
1928-29	137·982	34·241	25,388,243	221,616,033	2,497,214	1,783,790	1,297	5,575
1929-30	138·292	34·583	24,513,781	207,635,032	2,381,076	1,720,307	1,223	5,038

On 7th January, 1919, the Royal Assent was given to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, which is administered by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board has control of all the tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems, which are managed by the Railways Commissioners.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1930, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £4,950,000.

Melbourne and
Metropolitan
Tramways.The following table contains detailed particulars of the
operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways
Board for the year 1929-30:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1929-30.

Tramway.	Track Open—		Vehicle Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.*	Working Expenses.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
Cable—								
Melbourne	24·119	..	6,043,305	53,931,265	557,025	455,466	579	1,280
Northcote	2·320	..	501,728	4,760,807	41,016	37,813	30	87
Total, Cable	26·439	..	6,545,033	58,692,072	598,041	493,279	609	1,367
Electric—								
Eastern system† ..	74·067	4·130	12,047,606	104,452,734	1,265,556	832,859	408	2,331
Northern system‡ ..	13·397	1·718	2,392,991	20,288,995	244,393	164,380	63	563
Footscray	3·919	·543	425,663	3,725,749	32,725	26,171	15	67
Essendon§	12·570	2·162	1,477,303	10,819,095	150,477	98,629	59	427
Total, Electric	103·953	8·553	16,343,563	139,286,573	1,693,151	1,122,039	545	3,388
Grand Total (Tramways)	130·392	8·553	22,888,596	197,978,645	2,291,192	1,615,318	1,154	4,755
	Route Mileage.							
Motor Omnibuses ..	5·344		508,753	3,742,702	39,046	43,512	56	25

* Gross revenue from tramways amounted to £2,309,970, and from motor omnibuses to £30,184.

† Prahran and Malvern (including St. Kilda and South Melbourne), and Hawthorn tramways.

‡ Coburg and Preston tramways.

§ Including "West Brunswick."

In addition to traffic receipts (£2,330,238), there was revenue from advertising, rents, &c., of £6,486 from cable tramways, £12,291 from electric tramways, and £139 from motor buses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,349,154.

The gross surplus on the year's operations, including motor omnibuses, was £690,324. Out of this had to be paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £352,087. As this sum was insufficient to meet all statutory payments, the sum of £169,939 had to be transferred from General Reserve Account to meet the deficit. After this was done, the following appropriations were made:—Consolidated Revenue, £118,503; Renewals Reserve Account, £159,100; General Reserve Account, £170,000; and Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £74,423.

Up to 30th June, 1930, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £8,279,647, of which £1,487,012 was expended on cable, £6,672,030 on electric tramways, and £120,605 on motor omnibuses.

In the next statement interesting comparisons are made between the cable, electric, and bus systems, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1929-30 :—

System.	Average Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Average Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	d.	£	d.	%	d.	Miles.
Cable ..	21·930	11,310	2·445	81·59	18·088	1·015
Electric ..	24·863	7,822	2·917	65·79	16·477	·810
Bus -- --	18·420	988	2·504	108·49	20·526	·658

**Metropolitan
Tramways
Traffic.**

Particulars in relation to the traffic of the metropolitan tramways for each of the last five years are given in the following statement :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1925-26	115·336	15·229	23,051,639	226,900,053	2,045,014	1,663,280	1,365	5,762
1926-27	121·031	14·786	23,205,337	218,837,383	2,424,170	1,666,307	1,218	5,743
1927-28	128·561	10·236	23,626,224	215,810,431	2,423,546	1,665,127	1,231	5,471
1928-29	130·472	8·531	23,791,857	211,762,137	2,403,990	1,683,819	1,228	5,277
1929-30	130·392	8·553	22,888,596	197,978,645	2,291,192	1,615,318	1,154	4,765

The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Bailarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines (1·42 double and 12·43 single track); Bendigo, with 8·79 miles of electric lines (1·79 double and 7·00 single track); and Geelong, with 11·29 miles of electric lines (4·69 double and 6·60 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below:—

COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1925-26	5·380	24·390	1,373,299	8,450,888	83,675	82,248	79	227
1926-27	5·480	24·290	1,358,947	8,581,928	83,506	85,490	66	222
1927-28	7·150	25·750	1,507,324	9,381,725	89,240	91,650	68	290
1928-29	7·510	25·710	1,596,386	9,853,896	93,224	99,971	69	298
1929-30	7·900	26·030	1,625,185	9,656,387	89,884	104,989	69	283

A summary of the operations for the past two years relating to the foregoing tramway systems and the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is appended:—

Summary of
All Victorian
Tramways.

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1928-29 AND 1929-30.

Heading.		1928-29.	1929-30.
Route Mileage Open—Double .. miles		145·372	145·682
Single .. miles		36·641	36·983
Total .. miles		182·013	182·665
Cost of Construction and Equipment	£	7,958,971	8,636,694
Interest Payable on Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ..	£	327,263	327,100
Gross Revenue—			
Traffic Receipts	£	2,567,980	2,448,733
Other	£	31,381	23,861
Total Revenue	£	2,599,361	2,472,594
Working Expenses	£	1,846,620	1,778,453
Net Earnings	£	752,741	694,141
Net Profit or Loss after Paying Working Expenses and Interest ..	£	Profit 425,478	Profit 367,041
Tram Miles Run miles		26,138,202	25,265,491
Passenger Journeys No.		228,603,416	214,376,479
Staff Employed—			
Salaried No.		801	743
Wages No.		4,905	4,425
Total Staff .. No.		5,706	5,168
Rolling Stock No.		1,333	1,256

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed
vehicles in
Melbourne.

The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne is controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

The details of vehicles licensed during 1929-30 are as follows:—

(a) For passenger traffic—waggonettes, drags (4-wheel), 117; hansom cabs, 7; motor cars (taxi cabs, &c.), 977; motor omnibuses, 136; and motor charrs-a-bancs, 21; and (b) for conveyance of goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne only—drivers licensed, 1,994.

Motor
vehicles, etc.,
registrations.

A detailed statement of the fees chargeable for the registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 500.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., and the revenue received therefrom by the Police Department during 1929-30, are shown in the appended table:—

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., 1929-30.

Heading.	Registrations.	Revenue.
	No.	£
Motor Cars—		
Private	125,315	767,503
Commercial and Hire	28,541	312,938
Motor Cycles	25,405	25,403
Omnibuses	626	7,393
Traction Engines	154	1,464
Side-cars	7,833	3,916
Trailers	601	1,059
Total, Vehicle Registrations ..	188,475	1,119,676
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	230,853	57,711
Dealers' Licences	377	1,885
Transfers	50,065	6,258
Duplicates	4,365	218
Total, Other Registrations ..	285,660	66,072
Total, All Registrations ..	474,135	1,185,748*

* This amount, less cost of collection and refunds, has been credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

In the following statement, details of the registrations of motor vehicles, &c., are shown for each of the last five years :—

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Heading.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—					
Private	83,622	110,950	126,120	116,880	125,315
Commercial and Hire				26,527	28,541
Motor Cycles	19,929	23,011	24,015	24,554	25,405
Omnibuses	142	174	208	437	626
Traction Engines	148	232	142	207	154
Side-cars	6,713	7,887	7,827	7,735	7,833
Trailers	193	364	440	537	601
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	126,369	164,380	188,057	212,228	230,853
Dealers' Licences	215	310	312	372	377
Transfers	26,794	33,106	38,119	46,053	50,065
Duplicates	*	2,351	3,520	3,651	4,365
Total Revenue Received ..	£ 643,333	£ 823,493	£ 945,852	£ 1,092,702	£ 1,185,748

* Not available.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1930.

Cause of Traffic Accident.	Total Accidents.			Persons Affected.				Total Killed and Injured.
	Metro- politan Area.	Remainder of State.	Total.	Metropolitan Area.		Remainder of State.		
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Vehicles—								
Aeroplane	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	5
Bicycle	64	27	91	3	27	1	30	61
Motor Bus	3	1	4	..	2	..	1	3
Motor Car	5,300	1,620	6,829	197	2,488	49	863	3,597
Motor Cycle	303	95	398	17	298	9	105	429
Train	51	12	63	29	15	10	11	65
Tram (Cable and Electric) ..	149	4	153	10	99	1	4	114
Other Vehicles	83	20	103	11	59	3	18	91
Horses—								
Bolting	14	7	21	..	12	..	5	17
Led .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
Ridden	9	8	17	1	8	1	7	17
Improper riding upon or getting on or off trams or other vehicles in motion	40	2	42	5	27	..	2	34
Total Traffic Accidents— (Vehicle, Horse, and Improper Riding)	6,028	1,700	7,728*	275	3,036	75	1,049	4,435
Ages of Persons killed or injured— Under 10 years 10 to 14 years Over 14 years Total						Total for Victoria.		
						Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.

* Of the 7,728 traffic accidents shown above, 2,214 occurred in the City of Melbourne, 3,910 in the Suburbs, and 1,604 in the Country Districts; and 5,119 occurred during the hours of daylight.

The Police Department has tabulated a return of the traffic accidents (vehicle, horse, and improper riding) known to the Police, which occurred in the public streets of Victoria during the calendar year 1930. Details showing total accidents, and number of persons killed and injured, are as follows:—

A comparative statement of the traffic accidents occurring during the last five years is given below :—

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Cause of Accident.	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bicycle ..	7	101	3	89	5	74	4	60	4	57
Motor Bus ..				23	3	72	1	41		3
Motor Car ..	224	2,919	200	2,798	217	2,691	232	3,590	246	3,351
Motor Cycle ..										
Train ..	52	21	42	355	49	491	31	219	26	403
Tram ..	12	213	24	173	15	145	14	144	11	103
Other Vehicle*	41	201	34	179	18	176	26	105	22	108
Horses ..	15	58	8	41	9	35	16	44	2	34
Total ..	351	3,513	331	3,658	349	3,714	344	4,221	350	4,085

* Including "Improper riding upon, or getting on or off, trams or other vehicles in motion."

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple	26,204,928
Lands in process of alienation	7,252,749
Crown lands	22,788,033
Total	<hr/> 56,245,760 <hr/>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,682,972
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	735,412
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	329,385
Water reserves	314,111
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	87,042
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	356,731
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; { unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs}	3,428,567
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	91,018
Other leases and licences	53,524
Temporary grazing licences	7,349,405
Unoccupied	4,155,698
Total	<hr/> 22,788,033 <hr/>

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee simple during the last four years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1926 TO 1929.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1926 ..	2,832	388,559	93,469	125,765	87,740
1927 ..	3,824	214,609	85,409	214,173	203,414
1928 ..	5,807	344,571	68,686	213,519	188,339
1929 ..	4,825	310,174	65,294	187,752	114,965

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1929 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,230,180, which represents an average of £1 1s. 1d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands
remaining for
disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1929.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Un-classed.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bulu Bulu ..	11,497	44,176	96,535	160	..	..	152,368
Croajingolong ..	2,510	1,756	551,436	..	834,576	13,850	1,404,128
Dargo ..	..	..	97,993	..	431,100	71,400	600,493
Tambo ..	..	..	203,189	900	364,450	..	568,539
Tanjil ..	..	..	106,854	..	360,650	67,000	534,504
Wonnangatta ..	..	39	146,333	..	941,563	..	1,087,935
Bogong ..	714	11,409	194,880	1,209	158,724	84,518	451,514
Benambra ..	..	403	272,784	1,960	313,684	87,810	676,641
Delatite ..	100	17,453	180,644	11,990	295,750	60,226	566,163
Moirs ..	546	149	3,479	1,029	..	..	5,203
Anglesey ..	..	2,364	59,995	..	..	2,540	64,899
Bourke ..	..	162	..	..	..	..	162
Dalhousie ..	..	168	905	..	..	1,055	2,128
Evelyn ..	19	12,859	..	..	..	1,656	14,534
Mornington ..	..	1,469	11,560	..	..	..	13,029
Bendigo ..	171	787	3,312	..	..	4,095	8,315
Rodney ..	..	88	..	..	..	2,234	2,322
Borong ..	..	502	60,164	..	..	4,011	64,677
Gladstone ..	785	1,736	2,655	..	..	10,541	15,717
Lowan ..	..	654	155,586	36,662	9,614	..	202,516
Kara Kara ..	86	166	2,344	..	..	3,553	6,149
Talbot ..	221	751	461	..	..	40,110	41,543
Tatchera ..	20	70	..	..	..	..	90
Heytesbury ..	..	830	154,257	..	..	..	155,087
Polwarth ..	16,252	16,236	29,677	142	..	..	62,307
Grant ..	..	175	26,105	8,564	..	..	34,844
Grenville ..	..	467	..	..	..	7,550	8,017
Ripon ..	..	380	23,486	..	..	3,406	27,272
Normanby ..	..	..	123,406	..	..	..	123,406
Dundas ..	..	..	70,001	4,799	15,754	..	90,554
Villiers ..	..	..	2,058	..	..	..	2,058
Follett ..	..	1,871	140,292	346	29,136	..	171,645
Karkaroc ..	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total ..	32,921	117,109	2,720,391	67,821	3,755,001	465,555	7,158,798
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands						1,045
" " ..	Lands which may be sold by auction						6,867
The north-western portion of the State	{ Mallee lands available for selection						5,080
	{ " " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)						4,333,313
Total area remaining for disposal ..	.. .. .						11,505,103

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

Persons who may select land. Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to apply to select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

Concessions to land seekers. The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information to intending applicants and issues concession warrants for half fares on Victorian Railways to persons travelling to make inspection or take possession of land.

Area that may be selected. An applicant may select in the Mallee, under Selection Purchase Lease, 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, 1,280 acres of third class, 1,600 acres of fourth class land, or 4,000 acres of land classed 4A; and, in addition, may acquire privately an area equivalent to that which he selects from the Crown.

Grazing licences. Grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. Particulars of such licences at 31st December, 1929, were as follows:—

Number of Licences	..	..	..	5,422
Area (acres)	..	..	..	7,349,405
Annual Rental	..	..	..	£28,368

Transfer of Land Act. The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1929 there were submitted 334 applications to have

brought under the Act land amounting to 25,914 acres in extent, and to £1,008,188 in value; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 13,133 acres valued at £1,001,564. Up to the end of 1929 there had been brought under the Act 3,181,634 acres valued at £68,910,620. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1929 was 1,960,687 acres.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts during 1929-30 comprised contributions £4,339, interest on stock £4,992, interest on £75,073—advanced under *The Protection of Public Buildings Act 1885*—£3,003 and repayment of advance to Closer Settlement Fire Insurance Fund, £15,000. During the year £74 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims, £5,095 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act 1920*, No. 3067, and £50,000 to Consolidated Revenue. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1930, was £154,197. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1930, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £8,738.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Details relating to the operations of the Closer Settlement Board and to the conditions under which settlers may acquire blocks and advances will be found on pages 507 to 510 of the 1928-29 issue of this work.

Estates purchased. A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board at 30th June, 1930, including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (i.e., estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930.

A summary of the lands acquired, exclusive of estates purchased for discharged soldiers' settlement (*vide* page 351), is given in the following statement :—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT LANDS ACQUIRED AT 30TH JUNE, 1930.

	Area.	Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock or Debentures.	Total Cost to Date.	Number of Lessees.			Area Unallotted.
				Farm Allotments.†	Workmen's Homes.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
Dry Areas.	acres.	£	£	Number.	Number.	Number.	acres.
Lands purchased (Farms) ..	870,634	6,046,726	6,354,006	3,487	4	137	17,892
Crown lands taken over (Farms) ..	66,480	29,452	40,542	53	..	17	40,722
Repurchased lands (Workmen's Homes)	628	63,133	94,844	..	967	..	12
Crown lands taken over (Workmen's Homes) ..	360	7,003	9,180	..	107	..	7
Total Dry Areas ..	938,102	6,146,314	6,498,572	3,540	1,078	154	58,633
Irrigable Areas.							
Repurchased lands (Farms) ..	172,143	2,248,960	2,419,406	2,525	..	152	10,466
Crown lands taken over (Farms) ..	922	4,398	4,543	21	..	..	17
Total Irrigable areas	173,065	2,253,358	2,423,949	2,546	..	152	10,483
Total acquired at 30th June, 1930	1,111,167	8,399,672	8,922,521*	6,086	1,078	306	69,116
Less area disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts	73,191	745,381	745,381	..	..	..	..
Total (net) ..	1,037,976	7,654,291	8,177,140	6,086	1,078	306	69,116

* Includes purchase money, £8,399,672; expenses prior to disposal, £85,926; public works, £393,307; and interest capitalized, £43,616.

† Not including 676 lessees of farm allotments disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts.

Up to 30th June, 1930, the Board and Commission had acquired 314 properties, with a total area of 1,111,167 acres, (including 67,762 acres of Crown lands), of which 69,116 acres were then unallotted. Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 53,879 acres have been sold by public competition, and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase leases.

The Land Settlement Agreement of 1922 resulted in 238 approved migrants from overseas being settled. Under the agreement of 1925

between the Imperial and Commonwealth Governments (by which loan moneys are advanced at a very low rate of interest), Victoria, at 30th June, 1930, had received £857,201 for approved settlement schemes at Childers, Katandra, and Maffra-Sale.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board up to 30th June, 1930, is given in the next statement:—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1930.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
Dry Areas.	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Areas settled—				
Farms	3,495	1,592	230	802,464
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	154	131	16	2,593
Workmen's Homes	1,080	89	3	796
Allotments disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts	181	1,376	195	35,312
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	48,041
Total area of land settled .. .. .	..	..	..	889,206
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	42,460
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	8
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	713
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	..	..	4,411
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,304
Total dry areas acquired .. .. .	..	..	..	938,102
Irrigation Areas.	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Areas settled—				
Farms	2,243	884	57	129,512
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	152	116	6	916
Allotments disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts	495	915	64	31,547
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	5,838
Total area of land settled .. .. .	..	..	..	167,813
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	1,158
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	475
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	..	..	1,920
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,699
Total irrigation areas acquired .. .. .	..	..	..	173,065
TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1930 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,111,167

Financial
statement of
Closer
Settlement.

The liabilities and assets of Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1930, are shown hereunder:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1930.

Liabilities—						£
For Loans, Advances, and Interest (accrued) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10,092,316
Crown Lands taken over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21,067
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement for land taken over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,404,471
Sundry Creditors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	56,896
Reserves, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	260,843
						<u>11,835,593</u>
Assets—						
Balance of purchase money not accrued due by lessees and others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,689,734
Land on hand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	129,624
„ „ sold under conditional purchase leases and subsequently vacated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	206,217
Balance of advances on improvements not accrued due .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,553,741
Government Securities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Balance at credit of Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	213,139
State Loans Repayment Fund (balance) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	204,846
Sundry assets (including Interest accrued but not yet payable) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	928,308
Arrears on land and advances (less amounts written off)—						£
Principal—						
Land .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	282,384
Advances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	515,488
Interest—						
Land .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	711,985
Advances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	300,127
						<u>1,809,984</u>
						<u>11,835,593</u>

At 30th June, 1930, payments by settlers on land and advances amounted to £6,920,320, of which amount £3,488,197 was paid on account of principal and £3,432,123 on account of interest.

Eighty per cent. of the value of the improvements can be accepted as security for arrears.

Arrears secured by improvements	£1,089,255
Arrears secured by principal repaid on land	88,882
Arrears secured by stock mortgage, lien on crop, or unsecured	529,079
Deficiency on vacated allotments	102,768

Total £1,809,984

The sum of £7,982,689 had been paid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1930. Of that amount £4,436,917 had been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £125,000 had been transferred to a redemption fund to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, £103,373 had been invested in securities with the

State Treasury, £1,212,165 had been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock, and £1,891,936 for capital and working expenditure, the balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1930, being £213,298. The balance of unredeemed securities is now £9,468,096, on which the interest payable amounts to £421,725 per annum.

Up to 30th June, 1930, 15,764 persons had received advances aggregating £4,483,982 to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected, and 6,309 persons had received advances amounting to £268,731 for the purchase of wire netting.

Discharged Soldiers' Settlement. The first Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act was passed in 1917. In this and subsequent Acts, now consolidated under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1928, No. 3656, provision was made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land and for other matters. The operation of these acts is under the control of the Closer Settlement Board, with the limitation that the closer settlement areas under irrigation conditions, and situated within an Irrigation and Water Supply District within the meaning of the *Water Act* 1928, are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Up to 30th June, 1930, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had acquired for the settlement of discharged soldiers 2,514,229 acres at a cost of £14,647,039, including 73,191 acres of Closer Settlement land taken over and disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. Of these lands 224,080 acres were transferred to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts.

The following is a summary of the lands acquired :—

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1930.

				Area.	Cost.
				acres.	£
Land purchased (3,510 properties)	..	..	..	1,763,090	13,360,408
Crown Lands taken over	..	..	..	677,948	541,250
Closer Settlement Lands taken over	..	..	..	73,191	745,381
Total area and cost of purchase	..	..	..	2,514,229	14,647,039
Expenses prior to disposal	..	..	..	..	114,011
Public Works effected	..	..	..	..	918,361
Interest capitalized	..	..	..	..	143,070
Total cost to 30th June, 1930	..	..	..	..	15,822,481
Less land transferred to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts	..	..	..	224,080	2,289,205
Total net area and cost	..	..	..	2,290,149	13,533,276

Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1930, is given in the table which follows:—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1930.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigation Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled—Soldiers	1,888,654	52,304
Area of land settled—Civilians (Closer Settlement Acts)	204,563	19,517
Area of land available	213	1,727
Area of land acquired but not yet available		19,483
Sales by Auction, &c.	302,203	25,565
Total land acquired to 30th June, 1930	2,395,633	118,596
Farms, Number of—		
Soldier Settlers	5,865	1,298
Civilians	886	397
Total	6,751	1,695
Average area—acres	310	42
Average capital value	£1,630	£753

The number of soldiers settled up to that date was as follows:—

On land purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	6,966
On land purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	2,116
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas	1,299
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas	161
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and freehold land	770
Total	11,312

There were 85 blocks available under ordinary Closer Settlement conditions, for which returned soldiers get preference.

Financial
statement
of Discharged
Soldiers'
Settlement.

The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement are shown hereunder :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1930.

Liabilities—					£
For Loans, Advances, and Interest	..	..	..	..	24,791,734
Crown Lands taken over	..	..	..	..	542,302
Closer Settlement for land taken over	..	..	..	..	239,550
Sundry other liabilities, including reserve for improvements					263,733
					<hr/> 25,837,319 <hr/>
Assets—					
Balance of purchase money not accrued due by lessees and others					12,433,530
Land on hand	..	..	..	..	104,696
„ „ (sold under Conditional Purchase Leases and subsequently vacated)	..	..	..	..	513,408
Balance of advances on improvements not accrued due	..				3,642,866
Balance of lessees' consolidated debt accounts	..				1,453,041
State Loans Repayment Fund	..	..	..	..	241,946
Concession of Interest and Administration expenses (State and Commonwealth)	..	..	..	..	3,630,532
Sundry assets (including Interest accrued but not yet payable)					293,028
Arrears on land and advances (less bad debts written off and interest concessions allowed)—					
Principal—					£
Land	..	..	..	..	234,374
Advances and consolidated debts	..				912,008
Interest—					
Land	..	..	..	..	1,420,600
Advances and consolidated debts	..				584,781
					<hr/> 3,151,763 <hr/>
Suspense Accounts	..	..	..	..	372,509
					<hr/> 25,837,319 <hr/>

At 30th June, 1930, payments by soldier settlers on land and advances amounted to £7,284,967, of which amount £4,409,082 was paid on account of principal and £2,875,885 on account of interest. The amount of assistance rendered by the Board by way of advances was £9,485,796 to 11,312 soldier settlers.

Concessions granted by the State Government (£3,787,147) and the Commonwealth Government (£4,063,425)—representing interest, administration charges, and losses—have relieved the settlers to the extent of £7,850,572.

The condition of Soldier Land Settlement in Australia has been the subject of an inquiry by His Honour Mr. Justice Pike. He estimated at 30th June, 1927, that the total loss sustained by Victoria was £7,721,891, to which must be added, when ascertained, further losses due to providing home maintenance areas and to the further writing down of indebtedness.

Five Boards have been appointed by the Government to deal with the question of "Home Maintenance" in the following classes of farming :—

- (a) Wheat and sheep in the Mallee.
- (b) Wheat and sheep, other than the Mallee.
- (c) Grazing.
- (d) Orchards.
- (e) Dairying (Eastern Victoria).

As far as practicable, blocks which became vacant in recent years were subdivided and allotted to adjoining settlers to increase their areas.

Further particulars will be found in the Report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930.

WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. In the following table is given a statement of State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to their receiving free grants, large sums have been written off the liabilities of local bodies. The information appearing below has been largely taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

**State
Expenditure
on
Waterworks.**

STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1930.

	Total Advances, including Cost of Loan Flotation.	Redem- tion Paid.	Capital Written Off.	Free Head- works.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1930.
State Rivers and Water Supply Com- mission—	£	£	£	£	£
Completed Works—					
Waterworks Districts ..	4,820,924	49,775	175,055	..	4,605,094
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	4,349,628	31,690	575,152	..	3,742,786
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded) ..	1,381,266	106	..	..	1,381,160
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Dis- tributary Works ..	228,849	..	..	..	228,849
Uncompleted or Unallotted Works—					
Mornington Peninsula ..	764,558	..	..	..	74,558
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes ..	391,980	..	..	..	391,980
Eildon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement ..	2,364,176	1,000	..	..	2,363,176
Maffra—Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	1,174,412	..	..	..	1,174,412
Millewa Waterworks Districts ..	495,595	..	..	..	495,595
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District ..	774,693	..	..	..	774,693
Bellarine Peninsula ..	242,392	..	..	..	242,392
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages (proposed) ..	81,191	..	..	..	81,191
Free Headworks ..	1,254,548	420	..	1,254,128	..
River Murray Agreement Works ..	2,135,083	..	..	..	2,135,083
Surveys, &c. ..	284,200	..	..	..	284,200
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	20,752,495	82,991	750,207	1,254,128	18,665,169
First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Mildura Urban Trust ..	119,782	8,895	..	..	110,887
Other Waterworks Trusts ..	1,979,524	283,111	316,537	..	1,379,876
Ballarat Water Commissioners ..	396,990	90,948	2,111	..	303,931
Other Local Bodies (Municipalities) ..	418,381	84,561	163,760	..	170,060
Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts ..	32,754	30	32,724	..	..
Free Grants to Local Authorities ..	147,046	..	..	147,046	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	3,189,934	3,189,984*	..	..	..
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	459,737	300,235	..	..	159,502
Total ..	27,496,643	4,040,705	1,265,339	1,401,174	20,789,425

* Of this amount £800,000 was provided out of Consolidated Revenue, the balance being payments by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, an amount of £579,786 representing arrears of interest was written off by Act No. 1625 of 1899, making the total actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Municipal Corporations, £1,845,125.

The State expenditure on waterworks, as shown in the above table, does not include large sums which have been spent by other controlling bodies out of their own funds. Up to 30th June, 1930, the additional capital expenditure of the bodies mentioned was as follows:—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £7,199,831; Geelong Waterworks

and Sewerage Trust, £443,825; and the Ballarat Water Commissioners, £258,172. Smaller amounts have been expended by other municipalities, details of which are not readily available.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1928*—which consolidates the *Water Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1918*, the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*, and *Section 5 (2) of the Closer Settlement Act 1922*. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, will furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution in Victoria under its administration; also of the value of an efficient water supply to country lands, whether for domestic and stock purposes only, or for the addition of irrigation to lands already so supplied:—

	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1930.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	33
Number of Districts having Water Rights	Nil	25
Total of such Water Rights	Nil	408,000 ac. ft.
Area under Irrigated Culture	108,000 acres	567,000 acres
Valuation for Rating purposes	£196,000	£776,000
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered (excluding Coliban)	3	31
Valuation for Rating purposes	£125,000	£1,738,000
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	70
Valuation for Rating purposes	£5,600	£529,000

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Commission's Closer Settlement policy the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors were first put into operation—and the average areas for the last five years :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for last Five Years.
Supplied from the Goulburn—	Acres.	Acres.
Shepparton .. ..	..	15,724
South Shepparton .. ..	..	4,030
Rodney	32,356	63,884
Stanhope	2,000	12,777
Tongala	3,000	19,495
Rochester	500	43,139
Echuca North .. ..	..	4,650
Dingee .. ..	..	3,920
Tragowel Plains	20,000	47,200
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville .. ..	..	3,712
Cohuna	12,000	18,521
Gannawarra	7,825	18,958
Koondrook	5,029	18,378
Swan Hill	5,410	18,534
Nyah	569	2,735
Red Cliffs (two years) .. ..	..	10,275
Merbein	202	7,465
Third Lake (four years) .. ..	..	3,287
Mystic Park .. ..	..	2,709
Tresco .. ..	..	1,367
Fish Point (three years) .. ..	..	2,091
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	2,597
Werribee .. ..	..	7,233
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra (two years) .. ..	..	7,683
Sale (two years) .. ..	..	3,897
Total	88,922	344,261

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1929-30 was 566,577 acres, being an increase of 94,882 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year and 151,594 acres above the average of the previous five years. The area irrigated in 1929-30 constitutes a new record, being no less than 89,077 acres in excess of the area in any previous watering. The area irrigated in that year includes upwards of 18,000 acres watered under yearly permits granting authority to divert water from streams throughout the State.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	57,987	40,655	91,538	60,880	93,803
Lucerne	24,124	116,753	119,721	121,540	122,441	135,111
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	37,340	29,476	60,104	41,130	59,401
Pastures	50,541	51,345	131,725	118,153	154,459	186,249
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	69,108	69,042	71,043	70,681	70,265
Fallow	4,988	5,102	9,992	6,727	11,120	12,596
Miscellaneous ..	785	6,050	5,921	8,395	10,984	9,152
Total ..	129,771	343,685	406,532	477,500	471,695	566,577

NOTE.—In 1909-10, 8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1929-30—566,577 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 33 ; cereals, 17 ; lucerne, 24 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 12 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 10 ; fallow, 2 ; and miscellaneous, 2.

Notwithstanding that the Commission did not purchase any additional land for settlement during the year 1929-30, 75 applications from new settlers for irrigation farms were approved on farm allotments which from time to time became available. Sixty-six of the applicants took up farms under ordinary Closer Settlement terms, and six under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts, while three were oversea settlers. Additional areas were granted to 78 established settlers, the majority of whom were discharged soldiers.

Applications for transfers from 113 leaseholders were approved.

The following statement shows the land purchased and subdivided by the State, and the extent of settlement on each estate :—

Closer Settlement Estates.	Area of Lands purchased by the State in Acres.	Properties Subdivided.						
		Area in Acres.	Number.	Number of Families thereon when Purchased.	Subdivided into—		Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.	Present Increase in Number of Families.
					Number of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area in Acres.		
Shepparton	14,170	14,170	33	29	377	35	361	332
East Goulburn	13,400	13,400	21	20	162	74	156	136
Rodney	3,230	3,230	8	5	55	57	46	41
Stanhope	21,500	21,500	7	13	272	68	250	237
Kyabram	4,600	4,600	10	12	68	63	63	51
Tongala	19,090	19,090	41	36	308	60	295	259
Koyuga	4,200	4,200	} Pt. 1	{	54	73	52	52
Cornelia Creek	2,500	2,500			19	161	19	19
Nanneella	9,040	9,040	18	8	124	70	119	111
Echuca	3,600	3,600	8	4	30	105	30	26
Bamawm	13,400	13,400	28	21	192	65	189	168
Dingee	500	500	3	1	20	23	15	14
Calivil	4,800	3,860	8	6	26	149	26	20
Cohuna	12,000	12,000	29	10	142	80	120	110
Koondrook	9,060	9,060	14	10	125	66	105	95
Swan Hill	12,500	12,500	34	16	325	36	322	306
Nyah	3,800	3,800	8	1	235	15	230	229
Merbein (Crown)	8,300	8,300	..	..	417	20	416	416
Red Cliffs	33,000	18,000	1	3	682	17	673	670
Bacchus Marsh	70	70	1	..	2	36	2	2
Werribee	10,000	10,000	1	11	228	36	223	212
Hallam	3,300	1,860	7	4	96	19	85	81
Maffra-Sale	10,570	8,970	23	22	175	48	173	151
Properties acquired under Section 20, <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1928, outside above Estates	216,630	197,650	304	282	4,134	43	3,970	3,738
	19,540	..	..	..	..	..	203	..
	236,170							

Closer Settlement in irrigation areas commenced in 1909, and under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1912, administration in these areas was placed under the direct control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. At 30th June, 1930, 236,170 acres had been purchased, and 4,173 families settled, or over 17 times as many as resided thereon prior to their subdivision for Closer Settlement.

Dairying is still the main source of production in the irrigation areas, and these areas are proving most suitable for this industry. In the Standard Herd Test conducted by the Department of Agriculture there were 50 herds whose average yield per cow of butter fat exceeded 400 lb., and of these no less than 21 were from the irrigation areas, though these areas contain only 11 per cent. of the cows in the State.

Tobacco is being profitably grown in the Rochester and Shepparton districts, and it would appear that a great expansion in production in the irrigation areas is possible.

Another large crop of dried fruit was harvested this year, the total tonnage being 47,750 tons, as compared with 48,000 tons in 1929. Red Cliffs headed the list with a yield of 17,000 tons, or more than 2 tons per acre of producing vines. It is pleasing to note that there was again an increase in tonnage of dried fruit exported to Canada. At a conference convened by the Federal Government of the States concerned, committees were appointed to further investigate certain phases of the dried fruit industry with a view to its stabilization and improvement in its financial position.

The production of canned fruits this year was a record, the pack for the whole of the State being 21,200,000 tins of apricots, peaches, and pears. Of this quantity no less than 71 per cent. was put up by the co-operative canneries established in the irrigation areas which represents 50 per cent. of the total Australian pack for the past season. The appointment of a Trade Commissioner in Canada has greatly assisted the disposal of canned fruit in that Dominion, and, as similar appointments are being contemplated for the East, it is anticipated that further avenues of disposal for these and other irrigation products should be successfully opened up in the near future.

Despite damage done by severe frosts in September, 1929, to the citrus orchards in the irrigation areas of the Goulburn and Murray Valleys, large crops are being harvested this year. At Red Cliffs, experiments in re-budding to improve the yield and to obtain standardization of citrus types are being carried out by the Department of Agriculture. Special attention is also being given to producing Valencias that will not revert to the green stage, and if this is successful freshly picked fruits will be available until much later in the summer than at present.

In addition to waterworks for purposes of irrigation, extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area within the State so supplied is approximately 24,239 square miles—about 28 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion so supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of towns supplied with water, exclusive of the City of Melbourne and its suburbs, is as follows:—92 towns of a total population of 118,600 supplied by the Commission, 110 towns with a total population of 193,000 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 17 towns with a total population of 77,200 supplied by Local Governing Bodies.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,273,920 acre feet, which has been temporarily reduced during repairs to Eildon Reservoir. When the Wimmera Storages and Glenmaggie and Eumemmerring Reservoirs are completed, the total capacity will be

**Total Storages
in State.**

about 1,351,520 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, in course of construction, will, unless otherwise decided by the Commonwealth and State Governments, contain 2,000,000 acre feet, half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria. The following statement sets out the capacities of the various storages in the State :—

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon (200,000 acre feet during repair)	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)						50,000
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860
Laanecoorie	..	..	..	..	..	14,000
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	92,000
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	28,000
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						228,680
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	45,480
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Taylor's Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake (part of 62,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whittou	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks						5,610
						183,160
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	12,300
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	6,930
						44,930
<i>Werribee—</i>						
Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
						38,000
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	260
						10,260
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	180
Eumemmetring Reservoir (part of 3,100 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
						2,740
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,273,920

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE
OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>	
Pine Lake (balance of 62,000 acre feet)	10,000
Green Lake	20,000
	<hr/> 30,000
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	45,500
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Eumemmerring Reservoir (first stage—balance of 3,100 acre feet)	2,100
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River, half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet	950,000
	<hr/>
Total capacity of storages when works in hand are com- pleted	2,301,520
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Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in *Victorian Year-Book* 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

Mildura Irrigation Settlement. The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the River Murray, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The extent of watering done represented 42,230 acres in 1925-26, 42,134 acres in 1926-27, 48,536 acres in 1927-28, 52,726 acres in 1928-29 and 51,780 acres in 1929-30.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1930, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION
TRUST, 1929-30.

Receipts.	£	Payments.	£
Horticultural Rates ..	34,454	Wages and Salaries ..	17,765
Special Waterings, &c. ..	3,319	Firewood	14,854
Miscellaneous	3,903	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	2,670
		Miscellaneous	8,262
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	41,676	Total	43,551
	<hr/>		<hr/>

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each of the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1929, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During the Year—			Yearly Average to December, 1929.
	1927.	1928.	1929.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	22.33	29.86	26.89	26.35
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	24.11	28.10	30.80	28.07
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	19.45	28.53	26.25	24.86
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	19.91	28.17	25.25	25.73
Cape Otway Forest ..	34.36	42.28	45.84	39.34
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	17.05	25.92	23.95	23.86
Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers ..	16.53	24.77	23.55	23.31
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	25.22	33.71	39.56	33.91
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	25.82	34.18	37.80	35.78
South Gippsland ..	31.69	41.66	38.35	38.82
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	30.84	40.68	39.73	38.21
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	20.37	24.64	20.80	24.27
Mitchell River ..	24.21	29.29	21.11	25.92
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	25.22	27.80	22.76	27.38
Snowy River ..	35.18	35.79	31.95	34.36
Murray River ..	10.43	20.88	14.62	16.74
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	30.29	33.45	25.56	33.21
Ovens River ..	25.97	37.98	27.75	33.42
Goulburn River ..	18.14	29.62	22.25	26.21
Campaspe River ..	14.77	27.56	18.76	22.74
Loddon River ..	12.94	23.98	15.35	19.98
Avoca River ..	11.28	18.92	11.13	16.88
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	11.41	16.73	10.63	15.43
Eastern Wimmera ..	15.82	21.71	18.72	21.20
Western Wimmera ..	16.09	20.09	17.97	19.81
Mallee ..	6.85	12.79	8.23	12.45
Weighted Averages ..	18.58	26.04	21.80	24.12

The wettest portion of the State is the Cape Otway Forest, which is closely followed by the South Gippsland district and the Latrobe and Thomson Basin. The lowest rainfall occurs in the Mallee district, where it averages 12.45 inches per annum, as compared with 24.12 inches for the whole State.

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall was first made in 1910. More comprehensive data has since become available, and in 1925 the Commonwealth Meteorologist issued the following revised figures:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15	..	..	..	..	..	19,270
15 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	13,492
20 to 25	..	..	..	..	..	14,170
25 to 30	..	..	..	..	..	15,579
30 to 40	..	..	..	..	..	14,450
40 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	7,338
50 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	2,980
Over 60	..	..	..	..	..	605

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1929 and the quarterly averages up to 1929 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers	3'31	3'64	9'85	7'91	7'82	8'95	5'91	5'85
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	3'62	4'29	10'09	8'28	9'21	9'33	7'88	6'17
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	4'43	4'26	8'24	7'09	6'05	7'70	7'53	5'81
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	4'42	4'63	7'97	7'05	5'78	7'92	7'08	6'13
Cape Otway Forest	6'20	6'02	16'48	11'69	11'88	13'13	11'28	8'50
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	4'35	4'79	6'78	6'42	5'20	6'74	7'62	5'91
Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers	3'96	5'19	7'00	5'93	5'12	6'23	7'47	5'96
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	7'66	7'07	11'99	8'66	8'43	9'14	11'48	9'04
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	6'97	6'87	11'27	9'80	9'23	9'99	10'33	9'12
South Gippsland	9'16	7'93	12'12	10'73	8'54	11'23	8'53	8'93
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	6'95	7'31	12'63	9'80	9'72	11'03	10'43	10'07
Macallister and Avon Rivers	4'61	6'41	5'40	5'43	3'97	5'90	6'82	6'53
Mitchell River	4'01	6'77	5'34	5'80	4'93	6'70	6'83	6'65
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	4'06	7'13	5'79	6'44	5'38	6'66	7'53	7'15
Snowy River	5'42	8'11	9'07	8'93	6'90	9'00	10'56	8'32
Murray River	3'00	3'31	5'03	4'88	3'22	4'79	3'37	3'76
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	3'58	6'17	7'88	8'90	8'07	10'31	6'03	7'83
Ovens River	3'21	5'58	10'49	9'86	8'58	10'80	5'47	7'18
Goulburn River	3'54	4'76	8'20	7'51	4'74	7'89	5'77	6'05
Campaspe River	2'98	4'11	7'14	6'88	4'02	6'95	4'62	4'80
Loddon River	2'44	3'63	5'39	5'90	3'99	6'11	4'13	4'34
Avoca River	2'38	2'89	3'25	5'11	2'36	5'30	3'14	3'58
Avon and Richardson Rivers	2'33	2'68	3'33	4'57	1'96	4'87	2'51	3'31
Eastern Wimmera	3'08	3'03	5'71	6'43	4'56	7'08	5'37	4'66
Western Wimmera	2'30	2'51	6'26	6'17	5'23	6'89	4'18	4'24
Mallee District	1'66	2'29	2'06	3'58	1'60	3'75	2'91	2'83
The whole State	3'65	4'46	6'99	6'78	5'24	7'27	5'92	5'61

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below :—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	-Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·969	29·922	30·079	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·892	0·766	0·818	0·975
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·3	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·6	21·1	17·3	13·9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	69	76
Mean rainfall in inches	7·25	5·93	6·57	5·74
Mean number of days of rain	38	24	34	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·27	17·34	7·90	3·66
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	5·9	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	6	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1929 and for the last 74 years, as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period :—

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1929.	Average for 74 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 74 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	29·993	30·012	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " " ..	30·605	30·606	30·770	30·488
Lowest " " " " ..	29·146	29·249	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·459	1·357	1·719	1·104
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58·2	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	66·6	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum	49·8	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum	101·1	105·0	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum	29·2	30·8	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range	16·8	17·7	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range	71·9	74·2	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	116·6	117·8	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	44·2	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	28·81	25·49	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	168	138	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	39·88	39·17	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	63	68	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	6·0	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	10	20	48	5

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instructions to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Melbourne University School of Agriculture.

Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. The course occupies four years ; the first is devoted to pure science ; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects. The remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

Government Experimental Farms.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Rutherglen Experimental Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are experiments and demonstrations conducted on 43 selected farms throughout the State.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, the main work is the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, investigations into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread adoption of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. At the substation at Longerenong experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera conditions. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Extension research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

The Government experimental plots on selected farms embrace investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, maize, broom millet and vegetables, and horticultural problems.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria, in which approximately 1,000,000 acres are now annually topdressed with an estimated increase of approximately 50 per cent. in carrying capacity.

**Experimental
Farms and
Agricultural
Colleges.**

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement:—

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1929.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff	1	2	13	8	4
Hands employed	56	23	34	18	9
Students	11	10	94	49	80
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of plant and machinery ..	3,152	2,413	8,230	6,599	160
Value of produce for year ..	7,340	2,833	10,875	5,226	1,200
Receipts—					
Government Grant	11,464	5,778	8,210*	6,410*	2,272*
Fees .. ..	..	..	5,325	2,527	118
Sale of produce, &c.	7,340	2,833	9,482	3,898	1,019
Other	133	32	..	..	1
Total receipts	18,937	8,643	23,017	12,835	3,410
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Professional Staff	372	779	5,558	2,909	1,361
General Staff	6,663	4,857	5,349	2,820	1,340
Buildings and maintenance ..	2,398	1,731	12,110	7,106	709
Other	1,997	1,033	..	..	..
Total expenditure	11,430	8,400	23,017	12,835	3,410
Area under—	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals for Grain	550	210	560	558	..
Hay	267	120	200	246	2
Fruit trees, &c. .. ..	..	2	14	20	9
Vines .. ..	..	101	..	5	1
Green fodder	130	2	90	37	2
Other crops .. ..	..	12	2	50	1
Total area under crop	947	447	866	916	131
Area of land in fallow	780	178	580	524	41
Area under artificially sown grasses ..	350	180	..	..	9
Area resting	60	218	854	470	..
New ground broken up .. ..	..	..	..	100	..
Total area of arable land	2,137	1,023	2,300	2,010	27
Balance of area	74	330	3,626	376	6
Total area of farm	2,211	1,353	5,926	2,386	33
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Live Stock—					
Horses	120	47	77	46	2
Dairy cows	78	15	72	33	4
All other cattle	78	21	39	16	2
Sheep	1,400	776	4,130	691	..
Pigs .. ..	..	8	157	165	..

* Including grant received from the Council of Agricultural Education.

**Inspection of
Orchards,
Nurseries, &c.**

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected periodically, and action is taken in accordance with the condition of the plants in relation to disease or freedom therefrom. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and elsewhere.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are subject to strict examination and to fumigation where it is considered necessary.

Forestry.

The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 13,937,000 acres, of which about 4,330,450 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant of £40,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Fund, and also half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1929-30 was £128,645, and the expenditure was £220,875—£110,994 of which was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, £55,264 under the Forests Loan Act No. 3386, and the balance—£54,617—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1930, was £18,897.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough, from Crown Lands, in 1929-30 was 7,951,594 cubic feet. In addition, 256,600 tons measurement (12,833,000 cubic feet) of fuel timber was produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on page 426 of this volume.

**Agriculture—
expenditure
and revenue
connected
with.**

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture:—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
AGRICULTURE, 1925-26 to 1929-30.**

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative Branch ..	14,093	14,620	13,770	13,142	13,338
Agricultural Branch ..	21,412	31,270	38,018	36,330	37,400
Horticultural Branch ..	30,168	32,984	31,763	31,740	29,655
Stock and Dairy Branch ..	69,210	85,853	89,077	99,232	103,924
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	85,825	55,891	89,941	73,288	90,553
Technical Agricultural and Viti- cultural Education, &c. ..	31,461	29,418	27,294	27,009	27,134
Development of Export Trade	48,362	60,875	60,946	62,625	56,425
Rabbit and Vermin Extermina- tion	88,874	91,929	85,200	81,377	71,277
Advances to Settlers for losses by bush fires, floods, &c. ..	18,587	32,987	21,150	14,004	5,241
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ..	675	675	675	675	500
Miscellaneous	5,369	12,355	488	2,222	498
Total	414,036	448,857	458,322	441,644	435,945
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	137,997	79,435	58,900	84,183	81,694
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	27,886	32,455	28,205	52,558	34,486
All Other	49,661	52,985	50,432	58,908	54,478
Total	215,544	164,875	137,537	195,649	170,658

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settle-ment, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder. These advances are gradually being repaid.

The expenditure from Loan Funds in 1929-30 was £1,623,594—£590,756 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settle-ment, £846,691 on closer settlement, £20,538 on wire netting, and £165,609 on cultivation advances.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1929-30 was 8,061,920 acres, as compared with an annual average of 7,398,980 acres for the previous five seasons, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated, the dairying and pastoral industries show a considerable expansion. This is evidenced by a comparison of the exports of the principal products to overseas countries in the year 1900 with the annual average in the last five seasons. The values have risen as follows:—Butter and cheese from £1,252,277 to £2,694,923; milk and cream from £5,455 to £1,214,507; and meats from £502,285 to £1,634,767.

The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the last 75 years:—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1930.

Period or Year (ending in March).				Annual Average.		
				Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65	..	..	..	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75	..	..	..	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85	..	..	..	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95	..	..	..	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905	..	..	..	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15	..	..	..	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915-25	..	..	..	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	..	..	..	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	..	..	..	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	..	..	..	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	..	..	..	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	..	..	..	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920

Principal Crops (Area, Production, and Average Yield). The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following tables contain particulars of the annual average area, production, and yield per acre for periods from 1855 to 1925 and for each of the last five seasons:—

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1930.

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AVERAGE ANNUAL AREA.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1926 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1927 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1928 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1929 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1930 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1926 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1927 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1928 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1929 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1930 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	18.48	24.83	21.39	2.60	1.40
1865-75 ..	15.77	20.38	20.27	3.04	1.31
1875-85 ..	11.07	22.38	19.42	3.47	1.22
1885-95 ..	9.92	22.05	18.46	3.56	1.21
1895-1905 ..	7.39	19.50	17.94	2.97	1.25
1905-15 ..	10.46	18.79	20.59	2.82	1.28
1915-25 ..	14.87	18.60	22.84	2.78	1.35
1926 ..	11.64	11.42	17.17	2.54	0.92
1927 ..	16.08	16.10	21.61	2.46	1.29
1928 ..	8.54	8.85	20.22	2.97	1.10
1929 ..	12.59	16.14	20.62	2.05	1.26
1930 ..	7.13	8.03	22.35	2.92	1.11

* For grain.

Principal crops in Districts. The percentage in each district of the total area under each principal crop during last season was as given below :—

PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP, 1929-30.

Districts.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central	1·48	3·65	38·06	52·43	27·12	6·95
North-Central	0·80	2·18	2·86	18·62	2·50	2·09
Western	2·48	6·20	15·11	12·55	7·43	5·44
Wimmera	23·66	15·71	10·69	0·13	5·48	20·33
Mallee	51·26	52·45	10·02	0·00	13·57	42·01
Northern	18·45	17·48	11·69	0·06	19·76	17·99
North-Eastern	1·16	1·75	1·55	1·22	5·95	2·08
Gippsland	0·71	0·58	10·02	14·99	18·19	3·11

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 374.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the total area under crop in each district during last season was as follows :—

RELATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1929-30.

Districts.	Percentage of Area under all Crops devoted to—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central	13·62	5·93	9·59	7·95	37·62	25·29
North-Central	24·45	11·78	2·39	9·39	44·24	7·75
Western	29·10	12·86	4·86	2·43	41·90	8·85
Wimmera	74·37	8·73	0·92	0·01	14·23	1·74
Mallee	78·00	14·10	0·42	0·00	5·39	2·09
Northern	65·58	10·98	1·14	0·60	15·18	7·12
North-Eastern	35·53	9·54	1·31	0·62	34·42	18·58
Gippsland	14·56	2·09	5·64	5·07	34·81	37·83
Total for Victoria ..	63·92	11·30	1·75	1·05	15·50	6·48

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 374.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for each of the last five years :—

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended March—			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Area per Head of Population.				
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1926	..	..	1·49	·26	·06	·04	·60
1927	..	..	1·70	·18	·05	·04	·63
1928	..	..	1·76	·30	·04	·04	·52
1929	..	..	2·11	·20	·04	·04	·57
1930	..	..	2·01	·35	·05	·03	·49
			Produce per Head of Population.				
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1926	..	..	17·37	2·97	1·05	·10	·55
1927	..	..	27·39	2·85	1·12	·10	·81
1928	..	..	15·02	2·69	·89	·13	·57
1929	..	..	26·59	3·18	·88	·08	·72
1930	..	..	14·30	2·85	1·23	·10	·54

Except in the three seasons 1895-96, 1902-03, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 has been more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the last five years :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year ended March—			Annual Value of—				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			£	£	£	£	£
1926	..	..	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	1,309,470	3,497,253
1927	..	..	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	671,673	4,719,925
1928	..	..	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	388,537	3,683,272
1929	..	..	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	1,189,349	3,502,862
1930	..	..	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	691,273	2,998,282

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*.

Year ended March—	Annual Value Per Acre of—																
	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.			Potatoes.			Hay.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1926	2	13	0	1	11	3	2	16	1	20	13	3	3	9	0
1927	3	5	6	2	3	1	3	6	6	10	3	0	4	7	4
1928	1	10	10	1	6	0	3	17	6	5	0	1	4	1	1
1929	2	5	0	1	16	2	2	19	0	17	7	8	3	9	8
1930	1	0	0	0	17	7	3	1	6	11	15	2	3	9	4

The value of the five principal crops was £8,103,367 in 1929-30, as against £13,906,911 in 1928-29, £9,782,309 in 1927-28, £15,887,440 in 1926-27, and £12,446,359 in 1925-26.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the last three seasons is shown in the following table:—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	15,440	17,569	19,142	270,998	187,705	465,098	17.55	10.68	24.30
Grant ..	21,931	28,473	27,679	372,044	334,394	661,521	16.96	11.74	23.90
Mornington ..	3,939	9,796	5,690	97,177	241,735	132,083	24.67	24.68	23.19
Elvelyn ..	268	484	277	5,998	5,906	5,880	22.38	12.20	21.23
Total ..	41,578	56,322	52,794	746,217	769,740	1,264,582	17.95	13.67	23.95
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	1,006	1,233	1,187	23,420	21,712	21,185	23.28	17.61	17.85
Dalhousie ..	2,376	2,778	2,626	49,020	44,380	51,658	20.63	15.97	19.67
Talbot ..	17,414	24,497	24,713	320,930	531,674	424,746	18.43	21.70	17.19
Total ..	20,796	28,508	28,526	393,370	597,746	497,589	18.91	20.97	17.44
Western—									
Grenville ..	11,741	14,393	17,330	265,754	222,574	437,147	22.63	15.46	25.22
Polwarth ..	182	192	427	3,919	3,855	12,792	21.53	20.08	29.96
Heytesbury ..	37	129	47	769	2,882	1,089	20.78	22.34	23.17
Hampden ..	13,945	15,208	18,062	317,640	304,866	492,035	22.78	20.05	27.24
Ripon ..	34,601	35,315	43,712	798,140	858,593	1,364,893	23.07	24.31	31.22
Villiers ..	2,279	2,286	2,502	53,072	47,695	63,647	23.29	20.86	25.44
Normanby ..	1,432	1,689	1,769	34,227	38,393	22,470	20.26	21.70	21.70
Dundas ..	2,348	3,227	4,322	51,060	62,232	88,917	21.75	19.28	20.57
Follett ..	879	456	205	6,706	7,296	4,060	17.69	16.00	19.80
Total ..	66,944	72,895	88,376	1,529,238	1,544,220	2,502,973	22.34	21.18	28.32

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS—continued.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	194,984	244,527	225,450	3,058,292	4,987,673	4,117,933	15·68	20·40	18·27
Borong ..	430,174	535,993	458,327	4,936,717	9,733,168	3,312,575	11·48	18·16	7·23
Kara Kara ..	146,267	169,932	159,996	2,097,317	2,942,927	951,862	14·34	17·32	5·95
Total ..	771,425	950,452	843,773	10,092,326	17,663,768	8,382,370	13·08	18·58	9·93
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	116,028	182,497	222,320	16,991	626,812	5,460	0·15	3·43	0·02
Weeah ..	196,772	229,109	240,707	829,774	1,893,443	598,709	4·22	8·26	2·49
Karkaroc ..	708,307	848,101	870,597	2,826,285	6,608,066	1,963,605	3·99	7·79	2·26
Tatchera ..	439,549	532,496	494,448	1,224,703	4,706,695	1,136,326	2·79	8·84	2·30
Total ..	1,460,656	1,792,203	1,828,072	4,897,753	13,835,216	3,704,100	3·35	7·72	2·03
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	56,904	50,859	38,569	204,945	500,229	278,260	3·60	9·84	7·21
Gladstone ..	121,205	151,151	128,972	1,327,972	2,303,107	722,520	10·96	15·24	5·60
Bendigo ..	133,796	160,727	148,679	1,133,701	2,516,889	1,216,389	8·47	15·66	8·47
Rodney ..	81,599	98,644	89,706	858,107	1,643,880	1,170,328	10·52	16·06	13·05
Moir ..	244,329	282,211	257,234	3,524,600	4,166,493	4,156,583	14·43	14·76	16·16
Total ..	637,833	743,592	658,160	7,049,325	11,130,598	7,544,080	11·05	14·97	11·46
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	8,623	9,091	7,987	170,842	137,554	191,098	19·81	15·13	23·93
Bogong ..	35,488	37,698	32,846	729,722	630,317	732,952	20·56	16·72	22·31
Benambra ..	261	281	300	5,864	4,469	7,606	22·47	15·10	25·35
Wonnangatta ..	..	11	..	..	240	..	..	21·82	..
Total ..	44,372	47,081	41,133	606,428	772,580	931,656	20·43	16·41	22·65
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	9	5	22	134	70	323	14·39	14·00	14·68
Tambo ..	146	493	312	3,435	8,533	9,464	23·58	17·31	30·33
Dargo ..	1,141	1,562	1,324	27,281	30,391	39,068	23·91	19·46	29·51
Tanjil ..	16,845	21,109	21,191	456,906	380,310	438,018	27·12	18·02	23·03
Buln Buln ..	2,427	4,682	2,452	58,401	85,661	48,364	24·06	18·30	19·72
Total ..	20,568	27,851	25,301	546,157	504,965	585,237	26·55	18·13	23·13
Total (State)	3,064,172	3,718,904	3,566,135	26,160,814	46,818,833	25,412,587	8·54	12·59	7·13

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1929–30 was as follows:—New South Wales, 33,948,000 bushels; South Australia, 23,345,093 bushels; Western Australia, 39,081,183 bushels; Queensland, 4,235,172 bushels; and Tasmania, 376,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 126,425,773 bushels.

Varieties of Wheat, etc., and Manure used.

Australian wheat is noted for its hard, white, and dry qualities, and, on account of the whiteness of the flour made therefrom, it is much sought after by oversea millers for the purpose of mixing with other wheats.

Enquiries in regard to the area sown under each variety of wheat, the quantity of seed sown, and the manure used, per acre, during the last four seasons, were made with the view of enabling the Agricultural Department to advise growers as to the most suitable varieties and the quantities to use in a particular district.

Analyses of the replies of the growers (approximately 70 per cent. replied) are given in the appended tables :—

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN VICTORIA.

Variety.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.
Free Gallipoli ..	5	5.47	2	10.56	1	22.20	1	34.53
Federation ..	1	38.42	1	33.41	2	19.80	2	18.93
Ranee ..	3	5.95	3	10.10	3	12.74	3	13.13
Sepoy ..	21	.31	17	.88	8	2.95	4	5.66
Major ..	4	5.62	6	4.52	5	5.38	5	4.56
Currawa ..	2	9.51	4	7.76	4	7.02	6	4.36
Penny ..	6	4.44	5	4.58	6	4.22	7	3.68
Nizam ..	16	1.41	7	3.28	7	3.69	8	3.27
Joffre ..	10	2.66	10	2.69	9	2.48	9	1.95
Nabawa ..	29	.17	19	.47	16	1.34	10	1.85
Rajah ..	7	3.46	8	2.95	10	2.44	11	1.65
Yandilla King ..	9	2.77	13	2.00	11	1.90	12	1.37
Bald Early ..	8	3.14	9	2.80	12	1.75	13	1.13
Wannon ..	14	2.01	11	2.19	13	1.63	14	.99
Gluyas ..	11	2.47	12	2.05	14	1.61	15	.92
Huf's Imperial ..	15	1.96	14	1.85	17	1.13	16	.78
Mac's White ..	12	2.15	15	1.42	15	1.57	17	.74
Ghurka ..	32	.16	31	.13	21	.29	18	.60
Turvey ..	13	2.09	16	1.30	18	.94	19	.59
Waratah ..	22	.25	18	.47	20	.48	20	.53
Strongbolt ..	25	.23	27	.15	19	.49	21	.46
Bena ..	43	.05	25	.18	22	.29	22	.39
Tusean White ..	36	.09	29	.13	26	.22	23	.21
Graham ..	18	.45	22	.32	23	.25	24	.17
Yanward ..	19	.44	21	.35	24	.23	25	.16
Other Varieties ..	..	4.32	..	3.46	..	2.96	..	2.39
..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00

In all, over 130 varieties of wheat were sown. The number of these which were tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded the number experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in each district, can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT,
AND SEED AND MANURE USED, 1930-31.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Manure Used.
	per cent.	lbs.	lbs.
Central	1.51	90	106
North Central	0.87	90	93
Western	2.53	87	135
Wimmera	24.62	69	81
Mallee	50.34	53	56
Northern	18.47	69	82
North Eastern	1.04	75	93
Gippsland	0.62	84	96
Total State	100.00	62	71

The rate of sowing, in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 41 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 90 lbs. in Talbot. Manure used varied from 39 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 144 lbs. in Ripon.

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was 61.425 lbs. on the average of the last ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q. standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1919-20 :—

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1921 to 1930.

Season ended March—			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March—			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1921	..	..	60½	1926	..	..	61½
1922	..	..	60	1927	..	..	61½
1923	..	..	61½	1928	..	..	61½
1924	..	..	61	1929	..	..	62
1925	..	..	62½	1930	..	..	62

**Stocks of
wheat and
flour.**

It is estimated that about 13,750,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the last five years were as follows :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 1926 to 1930.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1926	1,629,124	472,750	2,101,874
1927	3,595,800	1,406,600	5,002,400
1928	2,995,000	995,400	3,990,400
1929	4,362,300	1,090,100	5,452,400
1930	6,126,500	1,305,400	7,431,900

Oats.

In addition to the area under oats harvested for grain last season as shown in the table on page 371, there were 675,256 acres cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,305,490 acres. During 1929-30 there were exported from Victoria to overseas countries 69,922 bushels of oats and 61,652 lbs. of oatmeal, etc. Enquiries in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1930-31 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 91 per cent. planted principally Algerian, and 5 per cent. Mortgage Lifter oats.

Barley.

The area under barley in 1929-30 was 97,678 acres, of which 65,740 were under malting, and 31,938 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the last five years :—

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1926 ..	72,244	31,151	1,189,081	585,882	16·46	18·81	17·17
1927 ..	59,935	28,961	1,186,733	733,989	19·80	25·34	21·61
1928 ..	50,005	26,763	866,213	685,896	17·32	25·63	20·22
1929 ..	49,345	26,106	945,865	610,253	19·17	23·38	20·62
1930 ..	65,740	31,938	1,378,022	805,303	20·96	25·21	22·35

During 1929-30, 1,909,923 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,867,907 bushels of malt.

Hay. Of the total hay produced in 1930, as shown in the table on page 371, 802,933 tons were oatsen, 119,124 tons were wheaten, and 41,032 tons were made from lucerne and other crops; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·19, 0·72, and 1·70 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1929-30 was 29,839 tons.

Information is obtained direct from growers, in February or March of each year, in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products other than the main crop of potatoes, the price of which is ascertained in June or July. The following table gives the average price of each product for each of the last ten years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1921 TO 1930.

Year.		Average Price in February and March.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
				Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
		per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.
1921	..	7 3	2 4½	4 0½	3 1	53 0	101 0	64 0
1922	..	4 9½	3 0¾	4 0¼	2 11	57 0	94 0	60 0
1923	..	4 6	3 6	3 11	3 0	76 0	170 0	136 0
1924	..	4 3	3 1¼	3 9½	3 2¼	72 0	111 0	53 0
1925	..	5 0¾	1 11½	5 3¾	4 0½	48 9	121 0	94 0
1926	..	4 6¾	2 9	3 4¾	3 0	75 3	194 0	158 0
1927	..	3 9¼	2 5¼	3 0	2 6¾	64 9	170 0	69 0
1928	..	3 1½	2 5¾	4 0¼	3 1½	70 0	84 0	28 0
1929	..	3 3	2 0	3 0	2 1½	52 0	158 0	169 0
1930	..	2 3¼	1 9¾	2 9½	2 3	59 0	143 0	71 0

NOTE.—The above prices represent the f.o.b. values less the following deductions:—
 Prior to 1925—Freight and handling charges.
 1925 and 1926 " " " and cost of bags and seed.
 1927 to 1930 " " " " " " seed and manure.

Other Crops. The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1927, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1927-28 to 1929-30.

Crop.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.
Maize, for grain	17,645	757,780	16,077	679,810	17,640	533,719
Rye	791	11,122	711	10,994	854	11,068
Peas	10,615	139,621	6,743	108,607	8,438	193,640
		tons.		tons.		tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	568	9,451	429	5,301	486	5,539
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	207	1,629	243	2,079	243	1,798
Onions	7,659	32,936	7,673	29,700	7,828	43,646
Green Forage ..	94,895	..	107,351	..	169,253	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	758	bushels. 4,852	1,486	bushels. 20,844	1,670	bushels. 25,696
		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
Hops	294	3,843	281	3,676	201	3,713
Tobacco	1,176	9,055	1,317	9,375	1,822	†
Vines—Grapes	40,988	2,275,770	41,565	4,117,757	40,594	4,040,230
		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
Flax	46	100 fibre 83 tow	109	826 seed 236 fibre 239 tow	703	2,840 seed 760 fibre 980 tow
Gardens and Orchards ..	81,397	..	79,322	..	80,820	..
Minor Crops* ..	9,450	..	8,863	..	9,645	..
Land in Fallow	2,692,044	..	2,683,462	..	2,482,662	..
Lucerne† ..	118,461	..	127,175	..	138,781	..
Artificial Grasses†	887,052	..	1,027,543	..	1,002,376	..

* For details see page 385.

† Not available.

‡ Not cut for seed or hay.

Maize. The area under maize for grain in 1929-30 was 17,640 acres, and the production was 533,719 bushels, which represented a yield of 30·26 bushels per acre. Of the total production for last season 90 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production, and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the last ten seasons and for periods prior thereto back to 1890:—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1930.

Period or Year (ending in June).	Annual Average.		
	Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1890-1900	8,688	452,907	52·13
1900-10	12,082	716,158	59·27
1910-20	20,811	922,461	44·33
1921	24,149	1,065,880	44·14
1922	23,227	951,960	40·99
1923	25,846	879,915	34·04
1924	29,104	1,464,731	50·33
1925	23,126	891,987	38·57
1926	21,913	768,761	35·08
1927	20,046	685,407	34·19
1928	17,645	757,780	42·95
1929	16,077	679,810	42·28
1930	17,640	533,719	30·26

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 36·71 bushels, as against 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Villiers, the yield was 9,561 tons from 1,520 acres; in Grenville, 8,573 tons from 1,769 acres; in Polwarth, 6,302 tons from 1,070 acres; in Bourke, 6,470 tons from 1,027 acres; in Grant, 5,616 tons from 1,023 acres; in Buln Buln, 4,150 tons from 786 acres; and in Mornington, 2,417 tons from 512 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years :—

ONION PRODUCTION 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended March—	Area.	Produce.
	acres.	tons.
1926	5,379	21,728
1927	8,471	43,928
1928	7,659	32,936
1929	7,673	29,700
1930	7,828	43,645

The value of onions grown was £74,704 in 1929-30, as compared with £187,233 in 1928-29, £188,186 in 1927-28, £110,839 in 1926-27, and £267,793 in 1925-26.

Tobacco. Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-81, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. Subsequent years were marked by great variations in area and produce, but during the last two years a considerable improvement in the acreage

planted has taken place—that for 1929-30 being the largest since 1895-6. The area devoted to this product last year was 1,822 acres, of which 957 were in Delatite, 628 in Bogong, and 129 in Borung. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows :—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended June—					Area.	Produce.
					acres.	cwt. (dry).
1926	..	..	..	..	1,179	7,871
1927	..	..	..	..	1,154	3,454
1928	..	..	..	..	1,176	9,055
1929	..	..	..	..	1,317	9,375
1930	..	..	..	..	1,822	*

* Not available.

Vine

Production.

The area under vines and the number of growers have shown a fairly large increase over the last fifteen years.

Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, and there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 3,325,910 cwt. of grapes; Swan Hill, 539,084 cwt.; Rutherglen, 87,820 cwt.; and Rodney, 17,626 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below :—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1926 to 1930.

Year ended June—	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.		Currants made.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1926	..	2,876	36,091	4,621	2,253,884	1,637,274	54,021	297,485
1927	..	2,832	37,340	3,272	3,587,224	2,346,314	75,296	582,418
1928	..	2,774	37,974	3,014	2,275,770	2,353,890	75,672	326,649
1929	..	2,746	38,689	2,876	4,117,757	1,942,701	94,520	676,599
1930	..	2,701	38,327	2,267	4,040,230	1,363,575	95,255	688,399

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1930, it is estimated that 191,125 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,772,206 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 76,899 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 688,399 cwt. of sultanas made, 576,288 cwt. were from Mildura, and 110,014 cwt. from Swan Hill.

Raisins and currants are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. During 1929-30 the following quantities were exported oversea :—Sultanas, 491,626 cwt., valued

at £1,059,062; lexias, 37,973 cwt., valued at £68,019; raisins, other, 678 cwt., valued at £1,463; and currants, 136,116 cwt., valued at £288,768.

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1929-30—79,000 acres—showed an increase of 1,378 acres as compared with the area for the previous year. Orchards are distributed over the whole State, and the counties having the largest areas in the season 1929-30 were as follows:—Mornington, 15,110 acres; Bourke, 11,576 acres; Evelyn, 10,883 acres; Rodney, 10,005 acres; Moira, 8,311 acres; Talbot, 3,975 acres; and Bendigo, 3,055 acres. Details of the produce from such orchards in the last five years are given in the subjoined statement:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,
1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended March—	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.					
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
		acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1926	7,673	80,251	2,063,214	840,113	81,365	203,334	50,408	69,639
1927	7,425	81,301	543,106	500,995	42,695	172,724	37,060	29,317
1928	7,209	79,293	3,712,350	1,053,481	115,606	231,728	79,481	47,795
1929	7,119	77,622	626,294	772,216	76,868	165,658	76,237	51,765
1930	7,241	79,000	2,779,107	1,166,418	84,894	204,583	86,298	46,060

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.								
	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Passion.	Other.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1926	1,221,582	247,600	286,216	131,154	22,568	15,289	10,495	860
1927	925,353	440,423	276,407	112,570	16,474	9,274	22,289	6,311
1928	1,350,701	416,277	378,101	162,860	18,125	23,142	22,072	3,608
1929	1,043,840	468,536	354,817	137,684	18,776	12,451	38,105	1,656
1930	1,191,253	447,131	385,106	114,081	17,898	19,210	13,063	6,313

	BERRY FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.			
	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Logan-berries.	Other.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1926	3,548	4,022	4,675	3,653	2,557	71,480	61,845	201	16,793
1927	1,283	1,877	1,322	1,364	346	68,315	31,254	59	15,495
1928	3,295	4,958	4,449	4,859	1,760	66,783	30,236	148	26,066
1929	2,210	6,522	3,038	3,403	1,269	115,835	47,094	205	22,965
1930	3,056	12,047	6,456	5,395	1,783	63,332	24,244	654	18,476

The effects of the dry season and the ravages of the "thrip" pest, during 1926-27, are shown in the above table, except in the yields of apricots and passion fruit. In 1927-28, the yield for all fruits was exceptionally heavy; that for pome and citrus fruits constituting a record. In most cases, the yield for 1928-29 was very low, the apple crop, in particular, being little more than that for the 1926-27 season. In the season 1929-30 there was a return to normal, the yield of practically all fruits being well up to the average.

In addition to the fruits shown, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1929-30:—Melons, 8,741 cwt.; rhubarb, 12,975 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 221,092 bushels. There were also 1,820 acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £9,100.

Fruit Trees. Information relating to the number of trees of each variety (bearing and non-bearing) for the years 1925-26 and 1928-29 appears on page 565 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Value of fruit sold. According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £1,247,700 in 1925-26, £970,831 in 1926-27, £1,189,356 in 1927-28, £1,093,434 in 1928-29, and £927,723 in 1929-30. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £40,000.

Market gardens. The area under market gardens in the year 1929-30 was 21,210 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. An average return of £50 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate of their value, and on this basis the total value of the produce may be given as £1,060,500. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Dried fruit (exclusive of Raisins and Currants). The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was first collected in 1895-96, when 179,460 lbs. were returned. During 1929-30 the quantity produced was 1,519,762 lbs., which was 48,366 lbs. less than the quantity for the previous year. The production of the various kinds of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins and currants, the particulars of which appear on page 382, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Nectarines.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1926 ..	4,569	307,377	232,170	213,764	29,301	89,025	8,163	884,369
1927 ..	2,840	313,390	107,933	278,796	9,966	43,333	66	756,324
1928 ..	3,351	610,073	305,984	188,085	10,245	85,396	4,424	1,207,558
1929 ..	2,194	760,216	136,033	586,140	7,635	71,591	4,269	1,563,128
1930 ..	3,424	848,811	234,032	343,490	6,878	82,267	860	1,519,762

Features of the returns for the season 1929-30, as compared with those for the previous year, are the increases in prunes and peaches and the large decrease in apricots.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return, therefore, indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation:—

MINOR CROPS, 1928-29 AND 1929-30.

Crop.	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Artichokes	4	12 tons	3	15 tons
Beans	1,295	17,353 bushels	1,815	17,859 bushels
Chicory	589	353 tons (dry)	469	319 tons (dry)
Flowers	358	..	355	..
Garlic	28	43 tons	2	4 tons
Flax—New Zealand ..	70	*	70	*
Herbs and Scent Plants..	3	..	33	..
Millet—Broom	1,337	{ 4,465 cwt. fibre 3,729 cwt. seed }	1,677	{ 5,428 cwt. fibre 3,583 cwt. seed }
.. Japanese	370	1,840	†	†
Nurseries	1,216	..	1,266	..
Pumpkins	1,204	5,416 tons	1,231	5,174 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden	119	..	67	..
Sugar Beet	2,130	{ 15,237 tons clean beet, pro- ducing 2,108 tons market- able sugar }	2,500	{ 26,525 tons clean beet, pro- ducing 3,472 tons market- able sugar }
Sunflowers	140	1,451 cwt.	157	1,079 cwt.
Total	8,863	..	9,645	..

* Only cut every third year. † All cut for green fodder.

The practice of fallowing has become very popular in recent years. This is no doubt due to the more enlightened methods adopted, especially in wheat farming, where results have justified the introduction of extensive fallowing in conjunction with heavy manuring. The acreage in fallow in the years 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, and each of the last five years was as follows :—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March—			Acres.	Year ended March—			Acres.
1901	..	..	602,870	1926	..	..	2,457,136
1906	..	..	1,049,915	1927	..	..	2,569,021
1911	..	..	1,434,177	1928	..	..	2,692,044
1916	..	..	1,358,343	1929	..	..	2,683,462
1921	..	..	1,935,747	1930	..	..	2,482,662

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,482,662 acres in fallow last season, 815,959 were in the Wimmera, 989,548 in the Mallee, and 440,580 in the Northern District. The total for these three districts represented 90 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used, in 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, and each of the last four years :—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION. 1901 TO 1929.

Year.			Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
					Natural.	Artificial.
				acres.	tons.	tons.
1901	..	..	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1906	..	..	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1911	..	..	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1916	..	..	33,165	3,870,742	181,268	117,812
1921	..	..	37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150,012
1926	..	..	41,795	4,601,239	142,334	214,234
1927	..	..	43,682	5,148,144	140,410	240,715
1928	..	..	43,962	5,753,116	114,345	257,498
1929	..	..	45,426	6,022,951	120,991	269,967

NOTE.—The average weight of manure used per acre in each district will be found on page

Portion of the increase in the area on which manure is used is accounted for by the increasing practice of treating pastures with artificial fertilizers. During 1929-30 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from overseas countries was 199,233 tons valued at £537,828. This included 188,319 tons of rock phosphates valued at £433,633, most of which came from the Pacific Islands.

Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings. Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last five years the numbers were as follows :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1925	98,059	19,124	117,183
1926	96,791	17,619	114,410
1927	95,639	13,841	109,480
1928	98,296	14,508	112,804
1929	101,044	11,553	112,597

Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. Only females who are wholly engaged in outdoor duties are included. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 30,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages—agricultural and pastoral. In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1929-30. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1929-30.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen	30s. to 80s. per week ..	50s. per week
Farm labourers	25s. to 70s. per week ..	45s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	1s. to 2s. per hour ..	1s. 4d. per hour
Harvest hands	10s. to 15s. per day ..	13s. per day
Milkers	20s. to 60s. per week ..	35s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	6d. to 9d. per bag ..	8d. per bag
Married couples	50s. to 90s. per week ..	67s. 6d. per week
Female servants	20s. to 40s. per week ..	27s. 6d. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	35s. to 50s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	40s. to 60s. per 100 sheep	41s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
„ orchard	35s. to 60s. per week ..	45s. per week
Vineyard hands	40s. to 85s. per week ..	50s. per week

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock. The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile, in each of the last seven census years, also in the year 1930 :—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1930.

Year ended March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1930	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>					
1861	·14	·37	·97	10·70	·11
1871	·29	·29	·77	14·32	·25
1881	·32	·38	1·11	12·01	·28
1891	·38	·35	1·22	11·13	·25
1901	·33	·43	·90	9·03	·29
1911	·36	·51	·67	9·79	·25
1921	·32	·41	·63	7·99	·12
1930	·22	·35	·40	9·81	·15
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79
1921	5·55	7·05	10·87	138·49	1·99
1930	4·47	7·05	8·15	198·30	3·03

By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the stock carried on the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 334 sheep in 1930, as compared with 302 in 1921, 306 in 1911, and 237 in 1881.

Size of Holdings.

On pages 572 to 575 of the 1928-29 issue of this work will be found detailed information relating to the number and size of holdings and the live stock, cultivation, &c., on different sized holdings for the year 1929, also certain comparative figures for the years 1913, 1919, and 1925.

Land occupied in different districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district in March, 1930 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1930.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	Total.
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,782	462,331	235,299	1,842,790	224,521	2,764,941
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,399	138,868	36,093	1,999,422	50,192	2,224,575
Western ..	8,775,040	11,773	405,904	327,252	5,431,071	536,914	6,701,141
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,128	1,950,457	7,260	3,609,988	628,843	6,196,548
Mallee ..	10,784,000	8,267	3,333,244	11,479	2,270,812	581,798	6,197,333
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,972	1,444,125	140,013	3,735,621	59,847	5,379,606
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,160	143,250	9,836	3,779,875	428,746	4,361,507
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	8,680	183,741	373,925	2,577,442	1,377,560	4,512,668
Total ..	56,245,760	74,161	8,061,920	1,141,157	25,246,821	3,888,421	38,338,319
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
Central ..	..	..	16' 72	8' 51	66' 65	8' 12	100' 00
North-Central ..	..	..	6' 24	1' 62	89' 89	2' 25	100' 00
Western ..	..	..	6' 06	4' 88	81' 05	8' 01	100' 00
Wimmera ..	..	..	31' 48	0' 11	58' 26	10' 15	100' 00
Mallee ..	..	..	53' 78	0' 19	36' 64	9' 39	100' 00
Northern ..	..	..	26' 85	2' 60	69' 44	1' 11	100' 00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3' 28	0' 23	86' 66	9' 83	100' 00
Gippsland ..	..	..	4' 07	8' 29	57' 11	30' 53	100' 00
Total ..	..	..	21' 03	2' 98	65' 85	10' 14	100' 00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	..	22' 63	5' 73	20' 62	7' 30	5' 77	7' 21
North-Central ..	..	7' 28	1' 72	3' 16	7' 92	1' 29	5' 80
Western ..	..	15' 87	5' 03	28' 68	21' 51	13' 81	17' 48
Wimmera ..	..	8' 26	24' 20	0' 63	14' 30	16' 17	16' 17
Mallee ..	..	11' 15	41' 35	1' 01	8' 99	14' 96	16' 17
Northern ..	..	16' 14	17' 91	12' 27	14' 80	1' 54	14' 03
North-Eastern ..	..	6' 96	1' 78	0' 86	14' 97	11' 03	11' 37
Gippsland ..	..	11' 71	2' 28	32' 77	10' 21	35' 43	11' 77
Total ..	..	100' 00	100' 00	100' 00	100' 00	100' 00	100' 00

It will be seen from these tables that the largest areas under cultivation and the largest proportions of cultivation to land occupied are found in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts. Of the occupied

land, 54 per cent. in the Mallee, 31 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 27 per cent. in the Northern districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply over 83 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; in Gippsland considerable attention is given to the cultivation of grasses, 33 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts. The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1930:—

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1930.

Districts.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	acres.	acres.			
Central ..	462,331	2,073,089	77,877	228,519	1,799,794
North-Central ..	138,868	2,035,515	19,382	73,030	1,622,538
Western ..	405,904	5,758,323	52,619	323,890	5,314,595
Wimmera ..	1,950,457	3,617,248	51,337	29,827	2,267,927
Mallee ..	3,333,244	2,282,291	55,733	26,767	718,651
Northern ..	1,444,125	3,875,634	74,625	156,006	2,771,067
North-Eastern ..	143,250	3,789,511	27,103	201,312	1,521,423
Gippsland ..	183,741	2,951,367	34,339	295,891	1,411,208
Total ..	8,061,920	26,387,978	393,015	1,335,242	17,427,203

The area occupied does not include 3,888,421 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state.

Live stock in Victoria, 1926 to 1930. The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1926 to 1930.

Live Stock.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Horses (including foals)	463,051	447,988	428,666	412,877	393,015
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows ..	727,940	673,089	626,139	615,092	619,416
Other (including calves) ..	785,847	762,672	700,938	689,334	715,826
Sheep ..	13,740,500	14,919,653	15,557,067	16,498,222	17,427,203
Pigs ..	339,601	284,271	212,785	222,084	265,978

Comparing 1930 with 1929, sheep increased by 5·6 per cent. and cattle by 2·4 per cent., while horses decreased by 4·8 per cent.

The peak period for horses was 562,331 in 1914, since when, owing to the increased use of motor vehicles for transport and tractors on

farms, there has been a fairly constant decrease in the number each year. The decline in the last ten years amounted to 23 per cent.

The number of sheep in the State in 1930 established a record.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices of live stock ruling in Melbourne during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal*:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK,
1928-29 AND 1929-30.

Stock.	Prices in 1928-29.			Prices in 1929-30.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught ..	42 16 6	39 10 0 to	47 10 0	37 16 0	35 0 0 to	40 10 0
Medium draught ..	29 15 0	27 10 0 to	31 10 0	27 1 0	24 10 0 to	29 10 0
Delivery cart ..	16 17 6	15 0 0 to	19 10 0	15 4 0	14 0 0 to	17 10 0
Indian Remounts ..	15 14 0	12 0 0 to	17 5 0	16 14 0	15 0 0 to	18 10 0
Saddle and harness ..	8 3 6	7 0 0 to	11 5 0	7 9 0	6 10 0 to	9 0 0
Ponies ..	9 18 6	9 0 0 to	11 10 0	8 16 0	7 10 0 to	10 10 0
Order cart ..	11 12 6	10 0 0 to	13 10 0	12 7 6	12 0 0 to	13 10 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	19 14 10	17 2 2 to	25 16 0	24 4 0	20 6 0 to	28 7 0
Prime ..	17 9 2	15 4 0 to	21 15 0	21 10 0	19 5 0 to	25 0 0
Good ..	15 8 1	13 7 6 to	19 10 0	18 13 0	15 3 0 to	21 3 0
Good light and handy weights	14 5 6	11 7 6 to	17 17 0	16 17 0	13 15 0 to	19 0 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	12 18 8	11 0 9 to	15 11 0	15 5 0	13 12 0 to	16 12 6
Others ..	9 15 8	8 17 6 to	10 15 0	9 15 0	8 16 0 to	10 16 6
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 12 4	1 3 7 to	1 19 9	1 7 1	1 3 2 to	1 15 11
Prime ..	1 9 4	1 1 5 to	1 16 5	1 4 0	1 0 5 to	1 12 1
Good ..	1 6 1	0 18 0 to	1 13 0	1 0 7	0 17 9 to	1 7 11
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 5 8	0 16 6 to	1 14 0	1 0 6	0 17 2 to	1 8 4
Prime ..	1 2 11	0 14 9 to	1 11 6	0 17 9	0 14 4 to	1 4 6
Good ..	0 19 1	0 12 0 to	1 8 0	0 12 11	0 9 8 to	0 17 8
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 11 1	1 2 6 to	2 0 4	1 4 9	0 18 4 to	1 14 8
Prime ..	1 7 6	1 0 4 to	1 17 3	1 0 11	0 16 0 to	1 11 1
Good ..	1 3 8	0 16 10 to	1 13 0	0 17 9	0 14 6 to	1 7 3
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 6 9	0 19 10 to	1 13 2	1 4 2	1 1 10 to	1 7 3
Prime ..	1 4 3	0 17 9 to	1 11 0	1 1 0	0 19 4 to	1 3 10
Good ..	1 1 2	0 14 6 to	1 7 5	0 17 6	0 15 10 to	1 1 0
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	13 12 4	10 16 3 to	16 9 4	12 11 6	9 13 0 to	14 10 6
Extra prime and weighty	10 10 7	8 17 6 to	12 10 0	8 5 9	6 11 3 to	10 3 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	5 11 3	5 1 4 to	6 1 10	4 14 5	3 18 2 to	5 11 6
Prime ..	5 1 8	4 10 0 to	5 13 1	4 3 9	3 10 3 to	4 17 9
Porkers ..	3 0 10	2 15 11 to	3 8 3	2 12 5	2 1 11 to	3 1 6

NOTE.—Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during the last three years.

STOCK SLAUGHTERED. 1927-28 TO 1929-30.

Year ended June—	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928	4,732,494	469,610	358,135
1929	5,286,642	466,576	354,339
1930	6,024,702	337,662	347,688

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1927-28 TO 1929-30.

Year ended June—	For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928	3,800,938	460,668	147,224	915,545	4,877	81
1929	3,631,251	456,829	156,049	1,590,573	6,297	..
1930	4,162,987	381,743	128,557	1,825,019	1,946	81

Year ended June—	For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928	2,830	2,353	210,547	13,181	1,712	283
1929	6,470	1,298	198,131	8,348	2,152	159
1930	9,931	126	218,799	26,765	3,847	251

* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the 6,024,702 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1929-30, 1,825,019, or 30 per cent., as compared with 30 per cent. in 1928-29 and with 19 per cent. in 1927-28, were frozen. In 1929-30 the oversea exports included 13,666,929 lbs. of mutton, valued at £248,021, and 47,238,316 lbs. of lamb, valued at £1,279,836.

The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the particulars of exports in each of the last ten years. The quantities exported in 1920-21 were below the average, owing to the dry condition which had prevailed in the previous year. After a world-wide fall in values, the

**Frozen Mutton
and Lamb
Exported.**

season 1922-23 was marked by exceptionally heavy exports of both mutton and lamb at improved prices. In the 1923-24 season the export of mutton practically ceased, while the number of lambs exported was only about 40 per cent. of that for the previous year. The abnormal activity in 1922-23 was, to some extent, responsible for the great reduction in exports in 1923-24. Seasonal influences were responsible for fluctuations in the subsequent years.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year ended June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1921.. ..	372,916	44	362,296	413,170	32	483,359
1922.. ..	314,564	49	306,199	872,140	33	751,077
1923.. ..	989,456	44	880,472	1,668,059	30	1,493,156
1924.. ..	12,945	43	13,757	678,685	32	656,438
1925.. ..	87,767	51	95,022	948,032	31	905,743
1926.. ..	171,803	47	145,261	1,309,021	33	1,263,511
1927.. ..	149,358	49	141,998	1,197,067	33	1,053,502
1928.. ..	137,484	44	117,200	778,061	28	639,486
1929.. ..	422,215	50	431,440	1,168,358	32	1,096,891
1930.. ..	309,903	44	248,021	1,515,116	31	1,279,836

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1930 was £10,923,180, as compared with £11,959,500 in 1929, £11,186,070 in 1928, £10,483,760 in 1927, and £10,364,790 in 1926. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows at the end of, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last five years :—

DAIRYING, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended March—	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
			lbs.	lbs.
1926	58,933	727,940	81,747,291	5,279,009
1927	56,935	673,089	81,935,815	5,997,648
1928	55,356	626,139	84,270,812	5,621,945
1929	54,814	615,092	93,728,516	5,505,932
1930	54,131	619,416	90,639,652	6,953,949

* Year ended 30th June.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of dairy herds.

Information relating to the classification of sizes of dairy herds on various holdings appears in the 1928-29 issue of this work, page 581.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year ended June—					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1926	..	..	..	..	4,734,669	389,893
1927	..	..	..	..	3,887,324	516,063
1928	..	..	..	..	3,592,264	217,495
1929	..	..	..	..	3,464,539	246,854
1930	..	..	..	..	3,469,804	206,055

Butter and cheese made in factories.

The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, casein, and milk sugar made, and of cream sold, in factories during the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year ended June—	Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made.	Casein made.	Milk Sugar made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1926	77,012,622	388,235	4,889,116	43,646,852	1,503,369	152,783
1927	78,108,491	344,605	5,481,585	48,186,040	1,803,049	350,570
1928	80,678,548	381,794	5,404,450	53,876,662	2,619,855	213,119
1929	90,263,977	471,729	5,259,078	53,948,559	3,340,171	310,426
1930	87,169,848	496,628	6,747,894	51,581,802	2,568,956	234,490

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 197,804,300 in 1925-26, 205,441,560 in 1926-27, 212,983,200 in 1927-28, 226,228,350 in 1928-29, and 220,977,700 in 1929-30.

Exports of butter and cheese.

In 1929-30 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 40,305,160 lbs. of butter, valued at £2,668,755, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 31,042,702 lbs., valued at £2,041,829. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 69,671 lbs., and the value thereof, £5,172.

Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1929-30 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1929-30.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central	9,271,230	766,432	10,037,662	
North-Central	10,225,710	747,777	10,973,487	
Western	34,085,618	2,578,967	36,664,585	
Wimmera	16,570,673	1,133,011	17,703,684	
Mallee	6,231,729	314,486	6,546,215	
Northern	17,880,327	1,650,909	19,531,236	
North-Eastern	8,020,653	722,761	8,743,414	
Gippsland	7,032,484	563,122	7,595,606	
Total Clip	1929-30	109,318,424	8,477,465	117,795,889
	1928-29	116,076,806	8,292,541	124,369,347
	1927-28	89,113,548	5,920,098	95,033,646
	1926-27	92,043,642	6,133,520	98,177,162
	1925-26	84,101,370	6,512,929	90,614,299
<hr/>				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip	98,177,162	95,033,646	124,369,347	117,795,889
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	23,122,459	23,769,390	25,509,241	28,261,000
Total production ..	121,299,621	118,803,036	149,878,588	146,056,889
Total value ..	£7,876,683	£9,701,660	£10,252,002	£5,694,019

Of the total quantity of wool produced, the amounts used in manufacturing for each of the last five years were as follows:—1925-26, 22,967,529 lbs.; 1926-27, 31,205,206 lbs.; 1927-28, 25,346,066 lbs.; 1928-29, 25,008,506 lbs.; and 1929-30, 26,008,800 lbs. The quantity used in manufacturing represented 20·6 per cent. of the total production in 1925-26, 25·7 per cent. in 1926-27, 21·3 per cent. in 1927-28, 16·7 per cent. in 1928-29, and 17·8 per cent. in 1929-30.

Sheep shorn. In 1929-30 there were 14,204,743 sheep and 3,620,557 lambs shorn, as compared with 13,005,239 sheep and 3,565,737 lambs in 1928-29, 12,809,537 sheep and 2,747,400 lambs in 1927-28, 11,863,262 sheep and 2,671,435 lambs in 1926-27, 10,990,842 sheep and 2,899,787 lambs in 1925-26.

Weight of
a fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn in each of the last five years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1925-26	7·65	2·25	6·52
1926-27	7·76	2·30	6·75
1927-28	6·96	2·15	6·11
1928-29	8·93	2·33	7·51
1929-30	7·70	2·34	6·61

Prices of
wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1927-28 to 1929-30.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District)	35d. to 37d.	29d. to 32d.	19d. to 21d.
Super	32d. to 34d.	26d. to 28d.	16d. to 18d.
Good	26d. to 28d.	23d. to 25d.	14d. to 15d.
Average	22d. to 24d.	20d. to 23d.	12d. to 13d.
Wasty and Inferior	18d. to 20d.	13d. to 15d.	8d. to 9d.
Extra Super Lambs	36d. to 40d.	30d. to 34d.	20d. to 22d.
Super Lambs	29d. to 31d.	24d. to 28d.	15d. to 17d.
Good Lambs	22d. to 24d.	17d. to 20d.	11d. to 13d.
Average Lambs	18d. to 20d.	10d. to 16d.	6d. to 10d.
Inferior Lambs	11d. to 12d.	8d. to 10d.	4d. to 6d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	31d. to 33d.	26d. to 29d.	16d. to 19d.
Super Comebacks	28d. to 30d.	23d. to 25d.	14d. to 15d.
Fine Crossbred	25d. to 26d.	20d. to 22d.	12d. to 14d.
Medium Crossbred	18d. to 20d.	15d. to 18d.	9d. to 11d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	13d. to 16d.	10d. to 13d.	6d. to 8d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	26d. to 30d.	24d. to 26d.	15d. to 17d.
Good Crossbred Lambs	20d. to 22d.	18d. to 20d.	11d. to 12d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	15d. to 17d.	13d. to 15d.	8d. to 9d.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1927-28 TO 1929-30—continued.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	46d. to 48d.	40d. to 44d.	24d. to 26d.
Super Fleece	40d. to 44d.	36d. to 40d.	22d. to 24d.
Good Fleece	36d. to 38d.	30d. to 34d.	18d. to 19d.
Average Fleece	30d. to 32d.	25d. to 28d.	15d. to 17d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	44½d.	47d.	37½d.
„ Comeback Fleece	34½d.	30½d.	21d.
„ Merino Lambs	51½d.	37½d.	24½d.
„ Comeback Lambs	39½d.	30d.	22d.
Scoured Fleece	51½d.	48d.	35½d.

Tables containing information relating to the numbers of flocks in districts, the sizes of flocks, and the number and sizes of flocks on various holdings, will be found on pages 586 to 588 of the 1928-29 *Year-Book*.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to the latest available figures:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
New South Wales ..	534,945	1,023,187	1,761,428	49,870,000	323,499
Federal Capital Territory	929	4,760		240,445	124
Queensland	500,104	680,577	4,528,011	20,324,303	236,037
South Australia	189,054	104,255	100,261	6,186,252	74,906
Northern Territory	33,703	711,607		11,803	359
Western Australia ..	159,528	74,223	762,423	9,556,823	64,522
Tasmania	34,336	72,235	142,408	2,091,113	52,899
New Zealand	297,195	1,440,321	2,325,347	30,841,287	487,793

Bee-keeping. The returns for 1929-30 show that there were in that year 2,394 bee-keepers, who owned 53,585 frame and 5,130 box hives, producing 3,043,835 and 53,970 lbs. of honey respectively, and 29,682 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 558, as compared with 569 in the previous season. In 1929-30, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 1,536,345 lbs., in the Western district, 413,587 lbs., in the North-Eastern district, 330,117 lbs., and in the Northern district, 316,111 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below:—

BEE-KEEPING, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Season ended May—			Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
1926	..	..	3,799	66,192	2,114,807	28,812
1927	..	..	2,968	54,123	2,370,310	33,238
1928	..	..	2,521	52,748	2,992,860	34,358
1929	..	..	2,284	55,247	4,181,571	49,675
1930	..	..	2,394	58,715	3,097,805	29,682

**State
expenditure
on rabbit
destruction.**

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1830, and from that date to 30th June, 1930, sums amounting to £1,554,864 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879:—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-89	.. 142,963	1923-24	85,489
1889-90 to 1898-99	.. 208,638	1924-25	84,368
1899-1900 to 1908-09	.. 170,050	1925-26	88,874
1909-10 to 1918-19	.. 283,693	1926-27	91,929
1919-20 .. ..	.. 36,672	1927-28	85,200
1920-21 .. ..	.. 36,158	1928-29	81,377
1921-22 .. ..	.. 40,766	1929-30	71,277
1922-23 .. ..	.. 47,410		

In addition to the expenditure of £1,554,864 referred to above, sums have frequently been advanced from Loan Funds for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities and land owners. The amounts of these advances in the last five years were as follows:—£42,628 in 1925-26, £32,338 in 1926-27, £37,887 in 1927-28, £55,198 in

1928-29, and £20,538 in 1929-30. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market. The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the last five years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended June—				Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
				pairs.	brace.	brace.
1926	..	..	..	1,916,460	783	14,784
1927	..	..	..	1,640,028	78	20,406
1928	..	..	..	1,697,316	*	9,054
1929	..	..	..	1,594,020	Nil	11,316
1930	..	..	..	1,347,168	Nil	7,422

* Included with rabbits.

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to oversea countries, the numbers and values for each of the last five years being as follows :—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended June—				Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1926	..	..		456,849	53,423	3,513,046	579,000
1927	..	..		403,147	44,999	2,211,153	381,334
1928	..	..		527,988	44,563	2,896,685	549,802
1929	..	..		1,624,279	136,273	2,682,567	604,842
1930	..	..		1,474,898	123,492	2,604,601	441,074

FISHERIES.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1929-30:—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1929-30.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet	7	5	260	130
Apollo Bay	3	2	175	42
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	7	4	900	70
Brighton	11	7	483	74
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	77	64	8,867	3,366
Dromana and Rosebud	28	20	1,323	336
Frankston	14	10	233	309
Geelong	107	55	4,766	1,043
Gippsland Lakes	183	126	10,457	4,871
Kerang	5	5	31	125
Lake Boga	2	2	8	8
Lorne	8	5	231	122
Mallacoota	9	9	725	177
Mentone	13	10	157	150
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	100	58	3,254	1,942
Mornington	61	37	3,531	993
Portarlington and St. Leonards	77	53	5,467	1,394
Portland	37	24	4,364	488
Port Albert	87	52	4,533	1,653
Port Campbell	2	2	136	19
Port Fairy	45	31	8,290	423
Port Melbourne	46	41	3,693	2,331
Queenscliff	140	73	16,533	1,879
Sandringham and Black Rock	41	28	5,016	577
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	81	47	5,225	1,028
St. Kilda	29	15	330	287
Torquay	8	7	195	74
Warrnambool	8	6	502	81
Werribee	8	6	338	102
Waranga Basin	19	17	197	73
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	129	106	14,348	4,441
Williamstown and Altona	45	32	1,990	574
Wonthaggi	4	4	150	38
Total	1,441	963	106,708	29,225

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 were as shown in the next table:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET.
1928-29 AND 1929-30.

		1928-29.		1929-30.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.	9,299,065	147,235	10,962,450	159,869
Crayfish ..	doz.	28,402	29,822	35,919	31,392
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen)	.. lbs.	5,400,508	180,017	5,719,976	148,149
Oysters ..	.. bags	9,757	29,271	9,733	24,332
Total ..	..	..	386,345	..	363,742

In addition to the above, 756 cwt. of smoked fish, and 67,770 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1929-30.

Victorian fish sold. The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1929-30 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1929-30.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne ..	10,962,450	9,346	159,869	7,477
Ballarat ..	504,705	1,147	7,360	918
Other ..	2,994,201	5,089	43,666	4,071
Total ..	14,461,356	15,582	210,895	12,466

Fish imported. In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the last two years are given in the following statement:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1928-29 AND 1929-30.

		1928-29.		1929-30.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—			£		£
Fresh or Frozen ..	.. lbs.	3,027,821	79,153	2,663,235	67,788
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	..	28,141	2,022	34,877	2,041
Oysters in the Shell ..	.. cwt.	1,308	958	508	420
Potted or Concentrated, &c. ..	..	..	22,925	..	25,997
Preserved in tins, &c. ..	.. lbs.	6,870,852	307,896	6,993,170	335,774
N.E.I. ..	.. cwt.	2,484	7,012	2,155	6,274
Total ..	..	..	419,966	..	438,294

Of the 1929-30 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 3,847,692 lbs. came from Canada, 1,097,303 lbs. from the United Kingdom, 771,136 lbs. from Norway, and 658,278 lbs. from the United States of America.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1929 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1929.

—				Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	..	..	bushels	25,412,587	47,304,000
Oats	..	..	..	5,058,541	124,451,000
Barley	..	..	..	2,183,325	44,544,000
Peas	..	..	..	193,640	2,248,000
Potatoes	..	..	tons	171,747	4,743,000
Turnips and swedes	..	..	..	1,798*	14,909,000
Mangolds	..	..	..	5,539	5,712,000
Hay	..	..	..	963,039	6,286,000
Horses	..	..	No	393,015	1,160,278
Cattle	..	..	..	1,335,242	7,190,539
Sheep	..	..	..	17,427,203	23,660,973
Pigs	..	..	..	265,978	2,508,766

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1929-30 from miners' rights was £2,062.

Leases for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1929-30 was £5,099.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1930, was 57,807 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

Area
occupied for
Mining.

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,
31st DECEMBER, 1929 (CROWN LAND AND PRIVATE LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	acres.
Gold	6,830
Coal (ordinary)	11,537
Coal (brown)	727
Coal (black and brown)	100
Bauxite	86
Bauxite and Aluminium	17
Bluestone	27
Clay	32
Clay (Aluminium)	6
Clay and Chalk	6
Clay and Schist	4
Clay and Slate	3
Clay, Pigments and Infusorial Earth	9
Copper	195
Dolomite and Clay	1
Fireclay	18
Granite	22
Gravel (Cement)	6
Gypsum	461
Kaolin	22
Kaolin and Gold	20
Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10
Lead	29
Limestone	85
Limestone and Clay	27
Magnesite	114
Manganese and Cobalt	19
Marble	20
Marblestone	6
Molybdenite	151
Ochre	5
Ochres, Chalks and Gold	5
Oil	2,454
Oil and Gas	30,467
Oil and Gypsum	6
Oil, Gas and Bitumen	436
Quicksilver	61
Sand	50
Silicate of Alumina	51
Silver and Lead	10
Tin	2,926
Tin and Gold	93
Iron	60
Water Right Licences	406
Tailings Licences	157
Total	57,807

* Includes State Coal Mine area.

Certain Gold Mining Leases include the right to mine for Minerals.
Certain Mineral Leases include the right to mine for Gold.

The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000 had been expended or advanced for developmental purposes from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1930. Since 1st July, 1899, £520,421 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; but, apart from £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine during the years 1909 to 1925, no loan money has been allotted for development for 24 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	23,569	25,687	24,900	23,649	23,182
State Coal Mine	471,530	605,218	621,316	729,820	688,253.
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	41,807	54,555	73,567	41,847	130,279
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	12,242	12,864	13,323	15,519	9,955.
Testing plants	3,120	2,378	2,980	3,372	3,443
Geological and underground surveys of mines	3,595	3,791	3,973	3,917	3,567.
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	12,368	10,678	5,309	3,029	4,753.
Miscellaneous	2,143	2,065	1,708	1,786	1,943.
Total	570,374	717,236	747,076	822,939	865,375

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1930, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £43,753 had up to that date been repaid. £53,604 realized, and £165,585 written off, leaving £22,763 outstanding. Interest received during 1929-30 amounted to £51, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1930, to £3,955.

Total mineral production The mineral production of the State (excluding salt) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1929 :—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1929.		Total Recorded to end of 1929.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£
Gold	26,275	111,609	71,324,805	302,967,801
Silver.. .. .	909*	100	1,467,642*	223,039
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	30,577	7,880
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Sapphires, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	128
	tons.	..	..	630
Coal, black	703,828	813,370	13,896,700	10,834,983
" brown	1,741,176	178,052	7,501,240	1,253,039
Ore—copper	10	30	18,740	218,620
" tin	25½	3,545	17,097½	977,641
" antimony	2	23	104,276½	612,078
" silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
" iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
" manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	13,195	6,000	146,062	99,288
Magnesite	27	101	1,988	6,073
Kaolin	1,717	2,330	37,178	48,771
Diatomaceous earth .. .. .	..	..	8,657	33,137
Pigment clays .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite .. .. .	..	..	868½	30,911
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite	546	923	1,660	3,319
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.†	..	624,600	..	11,134,691
Limestone, &c.§	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	1,740,653	..	328,511,680

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. + Concentrates. ‡ From 1866 only.
§ Record from 1900.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

Gold raised
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 to 1929.

Period.	Quantity * (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1916-20	905,561
1861-70	16,276,566	1921-25	421,250
1871-80	10,156,297	1926	49,078
1881-90	7,103,448	1927	38,538
1891-1900 ..	7,476,038	1928	33,917
1901-10	7,095,061	1929	26,275
1911-15	2,161,349		

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for the State for 1929 having been the lowest since 1851. The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1929 were 377,176 ounces in Western Australia, 9,476 ounces in Queensland, and 7,496 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1929, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 19,496,721 fine ounces.

Mining
district
gold yields.

The yield of gold for the last two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross ounces, were 21 ounces more than the total output in 1928, and 1 ounce more in 1929.

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ, 1928 AND 1929.

Mining District.	1928.			1929.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	130	170	300	110	290	400
Ballarat	507	574	1,081	490	280	770
Beechworth	5,401	6,230	11,631	2,332	6,540	8,872
Bendigo	573	17,100	17,673	585	13,350	13,935
Castlemaine	1,416	3,710	5,126	1,150	1,740	2,890
Gippsland	344	479	823	400	765	1,165
Maryborough	306	340	646	400	350	750
Total	8,677	28,603	37,280	5,467	23,315	28,782

Dredging
and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of dredging and sluicing plants for the last five years are as follows :—

DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1925 to 1929.

Year..				Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
					acres.	cub. yds.	ozs.	tons.
1925	..	..	..	19	22	1,332,600	7,184	69
1926	..	..	..	19	11	539,200	3,554	29
1927	..	..	..	9	28	900,500	4,440	44
1928	..	..	..	6	12	1,227,000	5,689	61
1929	..	..	..	6	6	682,400	1,774	14

The yield of gold in 1929 per cubic yard of material was 1.2 grains. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,902,998 ounces of gold and 1,796 tons of tin have been won by this system.

The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the last five years :—

Cyanidation.

CYANIDATION, 1925 to 1929.

Year.				Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
					tons.	ozs.	£
1925	..	..	..	14	8,344	971	3,281
1926	..	..	..	7	7,748	1,323	5,028
1927	..	..	..	8	11,060	1,672	6,214
1928	..	..	..	8	6,397	1,199	4,240
1929	..	..	..	10	4,047	772	2,838

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 16,032,135 tons, and that the gold which has been won thereby amounts to 1,286,695 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 15 grs. per ton.

Government Batteries. Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.					Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
						tons.	ozs.
1925	..	..	..	..	31	895	776
1926	..	..	..	..	31	476	618
1927	..	..	..	..	31	643	999
1928	..	..	..	..	31	1,369	1,405
1929	..	..	..	..	31	1,810	1,478

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 79,389 tons of ore have been crushed for 56,743 ounces of gold.

Coal mining. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway, and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

Brown coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 11,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 7,501,240 tons, valued at £1,253,039, nearly all of which has been produced at the mines at Morwell and Yallourn under the control of the State Electricity Commission.

The State coal-field. The State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River, was opened in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was 634,805 tons, valued at £730,026. The total output up to the end of 1929 was 9,297,805 tons, valued at £7,858,707. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 31st December, 1929, was 1,615.

Victorian coal production and value. The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1929 was 13,896,700 tons, valued at £10,834,983. The total quantity raised prior to 1892, the average annual production for different periods from 1892 to 1920, and the production for each of the years 1921 to 1929, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table :—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.				Average Annual Production.	Average Annual Value per ton at pit's mouth.
				tons.	s. d.
Prior to 1892	..	..	..	*77,914	18 8
1892-1900	..	..	..	184,517	9 11
1901-10	..	..	..	168,548	11 8
1911-15	..	..	..	608,512	9 2
1916-20	..	..	..	437,833	15 11
1921	..	..	..	514,859	23 5
1922	..	..	..	559,284	23 9
1923	..	..	..	476,823	22 0
1924	..	..	..	518,315	22 0
1925	..	..	..	534,246	22 4
1926	..	..	..	591,001	22 3
1927	..	..	..	684,245	22 4
1928	..	..	..	658,323	22 2
1929	..	..	..	703,828	23 1

* Total production up to date mentioned.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1929 were as follows :—New South Wales, 7,617,736 tons; Queensland, 1,368,745 tons; Western Australia, 544,719 tons; and Tasmania, 130,291 tons.

Mining accidents. The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five years are shown below. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

MINING ACCIDENTS, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1925	2,353	1	6	2,593	5	20
1926	1,967	5	14	2,939	2	6
1927	1,126	1	1	2,492	4	7
1928	655	2	1	2,224	2	5
1929	864	2	..	2,251	2	8

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 11 persons were killed, and 22 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1·58 and 3·16 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 15 deaths, and 46 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1·20 and 3·68 respectively per 1,000 employees.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian Quarries. quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year ended June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sand-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	c. yds.	£
1926 ..	127	1,650,461	6,000	5,377	300,708	587,910
1927 ..	116	1,941,739	8,368	6,848	308,095	700,200
1928 ..	108	1,797,523	3,904	5,091	289,478	652,800
1929 ..	99	1,487,410	3,633	6,893	250,253	602,900
1930 ..	84	1,515,559	8,307	10,846	255,015	624,600

In 1929-30 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,780, and the wages paid amounted to £441,083. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

It can be said with confidence that the State of Victoria has advantages which should make possible great development in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively compact territory with a temperate climate producing a rich variety of raw materials, an intelligent labour supply supported by almost unlimited power resources, and a growing home market served by an ever-increasing network of railways and other communications leave few other essential requirements except the attraction of capital into the industries, the efficient organization of production, and the extension of markets for the product.

Industrial progress. Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the home market, until in 1929-30 the total number of factories was 8,195, employing 151,009 persons. Within the last ten years the number of factories has increased by 25 per cent., the number of persons employed by 4 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 43 per cent., the value of output by 16 per cent., the value of machinery and plant, land and buildings by 103 per cent., and the horse-power of factory machinery by 156 per cent. Within this period many new industries have been established, of which perhaps the most important is the opening of the brown coal deposits at Yallourn for generation of electricity and the manufacture of briquettes, an undertaking which is likely to have the most far-reaching effect on the future development of Victorian manufacturing.

Figures for the past three years give evidence of a check in the development of manufacturing industries. A depression which prevails at present in Victoria and the other states of Australia was not intense until the last quarter of the year 1929-30, and it is not reflected to any great extent in the manufacturing statistics now published.

The number of factories decreased by two since the year 1928-29, and the numbers of persons employed by 5,559. The fall in the value of output was £5,086,364, or 4 per cent. on the value for the preceding year, but this was contributed to largely by the drop of £3,330,154 in the cost of materials used.

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1911. The figures for 1927-28, 1928-29, and 1929-30 have been increased by the inclusion of statistics

relating to the bakery industry (see page 428), and allowance for this should be made when comparing the figures for the last three years with those of previous years.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	18,257,889	8,911,019	25,029,525	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	19,457,795	10,102,244	27,002,302	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	20,775,738	10,714,336	28,465,699	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	21,975,646	11,099,940	28,986,694	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	22,529,072	11,036,345	30,728,743	51,466,093
1916-17..	5,445	116,970	23,784,289	11,833,517	37,103,350	60,047,284
1917-18..	5,627	118,241	25,460,282	12,502,601	42,133,636	67,066,715
1918-19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919-20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920-21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929-30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099

NOTE.—Up to the year 1915 inclusive the statistics relate to the calendar year; for subsequent years they relate to the year ending 30th June.

Prior to 1924-25, column 5, Salaries and Wages Paid, was not inclusive of amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings.

**Factories and
Wages Board
Legislation.**

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part VII., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

Added Value.

In estimating the relative importance of various industries or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that an inaccurate idea would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

Added value prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the

price obtained, and should, therefore, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Another important factor is the quantity and efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The following table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1930:—

VALUE ADDED, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.
		£	£ s. d.
1. Treating raw materials product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, &c.	3,232	1,302,222	402 18 4
2. Treating oils and fats—animal, vegetable, &c.	823	548,141	666 0 7
3. Processes in stone, glass, clay, &c.	5,026	2,086,066	415 1 1
4. Working in wood	6,509	2,227,475	342 4 4
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	25,439	8,349,136	328 4 0
6. Connected with food and drink, &c.	20,628	10,263,873	497 11 5
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	53,115	12,078,359	227 8 0
8. Books, paper, printing, and engraving	11,451	3,984,993	348 0 1
9. Musical instruments, &c.	466	172,442	370 0 11
10. Arms and explosives	506	217,100	429 1 0
11. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	7,646	2,330,467	304 15 11
12. Ship and boat building and repairing	385	125,444	325 16 7
13. Furniture, bedding, upholstery	4,117	1,205,832	292 17 10
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	2,522	1,529,078	606 5 11
15. Surgical and scientific instruments	246	85,701	348 7 7
16. Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware	1,077	320,967	298 0 5
17. Heat, light, and power	3,231	2,613,937	809 0 4
18. Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i.	4,143	1,665,537	402 0 3
19. Minor wares, n.e.i.	447	152,598	341 7 8
Total.	151,009	51,259,368	339 8 11

The table hereunder has been compiled in an endeavour to supply comparable figures of the value added per employee in Victorian factories for each of the past ten years.

In recent years various alterations have been made in the method of arriving at this important concept, following recommendations by Australasian statisticians in annual conferences, the objects of which

are to improve the statistics and to obtain uniformity throughout the Commonwealth.

The result is that any calculations of added value based on past published statements would not be strictly comparable.

The value added per employee has been recalculated, using the latest year as base and adjusting the previous years.

Prior to 1927-28, bakeries were not included, but the effect of their inclusion is relatively small. In 1927-28, value added per employee in Bakeries was £371 12s. 11d., in 1928-29 £410 18s. 8d. and in 1929-30, £415 4s. 1d. To exclude these from the aggregate figures would reduce the added value per employee to £334 14s. 3d. in 1927-28, to £337 2s. 9d. in 1928-29, and to £337 18s. 9d. in 1929-30.

VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1919-20 ..	101,475,363	68,524,324	32,951,039	136,522	241 7 3
1920-21 ..	106,008,294	68,878,822	37,129,472	140,743	263 16 2
1921-22 ..	106,243,181	63,978,488	42,264,693	144,876	291 14 7
1922-23 ..	111,286,343	66,459,537	44,826,806	152,625	293 14 1
1923-24 ..	113,921,927	66,410,960	47,510,967	156,162	304 4 10
1924-25 ..	118,177,398	69,611,632	48,565,766	154,158	315 0 9
1925-26 ..	119,986,439	71,784,661	48,201,778	152,959	315 2 7
1926-27 ..	127,397,951	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,465,317	74,667,052	53,798,265	160,357	335 9 9
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 11

* Expenses of manufacturing includes the following costs only :—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives column 6.

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export. The table shows for the year 1929-30 the number of factories in each industry, the horse-power used, the average number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and fuel and light used, and the value of articles produced or work done, and has been compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors:—

Production of
different
industries,
1929-30.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>										
Boiling down, bone milling ..	19	1,072	13	271	..	4	78,652	25,374	216,460	359,672
Sausage skins	6	30	5	252	..	1	67,437	657	106,551	209,405
Tanning	44	3,840	57	1,754	..	27	449,027	33,288	1,417,919	2,197,709
Fellmongering	33	1,846	18	429	..	2	111,480	21,853	1,156,831	1,411,324
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	132	2,150	32	355	..	12	92,554	11,919	99,451	257,187
Total	234	8,938	125	3,061	..	46	799,150	93,091	2,997,212	4,435,297
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue	9	651	10	155	..	5	41,231	13,790	195,780	307,218
Soap and candle	17	828	8	492	..	153	138,450	31,282	636,295	1,138,963
Total	26	1,479	18	647	..	158	179,681	45,072	832,075	1,446,181

*Class III.—Processes relating to
Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.*

Bricks, tiles, pipes, and pottery ..	77	8,838	52	2,005	..	108	483,873	214,917	125,978	1,084,452
Cement, including cement tiles and pipes ..	37	11,808	10	812	..	5	209,201	182,868	304,452	1,079,503
Glass, including bottles ..	25	1,854	19	792	..	21	216,496	57,983	161,967	630,434
Marble and stone dressing ..	43	846	45	417	..	7	120,111	3,870	75,419	243,677
Modelling ..	55	798	61	520	..	13	142,512	4,432	181,759	426,624
Lime and asbestos ..	12	616	7	131	..	1	31,953	21,046	20,783	87,995
Total ..	249	24,760	194	4,677	..	155	1,204,146	485,116	870,358	3,552,685

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

Boxes and cases ..	47	1,525	34	387	1	6	112,177	4,788	188,975	365,631
Cooperage ..	12	435	8	255	..	1	85,073	2,572	68,966	186,818
Saw-milling, joinery, &c. ..	316	10,533	201	3,083	..	64	787,292	30,214	1,140,230	2,240,044
Forest saw-mills ..	169	3,945	181	1,695	..	6	430,639	4,590	144,767	876,376
Wood carving, turning ..	89	1,393	71	480	..	36	131,096	5,293	142,776	342,092
Total ..	633	17,831	495	5,900	1	113	1,546,277	47,457	1,685,714	4,010,961

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

Agricultural implement ..	72	2,656	68	2,469	..	102	603,817	41,540	537,545	1,378,287
Art metal works ..	14	195	9	138	..	5	34,635	1,535	33,477	80,023
Brass and copper ..	87	1,019	95	1,018	..	39	261,400	13,801	210,912	576,545
Engineering ..	295	7,984	308	5,238	1	147	1,430,346	73,976	1,483,434	3,607,883
Ironworks and foundries ..	169	7,034	169	3,468	1	245	884,857	91,840	861,672	2,245,262
Railway workshops ..	20	4,704	..	6,455	..	7	1,635,683	78,229	1,594,998	3,810,552
Stoves, ovens ..	23	779	25	399	..	13	104,397	11,191	73,047	240,835
Tinsmithing ..	104	1,079	78	1,687	..	289	388,896	19,875	682,083	1,366,470
Wireworking ..	26	771	34	382	..	30	106,104	3,771	262,495	449,790
Other metal works ..	56	732	30	340	..	29	89,780	9,124	152,512	312,602
Electrical apparatus ..	108	1,037	73	1,281	1	129	312,501	12,706	358,224	839,616
Other ..	48	794	37	593	..	7	160,487	7,152	310,452	553,000
Total ..	1,022	28,784	926	23,468	3	1,042	6,012,903	364,740	6,560,851	15,460,865

Factories—Power, Workers, Wages, Etc., and Production, 1929-30—continued.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, &c.</i>							£	£	£	£
Bacon	19	1,798	22	496	1	25	144,120	23,075	1,043,360	1,367,179
Butter, cheese	163	7,003	31	2,052	..	304	586,395	160,649	7,381,477	8,753,102
Meat freezing, preserving	13	3,937	..	887	..	20	242,496	30,518	1,609,387	2,074,443
Confectionery	140	6,784	81	1,564	13	1,439	548,796	81,767	1,580,120	2,801,299
Oatmeal, starch, &c.	14	2,628	5	300	2	214	106,991	21,936	552,120	844,099
Flour-milling, &c.	38	5,591	26	850	..	22	247,692	52,163	4,355,538	5,106,194
Jam, fruit, sauce, &c.	65	2,832	20	1,602	2	1,130	527,690	39,174	1,715,487	2,876,856
Aerated water, cordial, &c.	108	687	76	613	2	107	171,715	8,542	325,816	653,278
Brewing, &c.	9	4,186	..	1,148	..	5	409,815	65,502	1,019,847	2,334,283
Condiments, coffee, cocoa	54	805	8	339	2	294	113,018	7,925	721,521	1,011,687
Distilling	8	752	2	120	..	2	33,896	13,350	178,058	343,819
Ice, refrigerating	52	5,129	32	219	..	10	75,465	41,427	17,772	210,492
Malt	20	693	8	284	..	7	94,022	20,244	398,193	654,408
Tobacco, &c.	12	725	16	897	..	562	322,842	9,150	1,183,235	2,005,347
Bread, pastry, and cake	464	1,944	392	2,190	63	306	719,055	82,347	1,987,669	3,313,820
Other	21	3,965	12	1,247	1	556	355,583	87,859	3,935,803	4,907,617
Total	1,200	49,459	731	14,808	86	5,003	4,699,591	745,628	28,005,403	39,257,923

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woollen, cotton mills	42	15,427	21	3,086	..	4,082	1,119,622	156,107	2,204,019	4,302,464
Knitting, hosiery	190	2,564	132	1,692	62	6,109	1,072,342	43,862	2,066,222	4,003,915
Boots, shoes, and accessories	197	3,601	244	5,473	14	5,018	1,926,875	37,457	2,917,920	5,726,739
Boot repairs	372	476	313	268	2	11	121,037	2,897	81,389	255,528
Clothing	485	621	448	1,478	53	6,148	1,197,924	23,743	1,929,630	3,576,817
Waterproof clothing	8	79	6	56	..	191	38,846	926	52,316	117,161
Dressmaking and millinery	474	670	164	344	317	7,231	1,004,976	15,112	1,771,595	3,220,321
Fur	55	99	47	174	12	290	88,933	1,640	334,208	498,828
Hats and caps	52	602	40	497	5	1,157	283,648	12,306	427,271	867,087
Underclothing, shirt	186	1,208	97	522	42	5,822	829,771	16,775	1,995,312	3,349,541
Sail, tent, rope, twine, &c.	30	2,066	25	520	..	366	168,627	15,062	436,517	765,123
Other	41	505	33	253	4	246	101,910	9,006	103,384	265,070
Total	2,132	27,918	1,570	14,363	511	36,671	7,954,511	334,893	14,319,783	26,948,594

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,
Engraving, &c.*

Paper-making, paper bags, &c.	49	4,644	33	885	3	891	336,595	81,979	616,094	1,381,797
Photo engraving	25	58	32	224	1	94	79,802	2,149	37,319	153,324
Printing	342	4,090	410	3,736	8	1,508	1,229,799	29,788	946,870	2,793,557
Newspapers	118	3,370	108	2,000	2	71	680,948	25,612	886,382	1,933,382
Die sinking, &c.	22	82	24	141	..	8	42,206	893	13,829	72,204
Bookbinding	40	638	35	662	..	575	230,014	5,757	275,501	641,285
Total	596	12,882	642	7,648	14	3,147	2,599,364	146,178	2,775,995	6,975,549

Class IX.—Musical Instruments

20	751	8	423	..	35	106,291	3,483	133,809	310,518
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Class X.—Arms and Explosives

8	865	..	339	..	167	117,648	19,199	243,269	495,980
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Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1929-30—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1929-30.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i>										
Coachbuilding	185	1,973	192	1,269	..	12	336,105	11,988	221,052	681,602
Motor repairs and assembling ..	741	2,644	557	3,430	1	61	895,479	37,307	43,346	1,258,823
Motor body building and repairs ..	73	2,023	80	1,704	..	68	466,791	12,280	525,860	1,208,974
Perambulators	12	45	19	123	1	7	27,433	657	39,209	76,356
Saddle, harness	10	21	12	95	..	25	26,854	275	35,636	73,756
Total	1,021	6,706	860	6,611	2	173	1,752,662	62,507	865,103	3,299,511
<i>Class XII.—Ship and Aircraft Building, &c.</i>	14	1,471	14	364	..	7	99,373	3,924	45,797	176,756

Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.

Bedding, upholstery, &c.	72	1,223	39	509	1	298	161,554	6,158	378,909	644,873
Furniture	285	3,508	316	2,096	..	67	519,600	17,496	615,311	1,364,551
Picture frame	13	37	11	61	..	11	18,084	374	18,655	43,181
Basket, wickerware	16	116	15	167	..	..	32,425	974	44,424	91,860
Other	39	239	22	280	3	221	97,091	2,096	225,691	383,375
Total	425	5,123	403	3,113	4	597	828,754	27,098	1,282,990	2,527,840

Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.	49	3,340	16	627	3	580	259,503	20,137	509,614	1,077,289
Paints and varnishes	19	570	15	79	..	15	24,888	1,923	95,430	150,320
Inks, polishes	20	428	7	176	..	125	62,811	2,848	262,718	438,034
Chemical fertilizers	9	3,236	1	850	..	4	227,721	37,115	1,087,680	1,957,385
Essential oils	5	4	..	24	..	..	4,765	318	16,320	25,916
Total	102	7,578	39	1,756	3	724	579,688	62,341	1,971,762	3,648,944

Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances

.. ..	46	89	28	200	1	17	56,717	1,701	42,711	131,503
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Class XVI.—Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Plated-ware

.. ..	118	849	111	843	2	121	218,853	9,011	218,915	552,078
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Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.

Electric light	91	248,193	4	1,223	..	3	354,823	668,478	1,608	1,873,361
Gas, coke	36	2,592	..	901	..	4	261,547	132,855	1,121,371	2,073,435
Other	11	5,536	3	506	..	587	209,723	57,835	706,276	1,498,821
Total	138	256,321	7	2,630	..	594	826,093	859,168	1,829,255	5,445,617

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1929-30—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1929-30.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class XVIII.—Rubber and Leather-ware (except Saddlery and Harness).</i>							£	£	£	£
Rubber goods	102	12,866	73	2,158	1	1,029	682,534	109,721	1,586,213	3,209,032
Fancy leather, belting, &c. ..	60	594	57	504	1	320	164,331	7,968	320,561	577,638
Total	162	13,460	130	2,662	2	1,349	846,865	117,689	1,906,774	3,786,670
<i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i>										
Toys	13	61	8	41	..	2	10,666	355	15,357	30,612
Umbrella	5	15	4	33	..	81	18,620	226	34,487	66,991
Other Industries	31	399	17	218	4	39	59,682	6,850	132,682	250,024
Total	49	475	29	292	4	122	88,968	7,431	182,526	347,627
Grand Total	8,195	465,739	6,330	93,805	633	50,241	30,517,535	3,435,727	66,770,302	122,811,099

Many of the important manufacturing industries in the State have shown a substantial increase in the value of output in the last five years. The output for the years 1924-25 and 1929-30 of a number of leading industries is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value of output over the period.

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1924-25 AND 1929-30.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1924-25.	1929-30.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Hosiery, knitting	2,275,145	4,003,915	1,728,770	76·0
Rubber goods	1,989,793	3,209,032	1,219,239	61·3
Textile mills	3,433,231	4,302,464	869,233	25·3
Motor body, motor repairs, &c.	1,625,386	2,467,797	842,411	51·8
Jam, fruit, sauce	2,090,690	2,876,856	786,166	37·6
Underclothing, shirt ..	2,682,606	3,349,541	666,935	24·9
Railway workshops	3,254,715	3,810,552	555,837	17·1
Butter, cheese, &c.	8,212,788	8,753,102	540,314	6·6
Mineral oil	317,417	710,002	392,585	123·7
Condiments, coffee, &c. ..	625,997	1,011,687	385,690	61·6
Electrical apparatus	494,011	839,616	345,605	70·0
Distilling	129,655	343,819	214,164	165·2
Explosives	202,875	376,735	173,860	85·7
Dressmaking, millinery ..	3,047,653	3,220,321	172,668	5·7
Briquetting	49,470	214,547	165,077	333·7
Furriers	361,257	498,828	137,571	38·1
Cement, cement pipes and tiles	942,034	1,079,503	137,469	14·6
Stoves, ovens	114,934	240,835	125,901	109·5
Chemicals, drugs	969,851	1,077,289	107,438	11·1

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1920-21, and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	48	44	42	42	44
Number of persons engaged ..	2,137	2,304	1,899	1,879	1,838
Horsepower of engines used ..	3,179	4,203	3,948	4,005	3,840
Value of plant and machinery £	277,160	426,250	399,160	366,680	336,835
Value of land and buildings £	338,985	479,505	486,370	472,830	454,580
Salaries and wages paid £	446,231*	570,283	476,559	466,000	440,027
Fuel, light, and power £	35,610	41,896	39,905	33,824	33,288
Value of materials used £	2,096,554	1,814,634	1,724,767	1,897,630	1,417,919
Value of output £	2,943,173	2,760,910	2,623,798	2,722,296	2,197,709
Value added to materials £	811,009	886,956	831,315	764,892	720,999
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	694,322	660,905	539,327	624,681	638,915
Calf hides ..	308,542	645,945	465,543	455,902	429,373
Sheep and other skins ..	1,406,472	1,487,458	1,275,843	1,130,352	1,048,002
Bark used tons	10,709	12,446	9,792	10,931	11,709
Sole leather produced lbs.	14†	13,559,107	11,959,650	11,916,309	12,624,029

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

The value of leather, mostly glaze kid, imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1930, was £148,249, and the value of leather exported in the same period was £119,962.

The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

Item.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	16	18	17	17	17
Number of persons engaged ..	696	705	666	671	653
Horsepower of engines used ..	472	768	824	851	828
Value of plant and machinery £	164,110	235,705	231,700	240,640	246,020
Value of land and buildings £	135,995	169,845	236,800	188,840	204,895
Salaries and wages paid ..	115,749*	145,502	141,241	141,107	138,450
Fuel, light and power £	37,545	40,000	35,461	36,628	31,282
Value of materials used £	799,098	646,322	635,309	703,126	636,295
Value of output ..	1,134,820	1,111,040	1,140,394	1,230,451	1,138,963
Value added to materials £	298,177	408,267	437,548	461,697	455,107
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	134,431	196,425	196,304	215,519	197,953
Alkali .. lbs.	4,934,384	8,173,694	7,857,046	9,029,663	8,738,272
Cocra oil .. cwt.	16,882	25,562	26,281	27,182	26,112
Output—					
Soap household .. cwt.		285,029	282,038	298,343	285,324
" Sand ..	225,748	20,060	21,064	48,656	28,346
" Toilet ..		20,139	20,628	14,057	14,464
Soda crystals .. lbs.	1,214,080	3,864,074	3,634,988	3,709,104	3,488,576

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors.

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c. Soap manufactured in small soap works not classified as factories, and not included above, amounted to 996 cwt. in 1921, 853 cwt. in 1926-27, 874 cwt. in 1927-28, 755 cwt. in 1928-29 and 688 cwt. in 1929-30.

The imports from oversea countries in 1929-30 included 417,252 lbs. of soap valued at £23,981, and 56,712 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £3,883.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with cement and cement products.

Item.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	92	95	83	76	77
Number of persons engaged ..	2,794	2,721	2,524	2,321	2,165
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,547	8,576	8,827	8,459	8,838
Value of plant and machinery £	369,240	529,970	519,710	503,770	499,205
Value of land and buildings £	375,320	535,675	545,260	564,270	581,765
Salaries and wages paid £	*481,352	631,362	576,593	538,952	483,873
Fuel, light, and power £	171,441	264,432	240,254	223,231	214,917
Value of materials used £	105,768	173,889	156,492	142,869	125,978
Value of output ..	£ 1,025,105	1,475,557	1,326,205	1,171,830	1,084,452
Value added to materials £	747,896	987,426	874,882	761,318	703,619
Production—					
Bricks, common .. No.	203,425,000	230,914,000	198,775,000	179,528,000	162,676,000
Firebricks .. No.	†	5,114,713	5,502,323	3,453,000	3,595,000
Roofing tiles .. No.	†	16,114,000	12,030,470	9,254,320	8,939,839
Pipes ..	£ 107,133	202,654	171,908	161,771	145,430
Pottery ..	£ 177,410	158,071	177,225	124,839	126,708

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1929-30 was £556,125, being a decrease of £33,543 as compared with the value of those made in the preceding year.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1925-26 to 1929-30 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1925-26 ..	215	642,140	2,955	579,795*	109,534,000	711,971
1926-27 ..	207	573,550	2,862	597,744*	115,813,000	914,334
1927-28 ..	185	516,800	2,528	536,708*	100,567,000	782,700
1928-29 ..	171	443,640	1,758	406,532*	79,018,000	676,200
1929-30 ..	169	447,080	1,882	430,639*	86,145,000	681,625

* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Forest
Saw-mills.

A dispute over the question of wages and hours caused a stoppage of this industry for a period of 27 weeks during the year 1928-29.

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 464 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1929-30 are given on page 417.

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1929-30 was 262,431 tons valued at the saw-mills at £253,580. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills, and its value cannot be reliably estimated. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating has caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

**Agricultural
and Dairy
Machinery
Works.**

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works have been tabulated jointly since 1925-26, owing to a revision of the classification of Victorian statistics. Comparable figures are therefore available for the past four years only.

**AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS,
1926-27 TO 1929-30.**

Year.	No. of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of—		
				Fuel and Light Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	73	3,820	931,404	51,620	891,930	2,228,570
1927-28 ..	77	3,353	806,978	57,011	801,008	2,003,855
1928-29 ..	71	3,239	762,977	49,243	738,414	1,885,154
1929-30 ..	72	2,639	603,817	41,540	537,545	1,378,287

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1920-21 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	22	21	21	19	19
Number of persons employed ..	442	560	539	556	544
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,343	1,821	1,825	1,838	1,798
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 276,295	319,115	340,820	352,260	348,270
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 90,394*	151,622	145,452	147,369	144,120
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,098,832	1,063,199	1,097,918	1,109,616	1,043,360
Value of fuel and light ..	£ 12,911	20,552	21,507	21,787	23,075
Value of output ..	£ 1,335,186	1,425,509	1,426,533	1,409,897	1,367,179
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	139,881	230,391	210,547	198,131	218,799
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lbs.	18,369,107	19,739,524	19,628,277	18,611,728	18,222,220
On farms .. lbs.	1,755,993	1,212,786	976,871	789,719	666,317

* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1929-30 was 163. Of these 133 were making butter, 22 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 12 powdered milk, 7 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 22 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1920-21	184	1,238,745	2,127	414,420	9,194,654
1921-22	188	1,395,425	2,351	492,446	7,115,642
1922-23	182	1,509,545	2,278	497,816	7,899,377
1923-24	184	1,685,530	2,280	511,001	7,974,676
1924-25	186	1,812,525	2,427	565,422*	8,212,788
1925-26	183	1,889,475	2,213	528,310*	7,631,400
1926-27	182	1,969,280	2,320	552,659*	7,813,409
1927-28	179	2,021,330	2,426	572,907*	8,681,454
1928-29	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411*	9,614,084
1929-30	163	2,040,085	2,387	586,395*	8,753,102

* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 393.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1927-28 to 1929-30.

Statistics relating to the manufacture of bread, pastry, and cakes were first compiled in the year 1928.

Figures for the past three years only are therefore available and cover about 44 per cent. of the establishments, the remaining 56 per cent. being too small to be classified as factories according to the

statistical definition. In 1927-28, 669 small factories, representing the 56 per cent. excluded from the statistics, used 32,889 tons of flour and produced, among other items, 20,851,188 4-lb. loaves of bread.

The total value of output of the industry as stated hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, cakes, pies, scones, &c., have not been tabulated. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods produced at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

BAKERIES, 1927-28 to 1929-30.

Item.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories	519	487	464
Average number of persons employed	3,367	3,248	2,951
Actual horse-power of engines used	1,774	1,822	1,944
Value of land and buildings	£1,025,220	£1,087,550	£1,019,260
Value of plant and machinery	£344,970	£368,050	£366,290
Salaries and wages paid	£772,704	£767,117	£719,055
Value of materials used	£2,218,452	£2,045,012	£1,987,669
Fuel, light, and power used	£86,592	£84,436	£82,347
Repairs, oil, and water used	£19,077	£16,828	£18,529
Total output	£3,575,645	£3,480,992	£3,313,820
Value added in process of manufacture	£1,251,524	£1,334,716	£1,225,275
Value added per employee	£371	£411	£415
Flour used—short tons	89,135	90,943	104,069
Bread made—4-lb. loaves	52,812,500	54,656,000	53,852,013

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered thirteen in 1929-30, and gave employment to 907 hands, the wages paid amounting to £242,496. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £973,280. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 418, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table :—

Item.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle qrs.	102,432	41,890	19,500	6,297	7,784
Sheep No.	1,480,824	1,346,425	915,545	1,590,573	1,825,019
Rabbits and hares	913,698	806,294	1,055,976	3,248,558	2,949,796
Poultry	6,906	1,764	6,234	8,732	4,872
Preserved meat—					
Beef and mutton cwt.	25,286	14,880	12,890	9,544	4,628
Rabbits and hares .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4	3	2
Other meats, &c.	4,327	3,700	3,885	4,459	2,726

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to overseas countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th June, 1930 :—

Imports and
exports of
meats.

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1929-30.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Beef	300 lbs.	6	503,264 lbs.	10,471
Game	3,351 „	282	.. ..	..
Lamb .. ..	.. ..	..	47,238,316 lbs.	1,279,836
Mutton .. ..	.. ..	..	13,666,929 „	248,021
Pork	44,466 lbs.	1,195	14,017 „	481
Poultry	28 „	3	2,436 prs.	1,555
Rabbits and Hares .. ..	.. ..	..	1,474,898 „	123,492
Potted and Concentrated .. ..	.. ..	36,662	.. ..	12
Preserved in tins	185,090 lbs.	9,898	419,432 lbs.	15,607
Sausage Casings	3,498 cwt.	43,892	12,248 cwt.	162,934
Other .. ..	.. ..	239	.. ..	22,869
Total value .. ..	.. ..	92,177	.. ..	1,865,278

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1929-30, 179,452 tons of flour, valued at £1,880,057, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1920-21 and the past four years :—

Item.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	51	44	42	41	38
Number of persons engaged ..	947	1,094	971	985	898
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,253	6,073	5,934	5,982	5,591
Value of plant and machinery £	373,060	603,095	652,300	634,510	580,835
Value of land and buildings £	260,760	443,080	466,400	468,600	431,710
Salaries and wages paid £	191,688*	267,873	267,347	269,913	247,692
Fuel, light, and power £	45,121	50,068	53,027	53,677	52,163
Value of materials used £	5,120,260	5,017,009	4,866,676	4,593,331	4,355,538
Value of output	5,745,507	5,789,618	5,665,103	5,378,763	5,106,194
Value added to materials £	580,126	702,232	721,590	708,551	677,443
Wheat ground into flour bushels	12,387,960	17,052,350	17,659,570	18,545,041	17,227,886
Flour produced tons	260,032	360,051	367,383	390,286	364,682
Bran produced bushels	5,927,595	7,472,640	7,987,930	8,228,720	7,238,198
Pollard produced	5,008,083	7,415,832	7,264,370	7,762,370	7,667,061
Wheatmeal produced .. cwt.	†	18,339	28,874	48,010	57,276

* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors.

† Not available.

Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the past five years:

Item.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	57	35	35	38	39
Number of persons engaged ..	2,623	2,246	2,361	2,126	2,261
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,651	1,376	1,663	2,148	2,085
Value of plant and machinery £	291,045	269,825	304,130	307,560	286,240
Value of land and buildings £	385,205	384,425	435,080	453,390	460,635
Salaries and wages paid £	446,765	424,196	466,016	393,685	418,024
Fuel, light, and power used £	31,199	33,952	37,106	32,815	35,496
Value of materials used £	1,292,172	1,402,976	1,618,263	1,347,853	1,607,306
Value of output ..	2,177,677	2,217,113	2,660,244	2,202,502	2,592,061
Fruit used .. cwt.	674,793	792,283	960,004	601,722	1,052,534
Sugar used .. "	209,648	246,170	295,331	253,735	308,012
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	236,345	300,822	340,847	285,636	335,530
Fruit preserved .. "	350,363	335,798	479,928	351,048	510,298
Fruit pulped .. "	168,906	110,420	121,060	57,648	150,647
Sauce .. pints	9,305,590	7,385,438	7,312,500	7,905,541	8,806,347
Pickles .. "	2,686,500	2,615,267	1,487,990	1,803,764	1,451,693

* Figures for 1925-26 include 21 Fruit Packing establishments.

The following table contains particulars relating to the production, etc., of sugar in the beet sugar factory in which work is carried on under the control of the Victorian Government at Maffra, Gippsland.

A brief survey of the progress of this industry since its establishment was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1925-26	1,880	21,194	2,315
1926-27	2,024	9,851	1,177
1927-28	2,353	25,439	2,349
1928-29	2,130	15,236	2,108
1929-30	2,500	26,525	3,472

Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1920-21 to 1929-30 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £441,470 in 1920-21 and at £1,007,420 in 1929-30, whilst land and buildings were valued at £391,385 and £714,795 respectively in those years. The wages paid in 1929-30 amounted to £409,815.

BREWERIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Persons Employed.	Materials Used—			Beer and Stout Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1920-21	16	1,054	104,140	753,260	736,580	22,257,000	2,098,720
1921-22	15	1,053	107,160	688,090	717,950	22,388,000	2,200,882
1922-23	14	1,091	110,051	723,511	768,870	23,212,000	2,322,814
1923-24	14	1,186	112,840	743,131	796,769	23,907,000	2,412,387
1924-25	14	1,263	113,729	744,048	784,080	23,286,000	2,479,619
1925-26	11	1,113	118,310	777,041	811,063	24,347,000	2,594,835
1926-27	10	1,156	121,666	814,298	831,317	26,484,000	2,605,704
1927-28	9	1,169	116,890	815,882	814,812	25,870,000	2,534,815
1928-29	9	1,194	110,968	806,252	777,849	24,999,000	2,522,933
1929-30	9	1,153	103,328	754,288	619,218	21,952,775	2,334,283

The number of distilleries working in 1929-30 was 8, and the persons employed numbered 124, of whom two were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £402,820. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	
	gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gals.
1920-21	1,041,890	125,414	1,422	2,682,960	572,671
1921-22	671,162	58,848	..	1,167,600	390,840
1922-23	1,100,568	77,717	..	85,120	473,152
1923-24	1,114,590	121,691	..	2,350,880	730,158
1924-25	1,117,370	92,124	..	2,727,650	561,153
1925-26	1,849,920	94,784	..	2,994,880	785,595
1926-27	1,874,370	212,022	..	2,437,920	995,708
1927-28	1,843,100	113,404	..	1,513,792	709,031
1928-29	1,320,046	175,833	11,192	2,278,080	813,562
1929-30	1,556,249	300,267	93,781	1,284,528	1,142,762

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the foregoing table. The following quantities were distilled in vineyards for that purpose during the last ten years:—15,486 gallons in 1920-21, 23,020 gallons in 1921-22, 14,930 gallons in 1922-23, 13,792 gallons in 1923-24, 19,245 gallons in 1924-25, 14,850 gallons in 1925-26, 11,259 gallons in 1926-27, 10,110 gallons in 1927-28, 17,529 gallons in 1928-29, and 18,299 gallons in 1929-30.

**Tobacco
factories.**

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1929-30 was twenty-four, of which twelve were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 418. In the year mentioned the remaining twelve gave employment to 1,475 persons who were paid £322,842 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £430,970. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years:—

. TOBACCO FACTORIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1920-21 ..	751,137	5,290,854	6,443,480	228	35,549,722	109,686,950
1921-22 ..	535,590	5,250,641	6,345,508	232	33,893,695	152,908,600
1922-23 ..	540,322	5,628,555	6,709,060	231	32,699,019	99,771,650
1923-24 ..	471,862	4,998,680	5,833,903	99	29,244,981	87,896,350
1924-25 ..	427,152	5,222,496	5,998,437	50	30,794,864	77,840,200
1925-26 ..	449,575	5,055,260	5,879,683	100	29,595,805	70,135,500
1926-27 ..	527,807	4,662,288	5,520,998	—	27,657,963	70,314,868
1927-28 ..	462,279	4,579,586	5,511,072	—	26,688,939	68,537,354
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	4,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252

**Woollen
mills.** There were thirty-one woollen mills working in 1929-30, and the number of persons employed therein was 6,663, of whom fifteen were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £1,036,745, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £2,971,850. The value of the raw materials used during the year was £1,978,388, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £3,903,164. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—				Value of Output.
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.	
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	pairs.	number	£
1920-21	7,702,055	553,282	2,509,198	4,035,298	224,745	47,179	2,397,610
1921-22	8,015,650	586,836	1,872,512	5,759,987	297,700	51,598	2,482,761
1922-23	9,640,760	621,490	1,714,460	6,622,350	314,803	71,073	3,264,025
1923-24	7,936,456	848,812	1,927,298	6,095,442	377,354	115,443	3,561,480
1924-25	8,782,203	544,364	1,898,647	3,594,427	319,026	130,094	3,433,231
1925-26	10,679,901	285,482	3,438,142	3,618,260	250,943	93,766	3,976,224
1926-27	14,510,421	1,013,077	4,854,389	6,213,860	327,113	116,855	4,581,445
1927-28	11,960,882	972,455	6,236,623*	6,879,796*	375,125	126,603	4,680,740
1928-29	11,582,312	832,851	5,979,625*	4,603,874*	285,830	115,533	4,308,677
1929-30	11,708,536	547,307	6,077,129*	3,546,961*	190,869	123,861	3,903,164

* Square yards.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table. Figures for the year 1920-21 include boot-repairing establishments. These were tabulated separately from boot factories in the year 1926-27 and succeeding years. To enable a valid comparison to be made the figures for boot repairing factories are included at the bottom of the table.

Item.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments ..	304	204	179	175	175
Number of persons employed ..	9,212	12,192	11,017	11,041	10,321
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,498	3,366	2,821	3,176	3,077
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings ..	£ 927,310	£ 1,470,440	£ 1,376,180	£ 1,403,330	£ 1,369,000
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 1,208,760*	£ 2,140,054	£ 1,906,127	£ 1,939,069	£ 1,834,816
Fuel, light, and power ..	£ 24,568	£ 40,565	£ 34,842	£ 34,654	£ 34,284
Value of materials used ..	£ 2,911,852	£ 3,058,257	£ 2,943,572	£ 3,031,173	£ 2,726,740
Value of output ..	£ 4,964,462	£ 6,105,072	£ 5,657,318	£ 5,810,619	£ 5,375,438
Boots and shoes made .. pairs	5,447,504	8,147,282	7,792,702	7,856,996	7,891,133
Slippers (including canvas) made .. pairs	559,213	2,100,228	2,188,608	2,492,609	2,587,407
<i>Boot Repairing Factories.</i>					
Number of factories ..	†	272	305	340	372
Persons employed ..	†	531	546	567	594
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings ..	£ †	£ 414,350	£ 418,310	£ 491,110	£ 495,270
Value of materials used ..	£ †	£ 74,663	£ 84,602	£ 83,955	£ 81,389
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ †	£ 101,738	£ 102,592	£ 116,849	£ 121,037
Value of output ..	£ †	£ 227,636	£ 244,937	£ 253,913	£ 255,528

* Excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors. † Not available.

The decrease in the boot factory figures in the year 1927-28 is largely due to the exclusion of factories making boot accessories.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £15,783,906 in 1929-30, as compared with £12,994,011 in 1920-21. During the period 1920-21 to 1929-30 the persons employed increased by 10 per cent., the wages paid

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

by 60 per cent., the value of materials used by 10 per cent., and the value of the output by 22 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1920-21	1,346	4,383	25,980	30,363	2,872,171	7,804,264	12,994,011
1921-22	1,424	4,674	27,370	32,044	3,328,326	7,689,101	13,429,230
1922-23	1,526	4,951	28,595	33,546	3,554,303	7,456,539	13,354,238
1923-24	1,501	4,751	26,772	31,523	3,574,059	7,181,020	13,118,477
1924-25	1,500	4,823	26,295	31,118	3,837,919*	7,388,950	13,584,190
1925-26	1,491	4,862	26,458	31,320	4,022,168*	7,833,863	14,199,570
1926-27	1,535	5,348	28,941	34,289	4,492,778*	8,530,529	15,517,404
1927-28	1,517	5,241	28,212	33,453	4,493,366*	7,975,259	14,707,061
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	4,541,295*	8,426,982	15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570*	8,602,639	15,783,906

* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Electric light and power works.

Particulars relating to the electric light and power work of the State are given in the next table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1920-21 to 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	British units.	£
1920-21	79	54,189	2,660,945	1,242	283,309	115,105,000	1,131,331
1921-22	84	57,481	3,166,750	1,350	334,805	136,021,000	1,407,268
1922-23	88	72,106	4,042,910	1,451	377,048	157,728,000	1,614,139
1923-24	90	154,622	5,864,065	1,752	462,172	405,108,000	2,176,551
1924-25	84	185,633	7,900,455	2,011	549,849	413,556,000	2,382,582
1925-26	83	188,342	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	219,626	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	198,914	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	235,589	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	248,193	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361

The decrease in the number of persons and the value of machinery and plant and output in electric supply undertakings for the last five years is due to a change in the method of compilation. In previous years, the figures related to both generation and distribution, but since 1924-25 only those relating to the former are given.

Prior to 1923-24 particulars relating to the Newport power houses controlled by the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the State Electricity Commission had not been included in the statistics, and this accounts for the large increase in the figures for that year.

The principal generating station is now located at the Electricity Commissioner's works at Yallourn, where 319,404,000 units were generated in the year 1929-30.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918*, as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act 1920*, the latter providing for the appointment for seven years of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation, and where practicable development, of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electric undertakings and operate any business associated therewith, to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations and to issue licences for wiremen. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where the 75,000-kw. station is being duplicated. Two 132,000-volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the surplus energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro-stations (37,000 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond.

The Commission meets nearly all the energy requirements of the metropolitan area, and serves 180 country centres, over 100 of which had no supply previously. As from 1st July, 1931, it will supervise the operation of the Bendigo and Ballarat undertakings (including tramways) until 1st July, 1934, when it will assume full control.

Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the last five years.

GASWORKS, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1925-26 ..	35	933	258,764	422,783	5,801,335,000	273,773	1,433,080
1926-27 ..	33	959	264,918	442,391	5,855,817,000	283,998	1,967,435
1927-28 ..	34	1,013	290,190	437,947	6,326,887,000	291,077	2,077,058
1928-29 ..	35	936	265,536	437,651	6,424,614,000	279,887	2,042,896
1929-30 ..	36	905	261,547	399,182	6,409,110,000	260,437	2,073,435

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 114,947 in 1925-26, 88,601 in 1926-27, 68,567 in 1927-28, 239,928 in 1928-29, and 2,516,029 in 1929-30.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of bringing within that area the more important of the manufacturing industries. The distribution of factories by classes between the metropolis and the remainder of the State, for 1920-21 and each of the last three years, is exhibited in the following statement:—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.								
	Metropolis.				Remainder of State.				
	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1929-30.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	95	83	83	85	207	160	149	145	149
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	18	21	19	18	9	10	9	8	8
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	126	168	163	156	82	109	98	95	93
Working in wood	250	336	331	328	330	342	319	300	305
Metal works, machinery, &c.	654	807	819	817	209	216	222	216	205
Connected with food and drink, &c.	271	267	592	581	429	465	665	655	619
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	1,361	1,719	1,750	1,803	348	368	358	342	329
Books, paper, printing, &c.	328	410	407	420	155	172	174	174	176
Musical instruments, &c.	15	19	18	20	1	1	1	1	1
Arms and explosives	11	7	7	8	1	1	1	1	1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	329	468	465	473	345	481	506	515	548
Ship and boat building and repairing	10	11	10	12	2	2	2	2	2
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding	353	448	445	380	33	48	54	47	45
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	83	92	98	88	39	22	23	13	14
Surgical and other scientific appliances	32	40	43	42	2	4	3	4	4
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware	100	112	108	111	7	5	7	8	7
Heat, light, and power	69	26	26	29	111	103	104	105	109
Rubber and Leatherware	53	106	116	126	24	28	30	30	36
Minor wares, &c.	62	18	23	45	3	1	2	2	4
Total	4,220	5,158	5,523	5,542	2,312	2,532	2,722	2,662	2,653

Since 1920-21 the number of factories in the State has increased by 1,663, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the food and drink factories, of which there were 500 more in 1929-30 than in 1920-21. Increase or decrease in the number of factories is not by itself a good indicator of the growth of manufacturing industry, since a lessening of the number by absorption or amalgamation may result in greater economy in manufacture and increased output.

The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown in the following table:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	4,045	4,112	3,552	3,198	3,232
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	835	941	870	880	823
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	5,486	6,117	5,855	5,576	5,026
Working in wood . . .	9,529	9,134	8,265	6,601	6,509
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	23,276	28,563	27,819	27,340	25,439
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	17,673	18,381	21,476	20,934	20,628
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	44,341	55,101	53,857	53,949	53,115
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	10,281	11,720	11,618	11,490	11,451
Musical instruments, &c. . .	384	532	471	537	466
Arms and explosives . . .	650	537	511	517	506
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	6,087	8,236	7,845	8,163	7,646
Ship and boat building and repairing . . .	900	388	395	396	385
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery . . .	3,917	5,460	5,199	4,792	4,117
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . .	2,564	2,811	2,839	2,791	2,522
Surgical and other scientific appliances . . .	199	269	269	284	246
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . .	1,397	1,044	1,100	1,065	1,077
Heat, light, and power . . .	4,738	2,984	3,029	3,034	3,231
Rubber and Leatherware, n.e.i. . .	1,057	4,496	5,080	4,688	4,143
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	3,384	313	307	333	447
Total . . .	140,743	161,639	160,357	153,568	151,009

The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 452) is designed to show seasonal employment.

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 10,266, which represented an advance of about 7 per cent. An increase of 2 per cent. is, however, due to the addition of a new industry in class 6; viz., bakeries (see page 428), included for the first time in 1927-28. The greatest development had taken place in clothing factories, food and drink, and metal works, which showed increases of 8,774, 2,955, and 2,163 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1929-30 as compared with the number in 1920-21. The increase in rubber and leatherware since 1925-26 is mainly due to an alteration in classification by which rubber goods have been transferred from minor wares.

The abnormal increases in 1927-28 in the smaller classes of factories is largely due to the inclusion for the first time of bakeries.

	Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease.									
	1925-26.	Increase.	1926-27.	Increase.	1927-28.	Increase.	1928-29.	Increase.	1929-30.	Increase.
Under 4 hands—		%		%		%		%		%
Number of Factories	1,879	5.15	2,051	9.15	2,397	16.87	2,585	7.84	2,770	7.2
Employees	4,011	3.59	4,315	7.58	5,056	17.17	4,907	2.95	4,940	0.7
4 hands—										
Number of Factories	797	4.32	811	1.76	955	17.75	823	13.82	919	11.7
Employees	3,188	4.32	3,244	1.76	3,820	17.75	3,292	13.82	3,676	11.7
5 to 10 hands—										
Number of Factories	2,210	2.17	2,215	0.22	2,301	3.88	2,241	2.61	2,049	8.6
Employees	15,304	2.56	15,465	1.05	15,861	2.56	15,391	2.96	14,124	8.2
11 to 20 hands—										
Number of Factories	1,142	2.31	1,125	1.49	1,101	2.13	1,035	1.45	1,013	6.2
Employees	16,615	2.65	16,479	0.81	16,160	1.93	15,840	1.98	14,755	6.8
21 to 50 hands—										
Number of Factories	883	2.11	900	1.92	922	2.44	903	2.06	880	2.5
Employees	28,066	2.08	28,774	2.52	28,960	0.64	28,472	1.68	27,232	4.4
51 to 100 hands—										
Number of Factories	303	2.88	340	12.21	320	5.88	300	6.25	309	3.0
Employees	20,838	5.11	24,177	16.02	22,433	7.21	20,953	6.55	21,310	1.7
Over 100 hands—										
Number of Factories	247	6.46	248	0.40	249	0.40	260	4.42	255	1.9
Employees	64,937	1.73	69,185	16.54	68,067	1.61	67,703	0.53	64,972	4.0

[illegible]

Occupations in factories. In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Working proprietors ..	7,255	7,254	7,334	7,755	7,302	6,963
Managers, overseers ..	5,043	5,213	5,580	5,891	5,826	5,797
Accountants, clerks ..	6,827	6,034	6,519	6,677	6,847	6,500
Engine-drivers, firemen	2,142	2,065	2,036	1,945	1,850	1,850
Workers in factory or works	128,706	128,948	137,025	135,425	132,304	127,738
Outworkers	728	736	592	380	240	182
Carters, messengers ..	2,766	2,394	2,065	1,703	1,660	1,494
Others	691	315	488	581	539	485
Total ..	154,158	152,959	161,639	160,357	156,568	151,009

Outworkers. The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex distribution in factories. The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1920-21 to 1929-30, were as follows:—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1920-21 ..	96,379	1,277	44,364	580	140,743	926
1921-22 ..	97,789	1,279	47,087	599	144,876	934
1922-23 ..	103,092	1,307	49,533	618	152,625	960
1923-24 ..	107,578	1,334	48,584	593	156,162	961
1924-25 ..	105,984	1,286	48,174	578	154,158	930
1925-26 ..	104,512	1,246	48,447	573	152,959	908
1926-27 ..	108,969	1,278	52,670	613	161,639	944
1927-28 ..	108,068	1,246	52,289	598	160,357	921
1928-29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929-30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850

Males formed 68·5 per cent. in 1920-21 and 66·3 per cent. in 1929-30 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1920-21 to 1929-30 in the number of males employed was 3,756, or 3·9 per cent., and in the number of females employed, 6,510, or 14·7 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 73·1 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·0 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table:—

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Oatmeal, etc.	305	216	70·8
Biscuit	538	511	94·9
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning ..	1,062	906	85·3
Confectionery	1,645	1,452	88·3
Tobacco	913	562	61·5
Woollen mills	2,950	3,713	125·9
Clothing, tailoring, etc.	1,926	6,201	322·0
Dressmaking, millinery	508	7,548	1,485·8
Underclothing, shirts, ties, etc. ..	619	5,864	947·3
Hats, caps, etc.	537	1,162	216·4
Hosiery, knitting	1,824	6,171	338·3
Fur	221	302	136·7
Boots and shoes	5,388	4,933	91·5
Printing, newspapers, etc.	6,254	1,589	25·4
Bookbinding, etc.	697	575	82·5
Paper making, Paper bag, etc.	918	894	97·4
Sail, tent, rope, twine	545	366	67·2
Chemicals	643	583	90·7
Ammunition and Explosives	339	167	49·2
Upholstery, bedding, etc.	617	431	69·9
Match	202	586	290·1
Fancy leather	561	321	57·2
Rubber goods	2,231	1,030	46·2
All other factories	68,692	4,791	7·0
Total	100,135	50,874	50·8

A favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 constituted 3·74 and 7·90 per cent. respectively in 1929-30, as

Child labour
in factories.

against 4.11 and 6.39 per cent. in 1920-21. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1920-21 to 1929-30 :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employees.	Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees.
1920-21 ..	3,715	2,798	6,513	4.11	6.39	4.86
1921-22 ..	3,780	3,120	6,900	4.13	6.71	5.00
1922-23 ..	4,031	3,163	7,194	4.18	6.48	4.95
1923-24 ..	4,057	3,422	7,479	4.03	7.15	5.03
1924-25 ..	4,027	3,223	7,250	4.05	6.78	4.94
1925-26 ..	3,980	3,489	7,469	4.06	7.30	5.13
1926-27 ..	4,567	4,041	8,608	4.46	7.77	5.58
1927-28 ..	4,231	3,992	8,223	3.91	7.63	5.13
1928-29 ..	4,209	4,298	8,507	4.29	8.39	5.70
1929-30 ..	3,748	4,019	7,767	3.74	7.90	5.14

Machinery
in factories.

In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years 1920-21 to 1929-30 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1920-21 ..	5,161	18,179,385	182,143
1921-22 ..	5,473	21,182,110	191,881
1922-23 ..	5,762	23,994,715	216,427
1923-24 ..	6,030	28,223,915	314,561
1924-25 ..	6,168	32,563,815	374,064
1925-26 ..	6,321	30,549,130	367,318
1926-27 ..	6,637	31,580,350	414,992
1927-28 ..	7,209	32,745,680	403,770
1928-29 ..	7,305	33,724,910	446,382
1929-30 ..	7,419	35,022,535	465,739

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the upper half of the table, usually under the power which is principally used. The lower half of the table shows the total horse-power of engines used.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1920-21 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1920-21 ..	941	705	3,128	360	27	1,371
1921-22 ..	935	666	3,474	364	34	1,280
1922-23 ..	910	655	3,795	372	30	1,334
1923-24 ..	885	540	4,174	402	29	1,259
1924-25 ..	812	476	4,448	403	29	1,257
1925-26 ..	736	413	4,709	432	31	1,140
1926-27 ..	678	334	5,141	467	17	1,053
1927-28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928-29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929-30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1920-21 ..	103,048	19,331	56,602	3,162	182,143
1921-22 ..	106,882	19,327	62,663	3,009	191,881
1922-23 ..	112,547	18,968	81,679	3,233	216,427
1923-24 ..	195,744	18,394	95,340	5,083	314,561
1924-25 ..	233,290	17,869	97,381	5,380	353,920
1925-26 ..	235,872	15,422	107,812	8,212	367,318
1926-27 ..	268,061	13,548	123,359	10,024	414,992
1927-28 ..	241,956	12,326	137,692	11,796	403,770
1928-29 ..	*274,331	10,886	147,835	13,330	446,382
1929-30 ..	†286,164	9,671	155,911	13,993	465,739

* Includes 26,265 horse-power generated by water.

† Includes 26,546 horse-power generated by water.

The predominance of steam is due to its extensive use for the generation of electricity. A consistent increase is shown in the use of electricity which, as a secondary power, should be deducted from the total if the nett horse-power used in factory production is required.

Wages in
Factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the last ten years :—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Aggregate Amounts.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920-21	..	..	2,384,372	310,024	15,284,545	3,398,275	21,377,216
1921-22	..	..	2,563,467	357,691	16,933,984	3,991,353	23,846,495
1922-23	..	..	2,761,045	394,366	18,038,101	4,353,680	25,547,192
1923-24	..	..	3,003,855	436,425	19,577,822	4,453,982	27,472,084
1924-25	1,538,868	74,043	3,055,257	443,676	19,460,304	4,484,904	29,057,052
1925-26	1,590,771	80,876	2,996,929	448,387	19,547,974	4,664,463	29,829,400
1926-27	1,887,094	95,938	8,268,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,589
1927-28	1,954,086	102,663	8,358,532	582,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928-29	1,965,990	109,829	8,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,538,586
1929-30	2,032,445	97,250	8,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
Average Amounts.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1920-21	..	..	298 19 7	124 15 2	185 12 4	82 5 11	159 8 4
1921-22	..	..	316 18 11	133 16 4	202 19 11	91 2 11	172 16 9
1922-23	..	..	331 10 9	134 14 8	204 12 2	94 16 5	175 15 9
1923-24	..	..	339 19 1	142 13 5	212 19 0	99 7 1	184 15 11
1924-25	233 8 11	111 13 7	347 18 0	143 13 7	214 15 5	100 19 4	186 16 4
1925-26	240 18 4	124 4 8	363 7 11	149 9 3	213 0 4	104 2 6	189 16 5
1926-27	275 18 6	141 18 5	369 19 2	151 16 8	223 18 1	106 12 0	193 14 1
1927-28	278 14 11	137 16 0	367 14 4	154 7 7	227 11 3	108 14 5	196 15 9
1928-29	298 15 8	139 13 0	374 11 3	155 7 7	227 17 5	109 15 5	197 8 3
1929-30	321 1 8	153 12 8	386 10 8	157 14 10	226 18 6	110 2 2	197 1 6

* These figures are based on the number of employees and the wages, etc., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The particulars appearing in the above table reveal continued increases from year to year in the average earnings of all groups with the exception of male factory workers, whose average wage for the year 1929-30 decreased by 18s. 11d. In the average wage of all employees, the largest increase was from the year 1920-21 to 1921-22. The figures for the year 1929-30 show a decrease of 6s. 9d. in the average wage paid per employee.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 437) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1929-30 (£197 1s. 6d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards, and would be mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the

average of the sums to which they would have been entitled if they had worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1929-30 are given in the subjoined statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	2,997,212	93,091	799,150	42,772	4,435,297
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	832,075	45,072	179,681	20,893	1,446,181
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	870,358	485,116	1,204,146	111,145	3,552,685
Working in wood . . .	1,685,714	47,457	1,546,277	50,315	4,010,961
Metal works, machinery, &c. .	6,560,851	364,740	6,012,903	186,138	15,460,865
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	28,005,403	745,628	4,699,591	243,019	39,257,923
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	14,319,783	334,893	7,954,511	215,559	26,948,594
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	2,775,995	146,178	2,599,364	68,383	6,975,549
Musical instruments, &c. . .	133,309	3,463	106,291	784	310,518
Arms and explosives . . .	243,269	19,199	117,648	16,412	495,980
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .	865,103	62,507	1,752,662	41,434	3,299,511
Ship and boat building and repairing . . .	45,797	3,924	99,373	1,591	176,756
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . .	1,282,990	27,098	828,754	11,920	2,527,840
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . .	1,971,762	62,341	579,688	85,763	3,648,944
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . .	42,711	1,701	56,717	1,390	131,503
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . .	218,915	9,011	218,853	3,185	552,078
Heat, light, and power . . .	1,829,255	859,168	826,093	143,257	5,445,617
Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i. . .	1,906,774	117,689	846,865	96,670	3,786,670
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	182,526	7,431	88,968	5,072	347,627
Total . . .	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	1,845,702	122,811,099

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin

and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Production.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expendi- ture, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treating raw material, product of pastoral pur- suits, &c.	67·6	2·1	18·0	1·0	11·3
2. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	57·6	3·1	12·4	1·4	25·5
3. Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	24·5	13·7	33·9	3·1	24·8
4. Working in wood	42·0	1·2	38·5	1·3	17·0
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	42·4	2·4	38·9	1·2	15·1
6. Connected with food and drink, &c.	71·3	1·9	12·0	0·6	14·2
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	53·1	1·3	29·5	0·8	15·3
8. Books, paper, printing, &c.	39·8	2·1	37·2	1·0	19·9
9. Musical instruments, &c.	43·1	1·1	34·2	0·3	21·3
10. Arms and explosives	49·0	3·9	23·7	3·3	20·1
11. Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	26·2	1·9	53·1	1·3	17·5
12. Ship and boat building and repairing	25·9	2·2	56·2	0·9	14·8
13. Furniture, upholstery, and bedding	50·7	1·1	32·8	0·5	14·9
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by- products	54·0	1·7	15·9	2·4	26·0
15. Surgical and other scientific instruments	32·5	1·3	43·1	1·1	22·0
16. Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware	39·7	1·6	39·6	0·6	18·5
17. Heat, light, and power	33·6	15·8	15·2	2·6	32·8
18. Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i.	50·3	3·1	22·4	2·6	21·6
19. Minor wares, n.e.i.	52·5	2·1	25·6	1·5	18·3
Total	51·4	2·8	24·8	1·1	16·9

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in class three the sum paid in wages represents 34 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 25 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class six the expenditure on wages amounts to 12 per cent. and that on raw materials to 71 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of
production,
1920-21 to
1929-30.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1920-21 to 1929-30:—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF
FACTORIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1920-21 ..	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	17,045,557	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	60,352,561	2,329,760	23,846,495	19,714,365	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	62,658,163	2,443,681	25,547,192	20,637,307	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	62,217,874	2,803,239	27,472,084	21,428,730	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	20,950,478	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	67,164,445	3,156,382	29,329,400	20,336,212	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	69,816,935	3,392,448	31,822,589	22,365,979	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	23,306,565	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	22,902,123	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	22,087,535	122,811,099

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1920-21 to 1929-30.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1920-21 ..	61·7	2·0	20·2	16·1	100·0
1921-22 ..	56·8	2·2	22·4	18·6	100·0
1922-23 ..	56·3	2·2	23·0	18·5	100·0
1923-24 ..	54·6	2·5	24·1	18·8	100·0
1924-25 ..	55·2	2·5	24·6	17·7	100·0
1925-26 ..	56·0	2·6	24·4	17·0	100·0
1926-27 ..	54·8	2·7	25·0	17·5	100·0
1927-28 ..	54·2	2·7	25·0	18·1	100·0
1928-29 ..	54·8	2·6	24·7	17·9	100·0
1929-30 ..	54·4	2·8	24·8	18·0	100·0

The apparent decrease since 1923-24 in the percentage available for profit and miscellaneous expenses, as shown in the last table, is largely accounted for by the fact that the amount of salaries and wages includes for those years the sums drawn regularly by working

proprietors amounting in the successive years to £1,612,911, £1,671,647, £1,933,032, £2,056,699, £2,066,819, and £2,129,695.

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 24·8 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 22·9 per cent. in the period 1920-21 to 1924-25. The cost of materials was 54·8 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1925-26 to 1929-30, as compared with 56·8 per cent. in the years 1920-21 to 1924-25. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·3 per cent. in the earlier and 2·7 per cent. in the later period. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 14s. 4d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1925-26 to 1929-30, as compared with £17 19s. 2d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1929-30 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	657,120	873,740
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	313,695	273,515
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	1,277,290	1,251,135
Working in wood	1,030,225	1,069,070
Metal works, machinery, &c.	4,247,865	5,141,345
Connected with food and drink, &c.	6,475,895	7,449,105
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	4,440,205	7,592,185
Books, paper, printing, &c.	2,743,925	3,126,735
Musical instruments, &c.	56,955	166,800
Arms and explosives	315,425	454,230
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	1,025,460	2,676,300
Ship and boat building and repairing	110,150	193,115
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding	280,655	989,835
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	1,253,655	1,184,785
Surgical and other scientific instruments	24,645	101,505
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware	71,695	282,015
Heat, light, and power	9,320,145	2,871,300
Rubber and Leatherware, n.e.i.	1,306,610	1,151,685
Minor wares, n.e.i.	70,920	140,085
Total	35,022,535	36,988,485

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—food and drink; clothing and textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £38,148,835, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1920-21 to 1929-30 :—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 to 1929-30.**

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	18,179,385	17,313,350
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	21,182,110	19,810,170
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	23,994,715	22,428,525
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	28,223,915	24,972,560
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	32,563,815	28,468,160
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	30,549,130	29,847,370
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	31,580,350	32,269,655
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	32,745,680	34,761,340
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	35,022,535	36,988,485

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 103 per cent. between 1920-21 and 1929-30.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the last ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

The large increase shown in the number of accidents since 1919 is mainly attributable to an amendment of the law, which made compulsory the reporting of accidents. Previously, only those of a serious nature were reported.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1919 to 1929.

Year.						Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1919	..	..	..	..	..	116,369	362	311
1920	..	..	..	..	..	116,846	862	737
1921	..	..	..	..	..	117,633	830	705
1922	..	..	..	..	..	126,630	787	621
1923	..	..	..	..	..	128,915	1,034	802
1924	..	..	..	..	..	129,147	1,052	814
1925	..	..	..	..	..	128,013	996	778
1926	..	..	..	..	..	135,510	1,252	924
1927	..	..	..	..	..	136,022	1,348	991
1928	..	..	..	..	..	137,244	1,224	891
1929	..	..	..	..	..	136,025	1,129	829

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. **Penal Department and Blind Institute.** At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1929-30 was £67,503, and of the materials used, £52,330. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, basketware, mats and matting, and knitted goods, and gives employment to 153 persons (135 males and 18 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £31,802.

Value of Victorian production. The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Cultivation.	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	6,665,150	9,546,812	4,724,369	8,364,675	3,559,063
Oats	684,320	653,291	688,804	627,521	554,547
Barley, malting ..	202,206	192,349	184,824	151,726	203,999
" other	87,960	103,390	112,503	70,778	96,203
Maize	172,825	152,055	121,368	136,067	112,686
Other Cereals ..	58,525	58,488	48,995	36,000	45,111
Grass and Clover					
Seed	2,749	2,350	2,076	9,380	9,636
Potatoes	1,309,470	671,673	388,537	1,189,349	691,273
Onions	267,793	110,839	188,186	187,233	74,704
Other Root Crops ..	18,297	15,161	14,759	13,163	10,983
Hay	3,497,253	4,719,925	3,683,272	3,502,862	2,998,282
Straw	63,988	47,970	66,904	49,427	53,710
Green Forage* ..	539,365	436,205	474,475	535,755	846,265
Tobacco	47,160	57,700	35,280	39,510	54,660
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. ..	77,333	74,889	81,421	50,813	31,038
Raisins, ordinary ..	73,452	99,080	76,100	82,873	96,451
" sultanas ..	676,965	1,195,183	623,241	857,975	797,736
Currants	93,972	182,536	152,171	273,186	186,406
Wine	177,371	254,184	152,212	84,239	82,182
Hops	54,193	16,074	50,262	36,800	38,120
Other Crops	125,788	109,022	168,618	119,397	144,663
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens ..	1,247,723	970,831	1,189,356	1,093,434	927,723
Fruit in private orchards and gardens ..	12,070	9,570	10,520	8,500	9,100
Market Gardens ..	830,450	887,550	949,200	931,500	1,060,500
Less Deductions ..	-3,283,560	-4,822,130	-5,616,588	-4,087,508	-3,699,467
Total	13,702,818	15,744,992	8,570,865	14,364,655	8,985,524

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1925-26 TO 1929-30—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in natural state ..	2,333,000	2,326,800	2,184,900	2,025,300	1,858,000
Butter made ..	6,182,120	6,233,400	6,675,700	7,682,200	6,901,330
Cheese made ..	227,660	270,620	244,140	325,600	378,500
Cream made (not for butter) ..	184,350	154,880	174,610	212,800	227,470
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	1,437,660	1,498,060	1,906,720	1,713,600	1,557,880
Cattle ..	3,707,000	2,380,830	3,308,880	4,203,500	4,157,000
Pigs ..	1,720,740	1,843,760	1,189,410	1,622,700	1,602,200
Sheep (without wool) ..	3,816,680	2,585,770	3,740,310	3,468,000	3,815,000
Wool ..	7,082,820	7,876,683	9,701,660	10,252,002	5,694,019
Less Deductions ..	-1,771,800	-2,340,426	-2,701,730	-2,368,239	-2,555,965
Total ..	24,420,210	22,280,367	26,424,600	29,137,413	23,135,434
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	200,958	208,778	163,699	144,068	111,609
Coal ..	762,521	846,697	982,533	933,408	991,422
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	666,765	700,200	652,800	602,900	624,613
Other Metals and Minerals ..	37,284	124,567	156,246	113,765	105,602
Total ..	1,667,528	1,880,242	1,955,278	1,794,141	1,833,246
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	711,970	863,493	782,700	676,200	681,625
Firewood (estimated) ..	1,071,000	888,400	910,000	939,000	936,400
Bark for Tanning ..	129,490	136,906	107,700	98,380	86,589
Total ..	1,912,460	1,888,799	1,800,400	1,713,580	1,704,614
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	41,694	47,282	60,140	82,854	60,125
Poultry production (estimated) ..	4,515,400	4,819,500	4,760,000	4,295,000	4,638,000
Rabbits and Hares ..	697,665	508,340	679,230	820,320	609,470
Fish ..	187,851	167,461	185,840	173,870	223,587
Total ..	5,442,610	5,542,583	5,685,210	5,372,544	5,531,182
Total Value of Primary Products ..	47,145,626	47,336,983	44,436,353	52,382,333	41,190,000
Manufacturing—Added Value* ..	46,006,461	51,005,430	51,565,291	51,062,027	49,403,185
Grand Total ..	93,152,087	98,342,413	96,001,644	103,444,360	90,593,185

* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Forest Produce," respectively.

Deductions made from the total value of "Cultivation" include cost of freight and handling charges, together with cost of bags, seed, manure, spraying material, and fodder used in the production of crops.

In the case of "Dairying and Pastoral" production the deductions consist of cost of freight, handling charges, and wool packs, and the value of hay, bran and pollard, green fodder, and root crops used as fodder.

The inclusion of bakeries resulted in an increase in added value in manufacturing of £1,251,524 in 1927-28, of £1,334,716 in 1928-29, and of £1,225,275 in 1929-30, for which allowance must be made when comparing the figures for the last three years with those of previous years.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	8 2 9	9 4 0	4 18 5	8 3 2	5 1 1
Dairying and Pastoral	14 10 0	13 0 4	15 3 6	16 10 11	13 0 5
Mining	0 19 10	1 1 11	1 2 5	1 0 4	1 0 8
Forest	1 2 8	1 2 1	1 0 8	0 19 6	0 19 2
Miscellaneous ..	3 4 8	3 4 9	3 5 4	3 1 0	3 2 3
Total Primary Production	27 19 11	27 13 1	25 10 4	29 14 11	23 3 7
Manufactures ..	27 6 5	29 15 11	29 12 3	28 19 11	27 16 0
Grand Total	55 6 4	57 9 0	55 2 7	58 14 10	50 19 7

Monthly
employment
in factories.

Factory schedules for the year 1929-30 included in the on factory pay-rolls on pay days nearest the 15th day carters and messengers and all others engaged in work con-

The information received has been tabulated and the monthly

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Aerated waters	627	653	699	745
Agricultural implements	2,746	2,626	2,700	2,610
Aircraft building	91	94	97	101
Arms and ammunition	158	152	150	154
Art metal works	149	152	152	147
Bacon	530	496	497	511
Bakeries	2,422	2,457	2,483	2,513
Bags and sacks	113	117	117	117
Basket, wickerware	162	169	181	188
Bedding, upholstery	829	814	822	817
Biscuits	987	986	992	1,024
Boiling down, bone mills	283	284	285	288
Bookbinding	1,246	1,236	1,249	1,257
Boot accessories	430	434	434	425
Boots and shoes	9,757	9,868	10,376	10,883
Boot repair	281	281	283	286
Boxes and cases	379	386	387	386
Brass and copper	1,092	1,143	1,168	1,158
Breweries	1,128	1,128	1,118	1,150
Bricks	868	933	994	1,020
Brooms and brushware	262	265	264	265
Butter, cheese, &c.	2,236	2,255	2,395	2,593
Chaffcutting	325	339	351	336
Cement and cement goods	835	892	905	913
Chemical fertilizers	779	734	759	757
Chemicals, drugs	1,226	1,243	1,279	1,288
Clothing	7,637	7,790	7,921	8,076
Coachbuilding	1,298	1,297	1,311	1,324
Confectionery	3,038	2,939	2,951	3,096
Condiments, coffee, &c.	627	644	646	665
Cooperage	261	256	264	268
Cornflour, oatmeal, &c.	529	543	532	525
Cotton mills	499	498	526	535
Cutlery	119	117	116	113
Diesinking	149	151	146	144
Distilleries	149	168	121	106
Docks and slips	267	284	298	273
Dressmaking	7,526	7,804	8,018	8,037
Dried fruit	332	316	270	293
Dyeworks	370	368	376	386
Electric light and power	1,191	1,179	1,227	1,231
Electrical apparatus	1,374	1,397	1,366	1,335
Electroplating	577	579	558	562
Engineering	5,363	5,560	5,694	5,582

particulars to be furnished data relating to the number of employees of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, connected with manufacturing.

totals for each industry are set out in the following table :—

IN FACTORIES, 1929-30.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
756	817	858	918	785	618	573	531
2,694	2,554	2,627	2,621	2,474	2,406	2,458	2,582
96	97	98	99	99	99	98	96
146	148	147	150	148	142	138	141
152	152	150	151	151	141	122	115
520	541	521	519	528	532	532	527
2,514	2,520	2,492	2,494	2,493	2,480	2,474	2,464
117	108	110	109	114	113	119	112
198	196	191	185	164	148	98	134
840	842	812	824	813	790	761	699
1,071	1,114	1,049	1,064	1,039	1,043	1,025	975
287	283	281	281	282	265	262	254
1,257	1,258	1,239	1,240	1,221	1,209	1,219	1,213
422	401	393	428	411	404	383	368
10,971	9,506	8,101	9,621	9,961	9,647	9,278	9,032
287	283	281	284	285	288	286	284
398	417	408	423	416	407	374	371
1,144	1,192	1,112	1,058	1,018	959	904	857
1,191	1,211	1,196	1,195	1,178	1,161	1,115	1,111
962	991	931	943	961	923	708	619
262	269	258	258	259	251	257	257
2,643	2,601	2,473	2,353	2,251	2,189	2,052	1,954
329	348	375	396	394	381	375	367
921	771	845	832	882	723	677	676
765	747	770	804	1,278	1,067	851	653
1,304	1,265	1,204	1,186	1,189	1,180	1,179	1,183
8,124	8,087	7,470	7,557	7,584	7,561	7,317	6,998
1,331	1,337	1,294	1,291	1,237	1,212	1,186	1,161
3,125	3,133	2,848	2,963	2,784	2,910	3,026	3,021
653	653	632	636	605	632	642	636
263	270	261	262	259	242	244	241
515	501	482	481	491	509	531	531
525	531	538	543	541	518	486	517
114	113	111	113	113	119	118	110
146	146	147	152	151	150	149	146
103	100	69	111	126	134	133	146
252	277	294	266	277	267	259	263
7,994	7,578	6,954	7,569	7,791	7,391	7,261	6,803
292	265	295	424	975	1,076	798	488
397	387	388	403	395	399	391	367
1,230	1,235	1,246	1,253	1,216	1,236	1,243	1,250
1,353	1,360	1,408	1,428	1,431	1,558	1,553	1,463
585	596	531	531	520	539	546	545
5,531	5,486	5,532	5,468	5,334	5,099	4,941	4,956

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Explosives	352	358	358	357
Fancy leather (see leather belting)				
Fellmongeries	425	405	408	543
Flour mills	893	871	850	811
Forest sawmilling	1,739	1,819	1,866	1,885
Furnishing, drapery	188	197	185	194
Furniture, cabinet	2,247	2,240	2,274	2,328
Furriers	399	405	410	413
Gas	970	966	898	926
Glass	762	891	956	925
Hats and caps	1,658	1,708	1,708	1,682
Ice refrigerating	156	167	174	205
Inks, polishes, &c.	294	300	304	301
Ironworks and foundries	4,126	4,174	4,230	4,221
Jam, fruit preserving	1,063	1,059	1,071	1,134
Jewellery	396	409	418	433
Joinery, sawmilling	3,377	3,446	3,465	3,487
Knitting, hosiery	7,265	7,328	7,404	7,564
Leather belting, fancy leather	687	678	684	685
Lime	151	141	134	131
Malt	322	319	321	321
Margarine	57	54	58	57
Matches	726	732	729	750
Meat preserving	594	790	965	1,427
Meters	280	279	284	265
Metallurgical	30	34	35	33
Metal works, other	379	371	387	378
Modelling, plaster sheets	575	559	581	573
Monumental	413	425	432	442
Motor body building	1,851	1,848	1,978	2,055
Motor repairs, assembling	3,552	3,509	3,558	3,681
Musical instruments	488	489	484	481
Nails	176	180	177	175
Newspapers	2,057	2,075	2,112	2,090
Optical and scientific instruments	132	129	127	127
Oil and grease	162	180	176	182
Paper, paper bags	1,785	1,787	1,832	1,843
Paints and varnishes	96	94	95	95
Perambulators	135	132	133	136
Photo engraving	316	315	316	327
Pickles, sauces, vinegar	285	251	277	282
Picture framing	74	73	74	72
Pipes and pottery	728	739	753	750
Printing	5,238	5,275	5,325	5,372
Railway workshops	7,004	6,988	6,863	6,604
Rope, cordage	721	715	713	699
Rubber goods	3,416	3,337	3,456	3,545
Saddlery, harness	123	128	120	123
Sail, tent, tarpaulin	209	210	204	216
Sausage skins	204	244	230	313

FACTORIES, 1929-30—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
356	357	350	353	357	358	358	360
623	405	386	421	391	366	387	410
782	890	1,022	924	881	843	859	832
1,934	1,928	1,727	1,652	1,602	1,422	1,341	1,345
191	198	198	201	203	205	201	192
2,351	2,359	2,289	2,223	2,175	2,015	1,958	1,841
413	427	451	511	511	510	510	464
904	909	908	899	888	886	884	887
934	889	793	696	711	730	763	733
1,715	1,645	1,638	1,668	1,620	1,484	1,569	1,648
230	241	257	270	244	187	161	153
307	317	304	307	305	300	298	283
4,018	3,942	3,790	3,819	3,726	3,622	3,495	3,397
1,196	1,456	2,807	3,346	3,669	3,515	2,006	1,204
443	447	435	410	400	386	390	362
3,497	3,494	3,258	3,147	2,956	2,687	2,555	2,426
7,534	7,666	7,813	8,190	8,265	8,179	8,148	8,025
737	751	737	757	756	753	661	626
123	116	129	135	117	106	107	86
324	315	255	222	214	264	303	299
59	59	56	56	56	56	61	57
769	781	790	792	819	861	856	842
1,468	1,149	896	1,004	715	732	580	443
263	259	255	248	237	229	326	222
34	35	36	36	36	36	35	34
381	391	383	383	374	353	351	341
588	586	555	524	535	476	459	434
445	455	430	438	445	403	402	394
2,029	1,927	1,899	1,683	1,747	1,669	1,631	1,505
3,631	3,660	3,470	3,564	3,479	3,366	3,216	3,137
464	462	424	447	428	425	416	426
171	162	175	171	165	149	153	149
2,092	2,118	2,092	2,094	2,092	2,076	2,066	2,050
131	123	126	126	126	127	125	123
162	163	175	173	162	149	123	119
1,851	1,842	1,816	1,713	1,672	1,729	1,716	1,659
99	99	99	95	88	85	81	83
137	139	130	124	122	119	117	114
326	327	333	330	320	316	308	288
259	268	286	294	316	304	308	280
74	71	68	71	68	70	70	71
755	745	756	753	744	718	694	678
5,379	5,305	5,200	5,206	5,195	5,142	5,162	5,091
6,439	6,395	6,317	6,284	6,236	6,191	6,151	6,147
682	632	613	647	668	663	722	727
3,363	3,299	3,160	3,266	3,287	3,116	2,623	2,421
106	116	123	130	121	116	114	109
215	227	220	215	210	201	194	194
327	299	263	273	235	239	203	195

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Shirts, ties, scarves	2,500	2,576	2,645	2,738
Soap and candle	663	659	644	656
Stoves, ovens	412	424	441	454
Surgical instruments	96	95	94	91
Tanneries	1,862	1,894	1,887	1,858
Tinsmithing	1,975	1,997	2,010	2,106
Tiles	476	498	543	566
Tobacco	1,445	1,460	1,456	1,445
Umbrella	129	123	119	125
Underclothing, corset	3,564	3,741	3,841	3,960
Waterproof clothing	204	213	236	234
Wireworking	402	404	410	417
Woodturning	509	506	535	517
Woollen mills	6,780	6,709	6,667	6,645
Window blinds	40	39	42	42
Others	1,203	1,261	1,278	1,347

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1929-30.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929. Owing, however, to the obvious incompleteness of the returns received, the information obtained was not considered satisfactory, and very few details were published. The data received from builders covering their operations for the year ended 30th June, 1930, showed evidence of much greater care in compilation, and are considered worthy of publication in full detail.

The particulars given below are derived from an analysis of figures supplied by 1,050 builders. The results of the tabulation when compared with somewhat similar data obtained from an independent source indicate that the field of inquiry has been fairly completely covered.

The value of building work done in each of the past two years, according to the returns received, is as follows:—

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£
New buildings	5,747,671	5,025,237
Repairs and additions	519,243	1,041,503
Other construction .. .. .	..	235,328
Total	6,266,914	6,302,068

FACTORIES, 1929-30—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
2,757	2,676	2,557	2,570	2,485	2,355	2,344	2,314
639	654	606	633	633	645	637	622
433	431	432	425	415	375	376	356
93	93	90	91	89	88	86	87
1,827	1,670	1,703	1,835	1,816	1,727	1,649	1,586
2,105	2,168	2,126	2,059	1,966	1,838	1,763	1,718
567	513	593	456	470	444	431	390
1,430	1,461	1,455	1,472	1,448	1,479	1,468	1,474
117	111	125	107	105	117	108	111
3,866	3,906	3,861	3,883	3,843	3,719	3,675	3,653
247	246	239	252	263	261	261	245
427	424	415	425	422	418	406	387
524	515	507	549	556	529	522	481
6,610	6,545	6,574	6,615	6,656	6,532	6,403	6,416
42	44	45	46	46	43	46	44
1,262	1,272	1,210	1,314	1,300	1,356	1,283	1,314

A rough check of the figures for 1929-30 may be obtained by comparing therewith the value of buildings for which permits were granted by municipal authorities in the Greater Melbourne area during the same period. Particulars in regard to such permits are as follows :—

BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED, 1929-30.

	Number.	Value.
		£
Dwellings	2,875	2,828,000
Other buildings	2,980	1,264,555
Alterations and additions	3,092	904,959
Total		4,997,514

The two sets of figures are not, of course, strictly comparable since in one case they relate to all building work done within the State, and in the other case to the permits to build granted within the metropolitan area.

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder.

Persons Employed.				Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
					£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	..	..		1,075	258,878	240 16 4
Managers	..	..	..	134	47,880	357 6 3
Clerks—						
Male	..	..	..	72	13,789	191 10 3
Female	..	..	..	41	4,681	114 3 5
Others	..	..	..	5,476	1,112,280	203 2 5

The average wage paid to "Others," in which term is included all workers directly employed by the builders, is low, probably because work had been intermittent on account of a depression which prevailed in the building industry during the period. The following statement shows the payments to sub-contractors:—

PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS.

				£					£
Plumbers	..	..	..	230,325	Bricklayers	..	..	..	116,155
Painters	..	..	..	138,971	Tilers	..	..	..	92,281
Electricians	..	..	..	92,561	Others	..	..	..	555,788
Joiners	..	..	..	123,806					
					Total	..	..	..	1,349,887

The term "Others" in this statement includes contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, fibro-cement and plaster work, plastering, &c., and where certain builders have been unable to dissect their costs the total has been included under this heading. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

The value of materials used has been, in most cases, carefully dissected, but some builders have been unable to give the details asked for. This is regrettable, as it is important that

Materials
used.

complete statistics in regard to materials used should be available. Where the details could not be supplied it was necessary to include the total cost of all materials used under the heading of "Other materials." The value of the materials used is shown below :—

Materials.					Value.
					£
Timber	..	..	..	..	1,108,896
Bricks	..	..	..	..	330,423
Tiles	..	..	..	..	81,483
Cement and lime	..	..	..	..	186,623
Other materials	..	..	..	..	1,482,196
Total	..	..	..	..	3,189,621

In addition to payment for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and total £81,817.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £136,139, and in land and buildings used as workshops to £106,246.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the year. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for the year 1929-30. The table published at the beginning of this review purporting to show value of work done is designed for this purpose.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1929-30.

					Number.	Value.
						£
Business premises	..	..	..	..	361	1,473,018
Other buildings	..	..	..	..	..	835,360
Dwellings—						
Brick	..	..	..	..	927	1,215,338
Wood	..	..	..	..	1,727	1,252,667
Total Value	..	..	..	..	..	4,776,383

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood as representative of the most common types of houses built in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1929-30.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.	Wooden Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms . . .	14	7,194	514	66	22,759	345
Four rooms . . .	58	49,752	858	416	258,295	621
Five rooms . . .	524	528,462	1,005	1,097	828,360	755
Six rooms . . .	209	292,107	1,398	120	107,901	899
Seven rooms . . .	43	81,304	1,891	17	17,256	1,015
Eight rooms . . .	32	69,221	2,163	7	9,374	1,339
Nine rooms . . .	14	35,408	2,529	2	3,114	1,557
Ten rooms . . .	7	22,318	3,188	..	..	..
Over ten rooms . .	26	131,572	5,060	2	5,608	2,804
	927	1,215,338	1,311	1,727	1,252,667	725

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 to 1930.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Immigrants (by Sea).	Emigrants (by Sea).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	..	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,080	..	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	10,760	3,304	2,673	780	969
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	29,037	21,689	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	32,554	21,087	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	56,955	45,294	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	79,777	63,820	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	82,157	83,684	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	82,594	77,951	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	1,339,893	668,818	671,075	106,349	93,246	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	1,382,553	690,056	692,497	124,527	99,933	35,817	16,595	11,738
1913	1,415,416	707,444	707,972	114,586	101,718	35,978	15,475	11,324
1914	1,435,188	713,307	721,881	109,149	*99,043	36,225	16,503	11,830
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	*85,977	*82,189	35,010	15,823	12,832
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	*80,458	*76,687	34,239	16,489	11,341
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	*58,976	*58,774	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	*48,566	*51,631	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	*33,621	*37,099	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	*65,595	59,956	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,686	764,905	785,781	66,537	64,196	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,225	788,626	801,599	81,903	66,590	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,380	806,546	818,834	87,248	70,265	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,095	824,182	832,913	88,467	72,741	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,017	838,693	845,324	77,487	64,567	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,711,827	852,399	859,428	88,026	74,109	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,390	867,409	873,981	90,338	77,391	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,760,964	875,449	885,515	78,153	73,288	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,777,065	881,650	895,415	74,936	75,038	33,604	16,717	12,936
1930	1,790,817	886,662	904,155	67,218	69,594	33,127	15,959	11,641

*Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1833*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,232	4,875,023	1,435,376	1,209,892	37,932	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,188,934	3,260,244	427,186	..
1900	7,453,355	7,235,636	1,033,588	594,484	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,945
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,090
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,202,697	1,231,113	256,724	569,473
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,282,386	2,468,338	239,963	273,139
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	4,912,585	3,172,444	304,766	211,636
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,047,651	2,440,317	347,135	81,490
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,306,627	1,266,352	287,561	92,700
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,901,747	761,705	284,020	282,970
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,627,716	577,356	414,459	1,105,541
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,502,756	1,146,593	484,325	5,221,221
1921	19,054,475	19,041,693	11,099,694	1,413,434	810,437	6,936,252
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,880,927	3,886,534	968,047	4,287,132
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,764,306	1,674,643	1,210,485	2,420,764
1924	23,075,968	22,950,963	8,407,526	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,433,330
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,940,589	1,379,182	1,405,623	1,725,960
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	8,001,375	1,489,285	1,587,477	1,307,819
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,277,180	1,821,005	1,541,900	1,866,362
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,119,441	1,651,884	1,529,759	2,095,022
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,128,273	1,249,409	1,503,819	1,243,196
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,034,779	953,432	589,648	1,437,447
Total to date	..	..	182,482,423	73,310,565	22,675,633	37,385,233

* Year ended 31st December.

† Details of Loan Expenditure for each year prior to 1872-73 are not available. The total loan expenditure up to 30th June, 1872, was £12,484,588, of which £9,790,526 had been expended on Railways, and £876,062 on Country Water Supply.

STATE PUBLIC DEBT; MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt* at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1857	1,458,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1860	5,643,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1870	12,099,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1880	20,567,700	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1890	41,377,693	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673
1900	49,325,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1910	55,576,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,983,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,737,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	137,649,219	1,259,569	147	164,268,467	840,080
1914	66,130,726	61	147,205,224	1,320,545	147	167,405,523	854,483
1915	73,083,927	52	149,235,137	1,378,006	141	169,724,979	827,466
1916	76,775,032	51	154,105,571	1,407,021	139	172,309,539	847,206
1917	78,125,395	52	158,777,843	1,487,526	139	172,558,872	875,940
1918	79,595,646	52	164,306,704	1,598,643	139	176,297,529	927,901
1919	82,031,929	52	172,838,636	1,857,884	139	184,599,186	1,022,241
1920	87,647,739	55	193,947,624	2,053,584	138	205,555,121	1,171,379
1921	97,317,831	53	210,501,055	2,314,017	139	215,984,328	1,279,099
1922	109,099,199	53	233,586,201	2,648,855	139	221,623,773	1,382,922
1923	118,562,029	53	264,693,364	2,992,159	139	235,274,597	1,496,764
1924	124,108,326	53	288,230,793	3,354,343	139	250,480,405	1,646,410
1925	131,169,565	55	314,333,446	3,763,373	139	257,350,043	1,815,707
1926	140,264,989	55	339,221,826	4,191,063	139	267,100,576	1,921,483
1927	149,546,966	56	362,432,238	4,495,764	139	274,314,322	2,086,507
1928	158,183,470	56	373,880,729	4,689,716	140	288,008,585	2,155,651
1929	159,552,663	56	385,884,589	4,847,572	140	294,765,524	2,235,205
1930	162,288,994	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

EXPENDITURE BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways— Maintenance and Recon- ditioning.†	Develop- mental Roads— Con- struction.§	Other Works.	Total.
	Con- struction.*	Main- tenance.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	335,755	192,303	..	315,701	..	843,759
1920-21	271,850	221,395	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,864	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,831
1922-23	266,046	288,129	..	364,112	80,896	999,183
1923-24	200,755	343,233	..	467,329	139,253	1,150,570
1924-25	228,849	463,065	5,117	600,404	228,313	1,525,748
1925-26	302,844	441,625	346,707	658,565	306,120	2,055,861
1926-27	398,859	426,708	511,949	576,710	251,134	2,165,360
1927-28	303,083	510,089	400,362	570,559	438,017	2,222,110
1928-29	207,231	509,776	402,323	545,688	376,304	2,041,322
1929-30	185,122	680,178	590,458	452,918	584,073	2,492,749
Total	4,558,898	4,986,182	2,256,916	5,921,493	2,404,110	20,127,599

* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 31½ years.

† One-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date, is repaid by the municipalities affected annually.

‡ The whole cost is borne by the State.

§ The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

BANKING.

Year.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).					State Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Branches and Agencies.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	423	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	422	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	433	674,542	21,508,125
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	445	705,029	23,258,775
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	451	721,936	24,874,811
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	461	746,597	26,143,908
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	459	780,139	28,344,042
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	464	813,031	30,756,929
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	468	850,486	34,104,110
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	473	886,344	37,232,543
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	484	928,009	42,956,461
1921-2	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	499	970,431	45,968,222
1922-3	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	518	1,015,346	49,540,039
1923-4	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	540	1,059,008	51,497,200
1924-5	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	560	1,095,462	53,145,015
1925-6	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	567	1,130,121	56,461,927
1926-7	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	582	1,167,631	58,303,506
1927-8	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	594	1,202,031	61,265,977
1928-9	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	602	1,233,458	64,220,344
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,578	90,227,553	88,959,734	607	1,256,823	60,844,603

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865. Particulars relating to Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those relating to Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged on 1st October, 1897, into one institution, which is since known as the State Savings Bank. The figures exclude School Banks and Deposit Stock Accounts.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1911 ..	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679	17,936,017
1912 ..	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195	18,366,092
1913 ..	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664	16,750,278
1914 (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1914-15 ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
1915-16 ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
1916-17 ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
1917-18 ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
1918-19 ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
1919-20 ..	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
1920-21 ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,986,873	90,547,809	34,560,673
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,728,558	79,639,689	30,907,649
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,437,225	85,442,875	38,599,668
1929-30 ..	41,881,524	36,499,943	78,381,467	36,019,351

* Information not available.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Oversea Trade.			
	Value per Head of Population.		Exports of Butter.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Quantity.	Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£
1859 ..	24 5 7	23 13 7	896	25
1860 ..	23 13 8	21 3 7	705,040	27,974
1870 ..	14 12 0	15 9 3	137,475	4,704
1880 ..	10 10 1	14 2 7	1,096,401	29,996
1890 ..	13 7 7	8 8 7	1,297,777	47,972
1900 ..	9 19 5	10 3 3	32,087,739	1,243,260
1910 ..	15 7 5	13 19 6	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911 ..	16 6 2	14 2 4	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912 ..	18 9 5	14 1 6	31,451,378	1,545,771
1913 ..	17 9 5	12 15 7	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914* ..	8 18 2	6 6 0	9,373,252	475,898
1914-15 ..	14 15 5	8 12 1	16,630,637	800,385
1915-16 ..	18 15 9	10 7 1	11,417,311	719,653
1916-17 ..	18 2 8	13 10 11	30,706,719	2,189,052
1917-18 ..	14 18 0	14 12 4	24,323,648	1,664,299
1918-19 ..	24 7 4	19 10 11	23,969,104	1,860,415
1919-20 ..	22 9 6	28 13 9	24,170,187	2,089,296
1920-21 ..	37 14 0	22 16 5	32,813,204	4,027,256
1921-22 ..	23 8 10	22 6 10	45,985,904	3,026,447
1922-23 ..	29 7 8	21 4 8	41,653,344	3,190,805
1923-24 ..	30 10 3	18 4 5	35,578,812	2,751,312
1924-25 ..	32 15 3	25 2 7	53,731,160	4,051,632
1925-26 ..	29 17 8	19 15 8	32,874,047	2,542,626
1926-27 ..	32 9 2	20 8 9	34,403,562	2,611,855
1927-28 ..	27 10 3	18 4 5	32,412,438	2,447,774
1928-29 ..	26 2 6	22 7 11	41,321,453	3,157,722
1929-30 ..	23 11 4	20 10 9	40,305,160	2,668,755†

* For period of six months to 30th June.

† Basis of valuation amended as from 1st July, 1929.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1911	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
1912	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
1913	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
1914*	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15	115,234,566	5,251,177	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16	100,526,942	6,203,565	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
1916-17	84,127,550	6,149,212	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
1917-18	87,681,189	6,820,006	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
1918-19	146,762,561	10,968,651	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20	156,458,960	12,800,519	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21	118,862,086	8,909,004	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22	193,425,056	11,185,526	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23	204,143,606	16,115,971	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24	118,152,098	13,067,701	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25	117,325,046	14,446,378	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26	194,663,036	15,402,800	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27	177,553,535	14,305,946	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28	158,117,113	15,243,335	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29	191,971,504	15,343,225	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30	160,674,506	7,889,140	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,865,278

* Period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1850 ..	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911 ..	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912 ..	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913 ..	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418

* Period of six months to 30th June.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1910-11 ..	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572
1911-12 ..	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681
1912-13 ..	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489
1913-14 ..	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1915-16 ..	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357
1916-17 ..	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775
1917-18 ..	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896
1918-19 ..	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968
1919-20 ..	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates (Direct degrees).
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1911 ..	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	23,722	2,272	573,699
1912 ..	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	24,449	3,162	672,593
1913 ..	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	25,434	3,918	715,924
1914 ..	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	27,150	4,844	795,449
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1916 ..	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	28,446	6,869	908,159
1917 ..	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	29,064	7,921	1,070,386
1918 ..	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	29,159	8,901	1,168,498
1919 ..	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	29,179	9,337	1,199,787
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469†	150,264†	1,193,550†	3,838,052†	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..					32,603	12,220	1,947,069
1924-25					33,845	12,950	2,027,202
1925-26	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,348,571
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,666,470
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,813,840
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,934,020	42,795	17,557	2,972,581
1929-30	1,471	164,603	978,765	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,129,765

* Until 1880 the figures given do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

CRIME.

Year.	Number of Persons—			
	Taken into Custody.*	Committed for Trial.*	Convicted after Commitment.*	Executed.
1860	29,030	1,329	796	3
1870	22,527	908	573	5
1880	22,843	680	398	1
1890	37,339	1,129	662	..
1900	26,104	575	374	1
1910	19,070	503	354	..
1911	19,398	522	334	..
1912	19,814	518	352	1
1913	21,554	568	352	..
1914	21,084	518	342	..
1915	20,276	561	391	..
1916	17,599	509	343	2
1917	12,689	440	276	..
1918	10,346	340	209	2
1919	11,993	506	307	..
1920	14,582	759	442	..
1921	15,249	715	483	..
1922	16,163	684	434	1
1923	17,223	570	361	..
1924	17,786	514	347	1
1925	17,922	648	451	..
1926	18,853	719	436	..
1927	19,507	747	458	..
1928	18,559	691	498	..
1929	18,637	910	609	..

* The figures prior to 1900 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; those for 1900 and subsequent years represent distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	oz. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	352,272	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	276,188	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	217,092	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	171,271	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	146,981	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	165,115	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	114,602	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	117,944	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	105,111	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	74,638	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	51,857	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	41,839	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	37,259	144,068	658,323	731,015	826,608	1,701,591
1929	28,781	111,609	703,828	813,370	815,704	1,740,683

* From 1900 the production of stone quarries is included in the value of mineral production; before 1894 it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	402,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
1913-14	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
1914-15	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
1916-17	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
1917-18	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
1918-19	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
1919-20	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
1920-21	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
1921-22	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
1922-23	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
1923-24	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,606	107,371	608
1924-25	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
1925-26	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
1926-27	66,185	690	286	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
1927-28	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,895	576
1928-29	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589
1929-30	58,789	486	243	7,828	865,015	169,253	469

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
1919-20	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
1914-15	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
1916-17	51,162,438	8,239,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
1917-18	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
1918-19	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
1919-20	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
1920-21	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
1921-22	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
1922-23	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
1923-24	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
1924-25	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,043
1925-26	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
1926-27	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
1927-28	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
1928-29	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158
1929-30	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	533,719	11,068	211,499	171,747

* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
1870-71	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
1890-91	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
1900-01	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
1910-11	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	737
1911-12	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
1912-13	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387
1913-14	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	961
1914-15	9,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	903
1915-16	13,067	4,938	751,740	2,341,094	595	24,087	855
1916-17	10,307	2,025	563,260	1,232,721	515	13,174	975
1917-18	7,826	2,809	434,900	949,545	518	22,059	838
1918-19	9,818	2,412	484,220	1,113,861	485	15,443	522
1919-20	6,388	2,121	540,640	1,242,489	148	8,625	691
1920-21	6,742	2,289	859,700	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199
1921-22	7,768	2,134	631,720	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812
1922-23	8,120	1,878	888,180	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071
1923-24	13,569	4,222	633,660	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481
1924-25	10,022	1,847	531,100	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240
1925-26	10,333	2,758	434,560	929,068	430	7,330	3,934
1926-27	6,715	1,994	878,560	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169
1927-28	9,451	1,629	658,720	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843
1928-29	5,301	2,079	594,000	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676
1929-30	5,539	1,798	872,920	963,089	319	25,696	3,713

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.			Produce.			
			Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1850-51	..	..	..	..	..	4,621
1860-61	..	..	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1870-71	..	..	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1880-81	..	..	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1890-91	..	..	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1900-01	..	..	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1910-11	..	..	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12	..	..	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13	..	..	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14	..	..	2,037	675,388	161,105	1,131,491
1914-15	..	..	1,192	528,468	92,408	605,636
1915-16	..	..	596	898,991	185,775	1,380,367
1916-17	..	..	410	827,967	185,230	1,302,660
1917-18	..	..	526	623,935	135,635	800,068
1918-19	..	..	1,825	804,124	215,255	1,349,309
1919-20	..	..	2,669	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680
1920-21	..	..	908	717,069	355,698	2,222,305
1921-22	..	..	3,735	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066
1922-23	..	..	4,151	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490
1923-24	..	..	1,165	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127
1924-25	..	..	3,199	1,925,959	216,390	1,268,765
1925-26	..	..	7,871	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274
1926-27	..	..	3,454	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314
1927-28	..	..	9,055	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890
1928-29	..	..	9,375	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701
1929-30	..	..	†	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575

* The tobacco crops of 1890-91 and 1900-01 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.			Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891	..	..	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900	..	..	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910	..	..	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911	..	..	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912	..	..	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913	..	..	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914	..	..	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915	..	..	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17	..	..	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18	..	..	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19	..	..	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20	..	..	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21	..	..	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22	..	..	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23	..	..	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24	..	..	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25	..	..	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26	..	..	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27	..	..	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28	..	..	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29	..	..	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30	..	..	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233
1929	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	112,686	2,998,282	691,273	74,704

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	453,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158
1922	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923	536,855	150,195	57,027	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	19,660,374
1924	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	18,165,772*
1925	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	13,702,818*
1926	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	15,744,992*
1927	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	8,570,865*
1928	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	14,364,655*
1929	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	8,985,524*

* The figures for 1924 to 1929 are not comparable with those for former years. The cost of bags, cases, seed and spraying material has been deducted from the values of the various crops for the last six years. The value of hay and manure, viz., £3,535,185 in 1924, £3,283,560 in 1925, £4,822,180 in 1926, £5,616,588 in 1927, £4,087,503 in 1928, and £3,699,467 in 1929, which obviously cannot be deducted from any particular item, has been subtracted from the total value of Agricultural Production. Similar deductions were not made in other years.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,509,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,884
1907	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,680	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,360,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,828	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	123,110	10,501,954
1916	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918	7,621,410	97,640	5,388,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,568,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620
1921	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160
1922	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,280,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,316,835	6,491,310	253,765	23,778,300
1924	11,440,240	..	3,533,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,613,240	204,890	20,615,977†
1925	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	24,420,210†
1926	7,876,683	..	2,330,880	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	22,280,367†
1927	9,701,660	..	3,303,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	26,424,600†
1928	10,252,002	..	4,203,500	3,463,000	1,622,700	3,951,700	7,682,200	325,600	29,137,413†
1929	5,694,019	..	4,157,000	3,315,000	1,602,200	3,643,350	6,901,330	378,500	23,135,434†

* Including cream not made into butter and concentrated milk.

† The total value of pastoral and dairy production for each of the years 1924 to 1929 is not comparable with former years. Deductions have been made for the value of hay, bran, pollard, green fodder and root crops used as fodder on the pastoral and dairy holdings of the State. The value of the products thus consumed was £1,722,178 in 1924, £1,771,800 in 1925, £2,340,426 in 1926, £2,701,730 in 1927, £2,368,289 in 1928, and £2,555,965 in 1929. These amounts have been deducted from the total value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.

LIVE STOCK; CROWN LAND SALES.

Year.	Live Stock.				* Crown Land Sales.	
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	acres.	£
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	492,248	663,238
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	337,507	463,821
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	409,738	471,824
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	249,373	322,946
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	494,694	526,650
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	127,890	171,904
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	121,062	136,277
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	128,069	165,854
1913	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	152,989	164,065
1914	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	129,235	145,003
1915	493,779	1,043,604	10,545,632	192,002	117,161	113,167
1916	514,403	1,175,098	12,576,587	254,436	89,177	80,238
1917	514,061	1,371,049	14,760,013	323,159	81,991	79,992
1918	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902	267,819	76,039	78,235
1919	513,500	1,631,120	14,422,745	186,810	100,945	114,654
1920	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084	175,275	187,228	192,861
1921	496,124	1,750,369	12,325,818	230,770	109,874	100,890
1922	494,947	1,785,660	11,765,520	294,962	106,286	118,698
1923	486,075	1,591,367	11,059,761	259,795	142,812	167,669
1924	473,236	1,605,554	12,649,898	288,509	126,123	167,322
1925	463,051	1,513,787	13,740,500	339,601	185,035	129,187
1926	447,988	1,435,761	14,919,653	284,271	124,080	87,740
1927	428,666	1,327,077	15,557,067	212,785	214,006	203,414
1928	412,877	1,304,426	16,498,222	222,084	213,303	188,339
1929	393,015	1,335,242	17,427,203	265,978	187,751	114,965

* The figures relating to sale of Crown Lands include only that land for which payment had been completed in the respective year. Lands selected, on which the purchase had not been completed, are excluded—such lands at the end of 1929 amounting to 7,252,749 acres.

FACTORIES (EXCLUSIVE OF QUARRIES).

Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land & Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1860 ..	566	5,467	..	..	..
1870 ..	1,579	17,630	..	..	..
1880 ..	2,468	38,178	..	7,465,328	13,370,836
1890 ..	3,104	56,369	..	16,773,448	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary and Industrial Policies in Force.			Average Amount of Policy.	
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.
	No.	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	131,210	23,095,900	..	..	..
1900 ..	172,713	26,315,862	..	..	..
1910 ..	292,055	36,495,251	1,315,172	214	20·2
1911 ..	311,695	38,185,859	1,378,059	214	20·5
1912 ..	331,846	40,132,346	1,454,109	212	20·9
1913 ..	351,250	41,546,825	1,519,427	211	21·1
1914 ..	308,481	43,305,375	1,593,707	210	21·5
1915 ..	381,106	44,402,089	1,650,909	209	21·8
1916 ..	401,591	46,145,573	1,758,827	210	22·9
1917 ..	425,481	48,389,346	1,870,513	211	23·2
1918 ..	453,724	51,563,634	1,984,909	215	24·4
1919 ..	484,965	55,656,616	2,150,203	220	26·1
1920 ..	524,520	61,405,905	2,388,209	223	28·4
1921 ..	562,332	66,102,630	2,574,329	228	30·9
1922 ..	607,840	72,347,222	2,828,556	234	33·1
1923 ..	650,432	78,690,619	3,084,990	241	34·9
1924 ..	689,711	84,273,720	3,338,971	249	36·6
1925 ..	720,662	89,327,985	3,546,325	259	38·0
1926 ..	747,191	93,754,740	3,742,062	272	39·2
1927 ..	781,294	99,393,804	3,980,883	282	40·4
1928 ..	811,836	104,414,623	4,182,847	290	41·6
1929 ..	841,790	110,408,977	4,433,995	301	42·6

INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
	£	£	£	£	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other.	£
1904..	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853		497,912
1905..	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410		525,342
1906..	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941		530,976
1907..	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378		667,102
1908..	..	..	..	Not collected			
1909..	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251		689,301
1910..	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297		693,645
1911..	897,185	42,989	940,174	391,324	369,500		760,824
1912..	956,677	44,440	1,001,117	423,737	408,186		831,923
1913..	1,048,271	58,259	1,106,530	414,541	444,658		859,199
1914..	1,336,103	53,286	1,389,389	663,504	515,353		1,178,857
1915..	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	569,695	516,215		1,085,910
1916..	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151		1,259,463
1917..	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982		1,083,349
1918..	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131		1,154,080
1919..	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912		1,548,411
1920..	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921..	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922..	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923..	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924..	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925..	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
1928-29	3,571,986	186,894	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART II.—POPULATION.

Estimated population of the State of Victoria, 31st December, 1930 :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	886,662
Females	..	..	..	..	..	904,155
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,790,817

Estimated population of Melbourne and suburbs, 31st December, 1930, 1,014,600.

PART VI.—ACCUMULATION.

(a) Bank Deposits in Victoria, 31st December, 1930 :—	£
Joint Stock Banks	87,168,948
Commonwealth Bank	4,957,204
Commonwealth Savings Bank	5,780,162
State Savings Bank*	56,231,740
School Bank Department	285,566
Total	154,423,620

* Including Deposit Stock Accounts.

(b) Insurance (other than life), 1929-30—	£
Premiums, less reinsurances and returns	3,569,734
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	200,143
Total Revenue	3,769,877
Losses, less reinsurances	1,975,075
Commission and Agents' Charges	538,633
Other Expenses of Management	961,606
Total Expenditure	3,475,314

PART VIII.—FINANCE.**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (BASED ON 1928-29 INCOMES).**

Heading.	Individuals.	Companies.	Total.
Number of Assessments .. No.	154,972	3,991	158,963
Taxable Incomes £	42,005,091	18,192,873	60,197,964
Tax Payable £	1,488,290	1,412,811	2,901,101

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